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THE

MONTHLY

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AND

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FOR

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VOL. III.

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PREFACE.

WE are unwilling to ſend into the world this THIRD VOLUME of our Miſcellany, without taking occaſion to expreſs the gratitude and ſatisfaction we feel for the liberal ſupport of every kind with which we have been favoured. We may now preſume to hope, that the literary character of our undertaking is fully eſtabliſhed—that its ſpirit has ſufficiently declared itſelf—that the abundance of its reſources is experimentally proved—and that its friends and contributors may henceforth look with confidence to the duration of a plan, which they have honoured with their approbation. We truſt, it will have appeared to the candid, that though our work has decidedly taken its ſtation among thoſe intended to favour the progreſſional improvement of mankind, in its moſt important concerns, and which are enſlaved to no ſyſtems of human authority; yet, that it has diſplayed no partial adherence to any one ſet of opinions, but has freely admitted arguments on oppoſite ſides, when rationally and liberally expreſſed.

WE have, as much as poſſible, endeavoured to accommodate our matter to the taſtes of thoſe who may be ſuppoſed to form the general body of our Readers; and if, in each Number, there may be parts not intereſting to every individual, we hope, that all will acquieſce in the

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propriety of devoting ſome pages to the particular purſuits of a few, provided a much larger proportion be ſuited to the whole.

We ſcarcely find it neceſſary to ſuggeſt to our Correſpondents any peculiar topic, concerning which we are deſirous of more copious aid than we already habitually receive, unleſs it be *the preſent ſtate of this and other countries, with reſpect to the population, manufactures, agriculture, and all the great objects of civil and domeſtic polity*: information of this kind, from authentic ſources, will always be ſingularly acceptable to us. Nothing, in fact, can be more conducive towards the progreſs of univerſal improvement, than mutually making known to the different members of ſociety, the advantages poſſeſſed by each, the defects they labour under, and the remedies by which they have been relieved. Solicitous as we are to procure *entertainment* for our Readers, we are ſtill more anxious to contribute to their *utility*. Where we can unite both objects, our higheſt wiſhes are gratified.

London, July,
1797.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XIII.] JANUARY, 1797. [VOL. III.

Our Subscribers are respectfully informed, that on the sixteenth of January was published, *Price One Shilling*, THE SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER TO THE SECOND VOLUME OF THIS WORK. Besides the necessary *Title Page and Index*, it contains the following valuable and original articles: 1. Vocabulary of the Language of Madagascar, with Dialogues.—2. The Topography and Natural History of the Swiss Alps, by the late BARON HALLER.—3. Heads of an Essay on Civil Jurisprudence, read before a learned Society.—4. Calculations for ascertaining the Æra of Christ's Nativity.—5. A free Dissertation on the National Advantages of an Abolition of Tithes by Purchase; and a more equal Payment of the Clergy.—6. Account of the late Voyage round the World, by the French Commander ENTRECASTEAUX, made for the Purpose of Discovery, and also in Search of LA PEYROUSE, in 1791-2-3.—7. The relation of a Hearing in Presence of the King and the Judges, touching Wales and the Four Counties, 1608. Also, Sir ROBERT CECIL's Speech, 23 El. Anno 1581, concerning the Jurisdiction of the Councell of Wales and the Marches.—8. Memoirs of the late Empress of Russia, with Original Anecdotes of the Court of Petersburgh.—9. A Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Styles of Music, in which the Merits and Demerits of each are respectively pointed out.—10. The Squire's Tale, imitated from Chaucer.—11. A Meteorological Journal, for September, October, November, and December, 1796, at Southgate, Middlesex.—12. Errata, Corrections, &c. of former Numbers.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE WEATHER IN LONDON DURING THE YEAR 1796.

A THERMOMETER hung out of a window up one pair of stairs, facing the north-west, observed at nine o'clock in the morning, gave the following averages:

January 46½.	July 62½.
February 40.	August 62½.
March 39⅞.	September 60.
April 50⅛.	October 47⅞.
May 53⅛.	November 40½.
June 60⅝.	December 31½.

Average for the whole year, 49 7/16.

The state of heat in the first three months is very remarkable. January had a full spring warmth, and probably the observations of a great number of years would not exhibit one with so high an average. February might be denominated rather warm than cold; but March was considerably colder than its usual average. This gave a salutary check to the forwardness of vegetation, which the warmth of the beginning of the year had promoted. April rose to a due spring medium; and in this year the observation, that the average heat of April is nearly that of the year, held good. May was under its common medium. The four succeeding months were regular and temperate as to their heat. June and September, July and August, nearly coinciding; the two latter in due proportion warmer than the two former. The heat declined rapidly in October and November; and December proved unusually cold, its average falling a little below the freezing point. The frost came in fits of great intensity, with intervening thaws. The most severe was on the 24th and 25th. The night between them is said to have been colder in some of the circumjacent villages than any upon record; but the thermometer, whence the present observations were taken, did not stand lower than 9½ in the morning of the 25th. The rise from thence was extremely rapid, and before the close of the month it had obtained 40 degrees above the point to which it had been depressed.

The general character of the year, with respect to other circumstances, has

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been dryneſs and tranquillity. The unnatural warmth of January, indeed, produced a good deal of windy and ſtormy weather; but it was almoſt confined to that month, and to May. The principal rain was in the beginning of July, and the cloſe of September; but through the whole year there were few ſucceſſive days of continued rain. Moiſt, drizzling, foggy weather was frequent towards the cloſe of the year. The mildneſs of the ſummer heats rendered thunder and lightening a rare occurrence; and, perhaps, few years have paſt more free from the awful and terrific phenomena of nature.

Jan. 5, 1797. J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ſtate of chemical opinion in Britain, for which your correſpondent S. T. calls, may eaſily be exhibited. In general, it may be obſerved, that moſt of our living authors and teachers, from Dr. BLACK downwards, have adopted the two great tenets of the Lavoiſierian ſyſtem. They conſider, 1. Water as compounded of oxygen and hydrogen; and, 2. Metals as ſimple bodies, ſo far as analyſis has yet gone. For although Mr. CAVENDISH was the diſcoverer of the compoſition of water, the antiphlogiſtic doctrine reſts upon that propoſition: accordingly, the laſt conſiderable attempt to overturn it from its foundation, was made by Dr. PRIESTLEY, at the ſuggeſtion of his friend, Mr. KEIR; who perceiving that oxygen ſo generally produced an acid, in uniting with an inflammable baſis, concluded that the ſame thing muſt happen when oxygen and hydrogen gaſſes were exploded together. The analogy, however, did not hold in this caſe; and the unavoidable preſence of a ſmall quantity of azotic gas, ſufficiently accounts for the acid diſcovered by Dr. PRIESTLEY in the liquor depoſited after the experiment. The proceſſes carried on upon a large ſcale in France, together with the oxygen and hydrogen obtainable from water by the electric ſhock, which has been lately done in a very ſatisfactory manner, ſeem to have added ſtrength to the prevailing conviction on this leading point. It does not appear that Dr. PRIESTLEY's experiments, ſince his expatriation, have brought back any deſerter to the old ſtandard of phlogiſton. M. DE LUC has written largely, but to little purpoſe, againſt the new theory and nomenclature. His papers (in the *Journ. de Phyſique*) were ſo barren of facts, and ſo abundant in words, that moſt men of ſcience in Europe were ſick of reading before he ceaſed to write. Except M. DE LUC, there is probably no author now among us, who at once contends for the exiſtence of phlogiſton, and ſtrenuouſly denies the compoſition of water. Some of the lunar philoſophers, as Mr. WATT and KEIR, may be ſet down as ſceptics.

M. LAVOISIER is thought by many of our countrymen unſucceſsful in his attempt to engraft Dr. BLACK's doctrine of latent heat on his antiphlogiſtic ſyſtem. His ſuppoſition of a large quantity of caloric being condenſed in nitre, nitric acid, &c. affords an indication, that he did not rightly conceive that ingenious doctrine. Dr. BEDDOES (Philoſ. Tr. *on the fuſion of iron*) and Dr. HUTTON, have treated the ſuppoſition as altogether unwarrantable. Dr. HUTTON (*Phil. Diſſertations*) has accounted for the phenomena obſerved in exploſions and deflagrations from the *ſolar ſubſtance*, which he imagines to be condenſed in plants. The ſuper-addition of this hypotheſis to the proper tenets of M. LAVOISIER appears to conſtitute Dr. HUTTON's chemical creed; and it is probably the only one exiſting, applicable, with tolerable plauſibility, to the whole ſum of the phenomena. It nearly, I believe, coincides with thoſe of M. M. GREN and RICHTER. As to M. GITTLING, he has inferred, from very inadequate experiments, that azote and oxygene gaſſes differ only in this, that the ſame gravitating matter (oxygen) is united in the former with light, and in the latter with *caloric*. This is, I think, the only morſel of theory of which he has been the propoſer.

Mrs. FULHAME has endeavoured to correct the antiphlogiſtic ſyſtem, by referring to water as the ſource of oxygen, in all oxydations. She has not perhaps made many converts. But the ingenuity of her arguments, and the novelty of her facts, may be triumphantly quoted by the advocates of female talents; nor can there exiſt a dilettante in ſcience, ſo dead to merit, as not to regret, that there the *res anguſta domi* ſhould obſtruct the proſecution of reſearches ſo curious; (*ſee the preface to Mrs.* FULHAME's *Eſſay.*)

Dr. AUSTIN made an ingenious effort to reduce the number of elementary principles, by reſolving charcoal *(con-*

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bone) into hydrogen and azote. His opinion has been supported by Dr. BEDDOES, but does not appear to have obtained particular attention from the chemists.

It is to be lamented, that Mr. KEIR has delayed the publication of his experiments on metallic solutions. I understand from those who have seen the 2nd part of his paper—the first is in the Phil. Transactions—that he has detected the grossest errors in M. LAVOISIER's statements. No man, certainly, whether we regard accuracy or information, is better qualified to establish just principles in this important branch of chemistry. There is nothing in chemistry more curious than some, or more useful than others, of the facts related in his first paper. The continuation of this gentleman's dictionary has been delayed, till the world has become weary of expectation.

The late efforts to apply the new chemistry, on the one hand to agriculture, and on the other to medicine, are not less interesting than the original discoveries themselves. Mr. KIRWAN's Essay on manures is before the public. The Board of Agriculture has printed, but not published, an Essay on the same subject, by Dr. INGENHOUSZ. I believe that Board to be in possession of other valuable speculations on manures.

Collections of cases, in which the respiration of gasses has been employed, appear from time to time. I wish we could look forward to the speedy establishment of the proposed PNEUMATIC HOSPITAL; or to the employment of any other means, capable of speedily ascertaining the real virtues of the gasses in medicine. I know not whether this view takes in the most important circumstances, relative to the pursuits and opinions of our chemical countrymen—If not, I hope other correspondents will supply the deficiences. Information concerning the present pursuits of experimenters would be extremely desirable, if it should be obtained. I am, sir, your's,

Jan. 1, 1797. SCIOLUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is not my intention to enter upon the discussion of any political question, but simply to propose a measure, the utility of which is too obvious to be denied.

I am not about to suggest to the legislature any new law, but to offer to lords of manors a regulation which, I think, should cheerfully proceed from themselves. I shall not call upon them to part with any portion of their property, without some return.

Why is it that we see many whole villages in so ruinous a condition? It is because the tenants have not a sufficient interest in their cottages to preserve them from falling. Let the lords of the manors give notice to their copyholders for lives, that they will, for a reasonable consideration, convert their houses into freeholds; and at no very distant time, will they behold the filthy, decayed cottage, exchanged for a sound, and decent tenement; and the countenance of the cottager, no longer pallid through despair of bettering his hard lot; but ruddy with healthful industry, and decked with cheerfulness. This, however, is not the consideration upon which I mean to insist. The lower orders are charged with being seditiously inclined. Whether this imputation, which, for the present, we will suppose to be well founded, be, or be not intended to comprehend the labouring inhabitants of the country, as well of towns, good must still result from the steps I recommend. The cottager, looking forward to the time when he shall have acquired a sufficiency to purchase his cottage, practises diligence and sobriety. Has he attained the object of his wishes? He then directs his view to the period when by savings he may be able to make the inside of his little freehold comfortable, and beautify the exterior. This is a still further inducement to him for discarding habits of idleness and intoxication, and leading a regular and active life. Being now possessed of property, he is of consequence in his own estimation—he has a stake in the country—he has something to lose by tumult and internal commotion; and therefore, will not only be unwilling to promote riot, but readily lend his aid to suppress popular outrage. He naturally becomes a better man, and a better citizen. The intelligent and amiable Count Rumford has afforded a practical proof of the principle, there is not so good a method of rendering people virtuous, as by first assisting them to become easy in their circumstances, and happy. Let his example be followed by the higher and more opulent description of citizens; and there will be no occasion to *dragoon* the inferior classes into a peaceable demeanor.

Wiltshire, Dec. 24, 1796. H. B.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not take up my pen to renew the controverſy with your fair correſpondent, reſpecting the Talents of Women—I can aſſure her, that I am neither ſo old, nor poſſeſſed of ſo little gallantry, as not to wiſh victory in ſuch a conteſt to my antagoniſt.—May it be proved to the ſatisfaction of all your readers—That the talents of women have improved, are improving; and confuſion to the man who would wiſh them to be diminiſhed or repreſſed!

I would not, however, be underſtood as admitting that the talents of women have been proved to be perfectly upon an equality with thoſe of men;—I mean no farther, than to expreſs my good wiſhes that it may be proved; but as far as it is a queſtion of fact, I fear facts are againſt the affirmative of the propoſition. My wiſhes, in truth, were always favourable to the fair ſex, and I entered the liſts only to counteract, what I could not but deem a monſtrous doctrine, which your fair correſpondent had by ſome means forced into the controverſy; viz. "That the talents of all mankind are perfectly equal, and only altered by the influence of external cauſes."—But let this doctrine alſo repoſe tranquilly in the "vault of all the Capulets;" the only deſtiny to which it ought to be conſigned.

My reaſon for troubling you with this letter, is, to correct a ſtatement in your fair correſpondent's letter, which is extremely injurious to the reputation of an author of ſome credit: I ſhould not have troubled you or myſelf on the occaſion, had I found ſhe had corrected it in her own Erratum in your laſt Number.

It would have been candid in your fair correſpondent, to have mentioned that what ſhe gives as "a quotation" from Mr. Hume, is a ſeries of detached ſentences connected together by her own ingenuity; but I have moſt carefully looked over my edition of Hume's Eſſays, which is that of 1753, printed for Miller, and I have not been able to find in the Eſſay on National Character, any ſuch aſſertion as that, "it is a maxim in all philoſophy, that cauſes which do not appear, are to be conſidered as not exiſting."

The fact is, if Hume had written the ſentence unqualified as it ſtands here; he would have written a ſentence which ſo far from being "a maxim in all philoſophy," muſt excite a ſmile upon the countenance of every philoſopher; a ſentence which is contradicted by every principle of ſcience, by every obſervation of our ſenſes. The cauſe of gravitation, or of magnetiſm, does not appear, and yet will any man ſay, that no cauſes exiſt for theſe effects? The aſcent of vapour, the vegetation of plants, the emiſſion of the electric matter by ſome bodies, and the power of conducting it in others, depend upon cauſes which are not apparent. Is there a phyſician who knows the proximate cauſe of one third of the diſeaſes for which he preſcribes? In a word, ſir, we know the actual cauſe of very few things; but, as a real philoſopher, though not in petticoats, obſerved many centuries ago, "the wiſe only are conſcious of their own ignorance."

January 3, 1797. C. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANT AND INSECT, *mentioned in page 722 of our Magazine for November.*

Communicated by Dr. BEDDOES.

CARDUUS ſpinoſiſſimus foliis bifariam pinnatifidis, ſemi-decurrentibus, calycibus ſolitariis, ovatis, lanatis.

CURCULIO anti-odontalgicus brevirоſtris, oblongus, fuſcus, thorace punctato, elytris punctato-ſtriatis, ſupra maculis aureis undique adſperſus, ſubtus luteo-villoſus. Caput cum roſtro thorace brevius. Roſtrum craſſum, planum, breviſſimum. Oculi vix protuberantes, nigri. Antennæ, clavatæ, roſtro longiores, interrupte flaveſcentes, clava apice cinerea. Thorax punctuculatus. Elytra leviter ſtriato-punctata. Alæ pallidæ flaveſcentes, hyalinæ, unicoſtatæ. Femora murica. Pedes elytris concolores. Corpus ſupra fuſco nigrum maculis villoſis aureis inordinate adſperſum, ſubtus nigro-cœruleum lanugine tenuiſſima luteſcente undique vestitum. Habitat in floribus Card. Spinoſiſs. Sub finem Auguſti.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM obliged to your correſpondent Meirion, for the information he afforded me in your laſt Number; will he have the goodneſs to inform me likewiſe *where* the Poems of Hywel, ſon of Owain Gwynez are to be found, and if they have been tranſlated? One I have met with, among the valuable contents of the

Cambrian

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Cambrian Regiſter; if it be not treſpaſſing too much on the more erudite reſearches of your correſpondent, perhaps a tranſlation of ſome of theſe pieces might be acceptable to your general readers.

Jan. 5, 1797. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read the objections which T. P. has made (in your 8th Number, page 612) to the hypotheſis on the uſe of lime as a manure, I beg leave to ſatisfy him, as far as is in my power

It is always with pleaſure, that one who wiſhes to acquire knowledge, receives facts from ordinary occurrences, or the common arts of life, on the ſubject to which he turns his attention. The artiſt, by a long courſe of experience, has the opportunity of aſcertaining facts, and pointing out the effect of various proceſſes, to which the attention of the philoſopher may not be turned by his line of experiments. Thoſe facts may ſuggeſt to him many uſeful hints, and lead him to important inveſtigations. But the experience of the artiſt muſt ſtill remain uncertain, till ſcience point out the cauſe of the different appearances, and explain the true reaſon of the proceſſes that are employed.

Thus, the facts which T. P. has mentioned, may lead to ſome uſeful knowledge; but, in my opinion, they have very little relation to my former communication on the uſe of lime in agriculture. In that paper, the theory of the effect of lime in promoting putrefaction was only occaſionally introduced. It was mentioned as originating with Sir John Pringle; but it is now widely ſpread, and is by very many conſidered as the only rational account of the operation of that manure. It has been ſupported by M'Bride, propagated by Black, and has been adopted by numbers of our ſcientific writers on huſbandry.

As this theory is no child of mine, I might be leſs diſpoſed to ſupport it. If T. P. had objected to the opinion concerning the operation of lime on ſtrong clay ſoil, with little vegetable mould, which was the only one that I conſidered as my own, I might have felt myſelf more intereſted. But though leſs able than many of the friends of the theory derived from Pringle's experiments, I ſhall endeavour to remove the objections againſt it, which your correſpondent has produced.

To accompliſh this, little more is neceſſary than to inform him, that he has confounded the effects of lime, and of quicklime, on dead vegetable matter. Of the effects of quicklime I ſaid nothing: I only mentioned thoſe that were produced by lime: the one is calcareous earth deſtitute of fixed air: the other is the ſame earth ſaturated with that air. By the experiments of Pringle, M'Bride, and others, he will find that lime promotes the putrefaction of vegetable and animal ſubſtances; but quicklime retards it; and, when applied in large quantities, removes it, even when the putrefying proceſs has conſiderably advanced. This is ſufficient to explain the effect of quicklime in the preparation and uſe of indigo, and in waſhing the walls of infected apartments.

If wood or hair be preſerved long in mortar, it is only neceſſary to recollect, that moiſture is neceſſary to putrefaction: and that when lime is made into mortar with ſand, &c. it cryſtalliſes, and requires a conſiderable quantity of water in forming the cryſtals. To obtain water, it attracts all the moiſture in the wood or hair, and at the ſame time covering them from the external air, prevents them from receiving more; they are therefore in a ſituation in which we may expect them to be long preſerved from corruption.

South Shields, Oct. 23, 1796. T.

THE foregoing anſwer to the remarks of T. P. in your Magazine for September was tranſmitted to me by its ingenious author, according to the date annexed, but has been unfortunately miſlaid. Had it been forwarded to you ſooner, it might poſſibly have obviated ſome of the objections which have ſince been made to his idea of the uſe of lime in agriculture: though I admit that it has not been uſual to apply the word lime to its carbonate. If your correſpondent, T. P. has lived in a coal-country, where almoſt every ſpring is impregnated with vitriolic ſalts, he would perhaps have been more ready to admit the preſence of alum in clay-lands.

But of this enough from me. I have only to add, that, if I can prevail on my ingenious friend to entruſt me with any farther remarks, they ſhall be tranſmitted with greater punctuality, by your friend, &c.

Newcaſtle, Jan. 6, 1797. V. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE common opinion, that the gift of prophecy is departed, was lately near to being refuted, by a ſet of men who

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who determined, in defiance of public prejudices, to erect themselves into an order of PROPHETS. Why their glory so soon departed, and they fell quietly back into the humbler ranks of life, it is not my business to enquire; but I much regret that we are at present so lamentably deficient in the article of prophecies, as to be amazed and astonished at every thing that happens. There is a maxim, which says, that it is the part of a wise man never to be *surprised*, but to foresee every thing by his knowledge, and reconcile it by his philosophy; and yet scarcely a day passes without some event occurring for which we had made no provision, which we cannot account for upon common principles, and to which we find it difficult to be reconciled. How does all this agree with the sage apopthegm, that there is "nothing new under the sun?" And does it not plead strongly for the art of prophecy to supply that knowledge, for want of which we suffer so many embarrassments?

I have been lately looking over a chronological list of events for some years past; as a knowledge of what has happened very frequently leads to a knowledge of what may happen (and I am perfectly satisfied that all things are now reduced to so regular a system, as to render *foretelling* a very easy matter) and I am now about to give you a specimen of my skill with respect to the events that will occur in the course of the present year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven. Should it be acceptable, you will see great propriety in giving it a place in your Magazine for *January*, that your readers may have recourse to it in the whole progress of the year; and that I may not be accused of propheſying things after they have taken place.

But perhaps it may be necessary to obviate an objection that is often made to prophecy: it is said, that it is wicked to pretend to foretel future events and that it is foolish to be anxious about futurity. To the first part of this objection I cordially agree. I think it is not only wicked to *pretend* to foretel future events, but even to *pretend* to do any thing which a man is not capable of doing. A man, therefore, who *pretends* either to be a prophet, a politician, a poet, or a skilful mechanic, without the requisite qualifications, shall have no countenance from me. But as to the second part of the objection, "that it is foolish to be anxious about futurity," I cannot so well agree to it, without giving up the free agency of man, a doctrine to which I have been cordially attached, ever since my schoolmaster told me, that I might escape a whipping, by ceasing to deserve it. I will also venture, sir, to assert, that if we had looked a little more into futurity than we have done, the present state of Europe at large, and of this nation in particular, would not have been so awfully critical as it is. What happy consequences would not have resulted, if we had foreseen, that opinion can be combated only with opinion; that oppression must eventually produce resistance; that *nations* gradually become wiser, though individual fools become more hardened; and that he who goes to war without counting the cost, will find that he has expended his resources before he has attained his object!—But these I throw out only as hints; I cannot enlarge on them in this place, because I would not interrupt the *miscellaneity* of your Magazine, by enquiries which appear to better purpose in other places.

It is enough, therefore, to make such an appeal to every one's memory, as shall prove, that an anxiety about futurity is not the foolish thing it has been represented, and that the very faculty I have just mentioned, *memory*, loses half its most important uses, if it does not enable us to look from the past to the future, and judge of the latter by the former. The physician would make sorry work in the sick room, were he to be deprived of his *prognostics*; and I know not why, in other situations, we should be deprived of the advantages of past experience. Upon the whole of this objection, however, I must observe, that although I cannot think it foolish to be anxious for futurity, there are abundance of instances to show, that it is mighty foolish to expect any advantages from recommending an attention to the past; and hence, I take it, arises the disrepute into which modern prophets are unhappily fallen.

Now, Mr. Editor, to proceed—The business more immediately in hand is, to give a glance, according to the genuine principles of the prophetic art, into the events of the year which is just begun. But you will demand, what are my principles, and where is my commission? How do you know that I am not one of the common impostors of the day, writing, perhaps, from a mad-house, and wishing to make an accomplice of the respectable Editor of the Monthly Magazine? To satisfy you, then, at once, and remove all your scruples, I must inform you, that

I proceed

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I proceed chiefly on this foundation, that there is nothing new under the ſun; that prudence is not much in vogue; and that the progreſs of mankind in wiſdom is not very perceptible on the general view of things. By this *recipe*, ſir, you may commence a very decent prophet yourſelf, and may commiſſion others, in your name, to foretel events in every quarter of the globe where your Magazine reaches.

PROPHECIES FOR THE YEAR M.DCC.XCVII.

IN the courſe of this year, ſeveral fires will happen in ſundry parts of the kingdom, which will conſume a vaſt deal of property, inſured and uninſured; and no water will be obtained, until the fire has ſo far advanced, as to be unextinguiſhable. Some lives will be loſt, and many very prudent perſons will think it proper to look after their ſervants' fires and candles, for a month or two.

Some children, by the neglect of their nurſes, will fall out of windows into the ſtreets, and be killed: their mothers will be diſconſolate; and lectures will be given to nurſes, which will not loſe their effect, perhaps, for a fortnight.

Sundry houſes will be broke open, and robbed of plate, bills, caſh, &c. to a conſiderable amount; notwithſtanding which, the ſame example will be ſhown to ſervants as uſual; and they will be allowed little card-parties and junketings on Sunday, whilſt their maſters and miſtreſſes are performing the ſame parts, on a larger ſcale, elſewhere.—N.B. The watchman's box cloſe to the houſe.

Several young heirs will be pillaged at faſhionable gaming houſes, which will occaſion ſerious reflections—in the newſpapers; and the police will look on with their accuſtomed philoſophic indifference.

Guns laid aſide loaded, will be taken up by children or ſervants, in ſport, and a few lives loſt. Thoſe who keep no guns will be very grave and ſententious on this ſubject, and enjoy a wide field of admonition, wiſdom, and ſagacity.

Several hundreds of pockets will be picked at places of public amuſement, and one or two of the ſufferers will have the cunning to diſcover, if they had left their money at home, it would not have been in danger abroad.

Some capital failures will take place in the city: and men who lived at the rate of five or ſix thouſand a year, will be obliged to diſcover, that they never were worth a moiety of the ſum, independent of fallacious credit. Nevertheleſs, tradeſmen's "equipages will blaze like meteors, and their villas riſe like exhalations."

Two or three boxing-matches will afford vaſt amuſement to the nobility and gentry who encourage them, and be very ſeverely cenſured by thoſe who do not think "breaking ribs ſport for ladies"—but no interference on the part of the magiſtracy.

There will be ſeveral long debates in Parliament; and, upon the diviſion, the numbers will be nearly the ſame as if there had been no debate at all.

A man will be hanged at the Old-Bailey for murdering his companion, in a fit of intoxication and paſſion; and another will be rewarded with honours, for having contributed to the murder of thouſands, for no earthly object, and with whom he had no diſpute.

Three or four perſons will be gored to death by over-driven oxen, and the amuſement of bullock-hunting will go on much as uſual.

Boats will be overſet in the Thames, and the paſſengers drowned, becauſe it was neceſſary they ſhould crowd together, to ſee a ſhow that was not worth looking at. This will afford an awful leſſon to thoſe who — never go upon the water.

A few duels will be fought, and one or two perſons killed. The cauſe of the diſpute, a wh—e, a horſe, or a clumſy jeſt. The ſurvivors, if tried, will be acquitted by a happy mixture of the laws of honour, with the laws of the land.

The watering-places will ſuffer no abatement of viſitors, notwithſtanding the diſtreſſes of the times; but they will be avoided and ſeverely cenſured by thoſe who — never viſit them.

Some great men will do very abſurd things in the courſe of the ſummer, and will receive as much commendation and applauſe as they can pay for.

Two common-council men will die ſuddenly after eating a hearty dinner.

Some thouſand ſermons will be preached in the ſeveral churches and chapels of the kingdom, moſt of which have been preached before, and few of them will be remembered after.

Certain caſes of matrimonial infidelity in high life will aſtoniſh the world, *i. e.* every body who did not know the parties; juries will give large damages, and lord Kenyon will throw away much good advice, and many ſalutary cautions.

A perſon

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A perſon of conſiderable note in the gay world will ſhoot himſelf, becauſe he has nothing left but his piſtols.

Several hundred novels will be condemned by the reviewers, and read with pleaſure and approbation in all circulating libraries, boarding-ſchools, ſervants' halls, and other ſeminaries of learning.

A moſt groteſque faſhion in dreſs will be adopted, and it will be ſoon diſcovered to be moſt wonderfully uſeful and convenient.

Several ſtage-coaches will break down, owing to the number of outſide paſſengers, a circumſtance which will be differently canvaſſed by the ſufferers, and by their ſurgeons.

A few elopements from boarding-ſchools will afford the newſpapers an opportunity of being extremely witty at the expence of decency. The ſame effect will ariſe from caſes of *crim. con.* ſeduction, and other affairs of gallantry.

A porter will engage to over-eat himſelf for a wager, die in the experiment, and the *betters* will look a little grave, but not more wiſe or humane.

Two or three very *opulent* men in the city will die, and be buried with pomp, before it is diſcovered that they died inſolvent.

Robberies—ſuicides—bankruptcies—law-ſuits—unſucceſsful battles—long ſpeeches—political pamphlets—and other caſualties, will come in courſe.

Theſe, ſir, are ſome of the moſt important occurrences which have been revealed to me. I have choſen to confine my prophecies chiefly to matters of the domeſtic kind, and regarding principally the buſineſs of civil life. This I do for the reaſons already hinted, namely, that in affairs of a political kind, there has of late been ſo great a contempt thrown on what is paſt, that it is not worth any man's while to inform our great men of what is to come; yet, it may be aſſerted, without any riſk of contradiction, that he who deſpiſes *experience*, is neither fit for the office of prophet, prieſt, or king.

I am, ſir, your's,

OLD LILLY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Magazine for December, p. 516, mention is made of the hydrophobia having appeared among Colonel Rollerton's hounds, near Roſcrea, in Herefordſhire; that twenty-two of them had been carried off by this diſeaſe, and that the remainder of the pack were cured of or preſerved from the diſeaſe, by having the juice of ribwort, or ribgraſs (plantago lanceolata, Linn.) adminiſtered to them.

It appears to me, ſir, to be a matter of conſiderable importance to have this fact well aſcertained; and though I believe your Magazine may in general be depended upon for the intelligence it contains; yet, in a matter of ſo much conſequence, as determining the efficacy of a medicine in preventing the hydrophobia, we ſhould be cautious of giving credit to intelligence vaguely mentioned among country occurrences. I cannot, therefore, abſtain from expreſſing a wiſh, that ſome correſpondent would give you more particulars relative to the above-mentioned article; this will by no means, I believe, be contrary to the intentions of your Magazine, and will, I doubt not, give much ſatisfaction to many of your readers, as well as to

Jan. 12, 1797. MEDICUS U.

P.S. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to ſay, that the mixed juices of horehound, and of a ſpecies of plantain, have been celebrated in America as a cure for the bite of a rattleſnake; whether or not they deſerve ſo much praiſe, I have no means of knowing.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RESULT OF OBSERVATIONS UPON THE THERMOMETER, AT NORWICH, FOR THE YEAR 1796; BEGINNING JANUARY 8TH, TAKEN AT OR NEAR TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON. THE THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR, WITH A NORTH-EAST ASPECT.

Month.	*Average.*	*Coldeſt Days.*		*Hotteſt Days.*	
JAN.	40½	8 & 9th at	45°	13th at	55°
Feb.	43½	29th	32	19th	50
March	43½	7th	31½	16th	55½
April	53¾	12th	46	22d	61
May	56½	3d	48	26th	61½
June	62	3d	49½	26th	75
July	65	2d & 4th	58½	15th	75
Auguſt	65½	28th	55	8th	73
Septem.	62¾	29th	54	17&18	74
October	51	25th	46	2d	57
Novem.	44½	30th	34	2d	53½
Decem.	35¾	24 & 25th	30	30th	48½

Average of the year, 52¾

Hotteſt days of the year,	June 26th July 15	75
Coldeſt ditto - - -	Dec. 24 25	30

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

CHRONOLOGICAL REMARKS ON THE TIME OF SOLOMON, &c.

THE ſolar year of twelve months, and three hundred and ſixty-five days, was firſt inſtituted by Jemſhid, king of Perſia, 888 years before the Chriſtian æra (ſee vol. ii. p. 686) and was communicated to the Chaldeans and Egyptians by Nabonaſſar 747 years before (vol. i. p. 378). The Jews, then, cannot have computed by this year more than 888 years, and probably did not compute by it more than 747 years before Chriſt.

Now the eſtabliſhed chronology (appended as an Index to the Bible appointed to be read in churches) places the acceſſion of Solomon 1015 years, and the death of Moſes 1451 years, before Chriſt: ſo that, whether we place the compilation of the Pentateuch, with Dr. Geddes (Preface to his Bible, p. 18) under Solomon, or, with Mr. Herbert Marſh (Authenticity of the Five Books of Moſes conſidered) under Moſes himſelf, we are equally at a loſs to account for the accurate computation by twelve months ſo familiarly uſed in it. The time of Solomon muſt be antedated, or the Pentateuch compoſed after his time. But it cannot, in the main, have been drawn up later than Rehoboam, the immediate ſucceſſor of Solomon, ſince it was a law common to the two nations of Jews who under him acquired a ſeparate exiſtence; and it was improbably drawn up ſo late as under his reign, ſince an unpopular prince and a ſeaſon of anarchy were unlikely to ſuperinduce ſo new a law upon two hoſtile nations. It ſeems to follow, that we greatly antedate the reign of Solomon.

When did he really live? The ſimpleſt method of aſcertainment is this—from the earlieſt date of ſcripture-hiſtory which can be ſatisfactorily eſtabliſhed, to reckon backwards, as carefully as may be, until his time. The return from the Babylonian captivity is, in my judgment, the earlieſt certain date: and even this ſhould be placed vaſtly nearer to our own times than in the received ſyſtem.

From Ezra (ch. vii. ver. 8) it appears, that an edict was iſſued in the *ſeventh* year of Artaxerxes to patronize the rebuilding of Jeruſalem. This proclamation permitted the coloniſts to collect ſubſcriptions among their countrymen throughout Perſia, and armed with the neceſſary magiſterial powers the conductors of the undertaking. A ſecond edict was obtained in the *twentieth* year of Artaxerxes, by Nehemiah (ch. ii. ver. 1) for the purpoſe of fortifying Ezra's ſettlement: and from that time the new Jeruſalem appears to have been reſorted to by the more opulent Jews, and to have flouriſhed exceedingly. The national return from the Babylonian captivity might, without impropriety, be dated from either of theſe periods—at the time when the poorer Jews firſt began to re-conſtruct habitations on the ruins of Jeruſalem, under the conduct of Ezra—or at the time when, a ſufficient number of labourers having ſettled there, the town was firſt ſurrounded with a wall of defence, fitted for the reſidence of the rich, graced with the inſtitution of ſocial worſhip, and incorporated by a charter of police, under the government of the diſintereſted Nehemiah.

This Artaxerxes (or Arthaſhaſta, or Ardeſhir) is certainly the one ſurnamed Dirazdeſt, or the Long-handed, who reigned nearly forty-one years, from the 283d to the 324th year of the æra of Nabonaſſar. The edict of Ezra, therefore, was obtained 457 years, and the edict of Nehemiah 444 years, before Chriſt. This is confirmed by other teſtimony: "The "Eaſterns aſſure us" (ſays Sir William Jones, in the Short Hiſtory of Perſia, prefixed to the life of Nader Shah, p. 52) "that Ardeſhir ſent a prince, named Co-"reſh, deſcended from Lohoraſp, to "puniſh Baltazar, ſon of Bagtnaſſar, "who was grown very inſolent in his go-"vernment of Babylon; that Coreſh con-"quered Baltazar, and was raiſed by the "king to the ſupreme command of that "city, where he protected and encoura-"ged the captive Jews." This Coreſh, mentioned by Iſaiah, and elſewhere, has, in the vulgar tranſlation, been called Cyrus; and hence the notion that the Jews *returned* from captivity under the great Cyrus, the Khoſru of Oriental hiſtory, ſo many years before they had been captived at all.

Two facts will ſuffice to make it manifeſt, that the Jews dated their return from captivity by the earlier of theſe epochas: by the ſettlement of Ezra; not by that of Nehemiah. Firſtly, to whomever we aſcribe the compoſition of the book of Daniel, and whatever relation to Jewiſh hiſtory we aſcribe to the prophet of the Chriſtians, it is certain that about the time of the execution of Jeſus, the Jews were in momentary expectation of the advent of their Meſſiah; and that they underſtood this advent was to happen within ſeventy weeks of years (i. e.

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490 years) of their return. In the thirty-third year, then, of the Chriſtian æra (the time of the death of Jeſus) they conceived the 490 years to be on the brink of elapſe. They placed their return therefore 457 years before the Chriſtian æra, which is the date of the edict of Ezra. Secondly, the Jews deſcribe their captivity as having laſted 70 years: now, if we reckon back from the edict of Ezra, we find, that preciſely 70 years before that date (527 years before Chriſt) Cambyſes, prince of Perſia, over-ran Syria, and conquered Paleſtine: whereas, in the year 514 before Chriſt, Paleſtine was not viſited by a hoſtile army. The Jews, therefore, dated the beginning of their captivity from the conqueſt of Cambyſes.

According to Falconer's Chronological Tables, 375 years elapſed between the death of Solomon and the captivity of Jehoiachin: and it does not appear that, by reckoning the laſt year of each reign as identical with the firſt year of the enſuing reign, any very ſenſible reduction can be made in this period; at moſt, of 20 years. The chronology of the Books of Kings and Chronicles, from the time of Solomon onward, is tolerably accurate. Solomon, then, died, according to this computation, about 900 years before the Chriſtian æra. But this is ſtill too ſoon for the computation by the year of Jemſhid. Muſt we not, then, ſuppoſe, that the Thora of Solomon (for the Pentateuch originally formed one book, under that name; ſee Geddes's Preface, p. 20) has not deſcended to our times; that ſome prieſt of the captivity (2 Kings, ch. xvii. ver. 24, &c.) by means of it, indeed, framed the Pentateuch; that he introduced the Oriental ſtory of the Fall, the Oriental ſtory of the Deluge, the Oriental Geography (Geneſis, ch. x); and that it is his Samaritan copy which the faithful Ezra canonized, and handed down to poſterity?

I ſhould willingly compute the diſtance of time between Solomon and Moſes; but having compared the two contradictory plans of reckoning ſuggeſted by Freret (Œuvres de Freret, vol. iv. p. 330) both appear unſatisfactory. Is it impoſſible that the Judges, who occupy ſo vaſt an interval of this period, were not ſucceſſive, but in part cotemporary magiſtrates, exerciſing various local juriſdictions? It almoſt ſeems ſo: for, according to the pedigree which opens the ſeventh chapter of Ezra, but ſeventeen generations elapſed between him and Aaron. If, moreover, we ſuppoſe the Azariah of 1 Chronicles (ch. vi. ver. 10) to be the ſame perſon with Ezra, and correct the genealogies by each other, and by 1 Chron. ix. 10 (ſtriking out one name between Meraioth and Ahitub, and inſerting one name between Zadok and Azariah) there will remain but ſixteen generations between Ezra and Aaron, a period, therefore (allowing 33 years to each generation) of about 528 years. This project of computation places Aaron about* 150 years only before Solomon. And it muſt be owned, the more inconſiderable the diſtance between them, the more credible becomes any teſtimony collected under Solomon, concerning the actions of Moſes. Beſides, the latter will then appear to have FLOURISHED in the eleventh century before Chriſt, during which Chronologers are accuſtomed to place the Expulſion of the Shepherd-kings from Lower Egypt: an event, according to Manetho, Juſtin Martyr, Tatian, Clemens Alexandrinus, Perizonius (Origines Babylonicæ & Egypticæ, vol. i. p. 349) and common ſenſe, identical with the Exodus of the Iſraelites.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Second Volume, page 609, I drawn a parallel between the *Hebrew* and the *Welſh*, in order to ſhow their affinity; thereby intending it as the beginning of a ſeries of proofs, for ſupporting what was advanced before reſpecting the univerſality of the latter of the languages in queſtion. I beg leave now to proceed in the ſame brief way, by making a compariſon between it and the *Greek*.

There are four leading evidences to eſtabliſh a connection between the languages in queſtion, of which I ſhall take notice, and adduce a few examples for the purpoſe of illuſtration:

The firſt proof is, the ſameneſs of *conſtruction*, or ſyntax, of which the following paſſages will ſerve as a ſpecimen:

Greek. Ειπεν ουν αυτω.
Welſh. Ebon' yna atto.
They ſaid therefore to him.
G. Ενυχιον νυκτος.
W. Yn-noſon lawn.
Far (full) in the night.

* In Ruth, ch. iv. ver. 20 to 22, it alſo appears, that, from Naſhon, a cotemporary of Moſes, to David, were five generations, which, eſtimated at 33 years, make 165 years. To this may be oppoſed the poſitive teſtimony of 1 Kings, ch. vi. ver. 1, which may beſt be eluded by ſuppoſing the computation therein made by the four-month year of Cenſorinus.

C.

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G. Το φως φαινει εν τη σκοτια.
W. { Dy fawz fainia yn ty-sgodai.
Or, { Y goleuni tywyna yn y cysgod.
The light shineth in the darkness.

G. Ηλθε εις τα ιδια, και οι ιδιοι ου παρελαβον αυτον.
W. D'else i's tau eizia, ac ei eizio au-zerbyniason yzhwn.
Or, Daeth at ei eizo, a'i eizo ni zerbyniason mono.
He came unto his own, and his own did not receive him.

The second proof is, that the *articles, pronouns, prepositions, affixes,* &c. are, in numerous instances, the same in both languages: such are,

Ατερ (*W.* eithyr) without, not with, not having, in the absence of.

Μη (*W.* mo) lest, that not; not: after verbs of contradicting, or denying, it is pleonastic; of forbidding, *not.*

Ινα (*W.* yna) that, to the end that. Exegetically; this is;—so that, so as.

Δευρο (*W.* dyre) hither.

Δη (*W.* de) truly, in truth.

Ναι (*W.* neu) verily, indeed; yea; I pray.

Εξω (*W.* eçw, uço) out, without, as opposed to within.

Η (*W.* y) the.

Μου (*W.* my) of me.

Εμι (*W.* imi) to me.

Ε (*W.* e) him.

Νωι, νω (*W.* ni, nyni) we, us two.

Νωιν, νων (*W.* nyein, nyn) of us two.

Κατα (*W.* kyd, kyda) against, along, all along; among, by, to, with; upon, down upon, down; by, through, out of; on, by reason of; in, or at; with respect to; after, or according to the example of.

The third proof is—that the verbs in both languages agree generally in the form of their inflections, and often in the identity of sound. Dr. VINCENT has laboured to prove, that in the *Greek* they are all derived from Εω, to go. The *Welsh* verbs universally spring, without any anomalies, from a primary basis, which is *Ai*, to go, or to move; whence by the regular system of mutation are formed *Eia, Eiaw, Euo,* and *Euaw,* to go.

The fourth proof which I shall adduce is the identity of the words in both languages. By taking PARKHURST's LEXICON, which sufficiently answers the purpose, I find, upon calculation, that it contains about seven thousand words. With upwards of half that number we have words of the same signification in the *Welsh*, agreeing in sound and form of composition, like the following examples:

Αροω, to plough—*Welsh, Aru.*

Δακρυ, a tear—*W. Dagyr, deigyr,* plural *dagrau,* and *deigrion.*

Δακρυον, a tear—*W. Dagryn, deigryn,* a single tear; plural, *deigrynau,* and *deigrynion,* single tears.

Δακρυω, to shed tears—*W. Dagru, deigra,* and *deigraw.*

Διασπειρω, to disperse, to scatter—*W. Disperu.*

Διαστρεφω, to turn out of the way, to pervert—*W. Dystrowi.*

Δασκω, to teach—*W. Dysgu,* from *dysg,* learning.

Διδασκω, to teach, or instruct—*W. Dysgysgu.*

Δυω, to come—*W. Deuo.*

Δελω, to take with a bait—*W. Dal, dala,* and *daly.*

Δουλεια, servitude, slavery—*W. Dylyaw, dylyo,* and *dylyed.*

Δουλευω, to serve, to be in subjection—*W. Dylyu.*

Ελαυω, to drive, to impel—*W. Hwylio.*

Ελεεω, to pity—*W. Aelu, aelëu, eulëu.*

Ελω, to take, to choose—*W. Elwi.*

Ησυχια, quietness, silence.—*W. Hezy, hezwg, hezyçiad.*

Ησυχιος, peaceable—*W. Hezy, us.*

Ησυχαξω, to rest from labour, to be quiet, to live quietly; to be silent—*W. Hezyçuso.*

Κανων, a straight piece of wood, or staff—*W. Conyn,* from *Canu.*

Κειρω, to cut off; to shear; to poll.—*W. Kyrio, kyriaw,* and *kyru.*

Κλαξω, to break—*W. Cleisio.*

Λαος, a people, a nation, a number of men; the multitude—*W. 'Lios,* and *'Liaws.*

Λαλεω, to speak imprudently—*W. Lolian*

Λαλεω, to speak; to prattle—*W. Lolio.*

Μαρσαινω, to cause to decay—*W. Merwino.*

Μεθη, drunkenness—*W. Mezw*.*

Νυξ, night—*W. Nós.*

Οιω, to bring; to think, to bear in mind—*W. Oio.—Oio dy zuw,* remember thy God.

Ραχα, a rake—*W. 'Raca.*

* The ȝ, in Welsh, stands for an aspirated *D*, having the sound of *Th* in *The.* The ŵ is a vowel, having the power o oo in English, which is also its name.

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'Pedn, a coach, or chariot.—*Roeda* is a Latin word, which first came from the Gauls. *Parkhurst.* '*Réd*, or *rhêd*, in Welsh, means a *run*, or *race*, 'Redai, what runs: '*Rod*, is a wheel, 'Redai, that goes on wheels, and '*Rodog*, or '*Rodawg*, what has wheels; a chariot.

I do not know whether the foregoing comparison is explicit enough to attract any particular notice; but I am afraid it will become tiresome, if extended to greater length. There remains not the least doubt with me, that if the subject were fully investigated, such conclusions would arise, as would show the *Greek* and the *Welsh* to be sister-dialects, springing from a common origin. Your's, &c.

Jan. 7, 1797. MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is something so extremely invidious in a person's attempting to throw a general stigma on a whole body of men, and the practice has been so often censured, that one would scarcely expect it to be done by any writer of tolerable abilities or character; particularly in a work like your's, which professes great candour and liberality. But when your correspondent M. H. in the Fifth Number of your Magazine, asks, "*Who would look for honesty amongst lawyers?*" he evidently means to insinuate that the lawyers are a body of men without honesty—an insinuation as disgraceful to him as it is in itself untrue. Your correspondent J.T. in the Seventh Number, seems likewise to possess as little candour; for, after quoting the above question, he proceeds thus: "I should not take it for "granted, *without some proof*, that even "our reverend Judges were all men of "incorruptible integrity: but surely *all* "lawyers are not *all* EQUALLY knaves:" intimating, therefore, that all lawyers must necessarily be knaves in some degree or other; though he does not altogether agree with the other gentleman.

I think, I may with much more truth assume, that most persons who deal in this sort of general calumny must themselves be either knaves or fools—those of the former class, who, through improper conduct, have been brought under the lash of the law, seek for revenge by endeavouring to stigmatize its professors; and the latter, from inexperience and vulgar prejudice, throw out their impotent slander, without having enquired whether there be any foundation for it or not.

It cannot, indeed, be denied, that among the inferior practitioners in the law, there are men of the vilest characters, but they are in general so well known, that none but bad or incautious people would employ, or be deceived by them; and it must be acknowledged, to the honour of the courts of law, that they frequently meet with punishment. I, however, contend, that the general body of the law is composed of men of the highest honour and integrity—men in whom the utmost confidence is justly placed by families of the greatest consequence and fortune—by the community in general—and to whose abilities and assistance many persons owe much of their security and happiness. If your correspondents had been in habits of employing men of eminence and real character, in their legal concerns, they would have known this, and been more cautious in their insinuations—they would have been ashamed of them—and, if they had possessed any liberality, they would have given the Judges credit for integrity, till their want of it had been proved.

It is certainly true, that the profession of the law, and the law itself (which is finely called by Aristotle *mind without passion*) has been always the subject of abuse, and it may be accounted for without difficulty.

Almost every man who enters into a law suit (which is often contrary to his attorney's advice, and with a case favourably stated by himself) is sanguine of success. Warmed by passion, and a determination to overwhelm his adversary, he proceeds with blind fury, regardless of consequences. On the day of trial, however, new facts appear, and his suit is determined against him: he never reflects that his cause was bad, or that he had deceived his attorney, but he takes care to let the world know that his attorney and his counsel were knaves, that they were bribed by his opponent, or were inattentive to their duty; or he will perhaps go a step farther, and assume prejudice in the Judge and Jury. If he succeeds in his suit, his adversary thinks himself entitled to be equally censorious, and thus the lawyers, on one side or the other, are sure to be calumniated.

This you will allow to be, at least, very frequently the practice, and it is therefore not extraordinary (though it is to be regretted) that attornies of the fairest characters are generally averse to the conduct of law suits. Exclusive of persons who thus lose their causes, the profligate and dishonest part of the community

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nity, who are sued for debts which they refuse to pay, join in trite reflections on the profession; and others, who employ what they call *scrub lawyers*, without any regard to their honesty, make grievous complaints, because the men whom they intended should *take in pikers*, have taken in themselves. Another and a principal ground of complaint arises from what practitioners can seldom prevent, the heavy expence, and often the long duration of suits. This is undoubtedly a dreadful hardship on suitors, but it is imputable to a variety of causes, which it would require much time and labour to explain, and be difficult to remove. I trust, that you will allow these few remarks to appear in your next Number, and that if I do not convince your correspondents, that lawyers may be honest, you and most of your "enlightened" readers will form a different opinion.

Dec. 12, 1796. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. GISBORNE, in the 2d chapter of his respectable work, called, "*An Enquiry into the Duties of Men*," has the following passage, the principle of which appears to me to be very unjust: "Consent given by every native of Great Britain, in his turn, when he arrives at the age of discretion, to the government which he finds adopted by his countrymen, and *expressed by his continuing in the land*, and voluntarily accepting the protection of the state, with entire consciousness that it is afforded to him only on the reciprocal condition of obedience to the laws, constitutes him fully and justly a British subject. No compulsion was used or threatened; the act was entirely his own. Had he been averse to acquiesce in the constitution sanctioned by his countrymen, *the world was before him, and he was at liberty to depart.* He is not subject," continues Mr. G. "to the government, because his ancestors obeyed it, but because *he has voluntarily engaged to obey it himself.*"

Having neither leisure nor ability for the task myself, I beg leave to request, through the channel of your excellent Miscellany, some liberal-minded person to take upon him the trouble of answering the following queries, at some length:

1stly, Does residence in any country imply a complete acquiescence in every part of the constitution of that country?

2dly, Is it the duty of a man, who from reasoning, or experience, finds cause to disapprove of any particular part of the constitution of his native country, to leave his *natale solum*, family, friends, and connections, to flee among strangers, on account of such disapprobation, even supposing his property to be of that kind which can be conveyed abroad?

3dly, Is it, or is it not the duty of a man, who *sincerely* believes that any part of the constitution of his native country is radically wrong (for his native country is as dear to him, in other respects, as it can be to any other man, however partial he may be to *every part* of the constitution) to continue in that country, and to exert himself *by all fair means*, to produce a similar conviction in the hearts of his fellow citizens?

4thly, Is it not fairly confessing that a nation *has grievances to complain of*, when the slightest attempt at diffusing a knowledge of axioms, and which placemen and bigots *ignorantly* affect to call *jacobinical*, is repressed with "*a vigour beyond the law?*" and would not a nation, unanimously conscious that no grievances existed, rather laugh at the maniacal assertions of English Marats, than punish them as serious opinions *certainly* and *widely* pestiferous?

5thly, If arguments of any sort need only be heard to be admitted, is it not a *proof* that such arguments are founded upon some undeniable facts?

Manchester, Yours, &c.
Dec. 17, 1796. DUBIOUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MOST of your readers, I presume, are acquainted with the existence and the design of the CHEAP REPOSITORY:—but, beside the possibility that to a few it remains entirely unknown, and that others have been introduced as yet merely to the name; it seems desirable that one, at least, of our periodical miscellanies should publish to the living, and convey down to posterity, the nature, origin, and progress of a literary institution, perhaps the most benevolent and promising the century hath produced:—and permit a constant reader to add, that he knows not of a miscellany more likely to perpetuate its contents, than that in which he is ambitious to insert the annexed statement:

The *cheap repository* ranks among the many happy ideas of MISS MORE, whose circular letter, published at the commencement of the institution, will furnish the best view of its principle and its plan:

A PLAN

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A PLAN *for eſtabliſhing a* REPOSITORY *of cheap Publications, on Religious and Moral Subjects; which will be ſold at a Halfpenny, or a Penny, and few to exceed Two-pence, each.*

"GREAT BRITAIN has long been diſtinguiſhed above other countries for an attention to perſons of the lower claſs. Hoſpitals, diſpenſaries, and humane ſocieties, prove her care of their bodies; while Sunday, as well as other charity ſchools, and a variety of inſtitutions for communicating inſtruction, among which the excellent ſocieties for promoting Chriſtian and religious knowledge ſtand conſpicuous, manifeſt her ſolicitude for their ſouls.

"Though the plan here offered to notice, is, in its prominent feature, diſtinguiſhed from all exiſting religious inſtitutions, it may be made an auxiliary to each; as its general object is the ſame, though its means are more humble, and the good propoſed by it is expected to be done at a peculiarly eaſy rate.

"The object of this inſtitution is the circulation of religious and uſeful knowledge, as an antidote to the poiſon continually flowing through the channel of vulgar and licentious publications. Theſe, by their cheapneſs, as well as by their being, unhappily, congenial to a depraved taſte, obtain a miſchievous popularity among the lower ranks.—It is not the impure novel or romance which attracts the common labourer's ear, or defiles his cottage; but his groſs and polluted phraſes may often be traced to thoſe profane and indecent ſongs, and penny papers, which are hawked about our cities, towns, and villages.

"When we conſider the multitudes whoſe reading is limited to theſe corrupt performances; when we reflect that the temptation is obtruded on them in the ſtreets as they paſs about their buſineſs, or invitingly hung out upon the wall, or from the window; and that the gratification is obtained at ſo cheap a rate; the evils we deſire to counteract will appear to be ſo exceedingly diffuſed, as to juſtify our earneſtneſs to redreſs them: and the means of redreſs are likely to become effectual in proportion as they are adapted, both by their ſimplicity and minuteneſs, to the nature of the caſe

"Being well aware, that ſermons, catechiſms, and other articles of preceptive piety, may be had from the great ſocieties already formed, we ſhall prefer what is ſtriking, to what is merely didactic. Inſtructive incidents, lives, deaths, remarkable diſpenſations of providence, uſeful narratives, will form a conſiderable part of the plan; from which will be carefully excluded whatever is enthuſiaſtic, ſuperſtitious, or abſurd. Theſe tracts, by intereſting and affecting the heart, may, under a divine influence, help to give it a right tendency. And, in our choice of materials, we muſt ever bear in mind, that our prime object being *the counteraction of an exiſting evil*, of which the poiſon is but too palatable, we muſt labour to render our antidote the more pleaſant.

"In the circulation of our tracts, the idea of ſale is preferred to that of donation; becauſe there is reaſon to conclude, that books beſtowed by charity are too ſeldom read, and that men's opinion of the value of a thing is apt to be enhanced by the expence or the toil of its acquiſition.

"Brevity, cheapneſs, and a neat and agreeable appearance, are the harmleſs allurements we ſhall employ. By ſupplying religious and moral tracts uniting all theſe advantages, we hope to draw off, in ſome meaſure, the venders of corrupt ballads from their pernicious traffic. For the ſame perſons who have hitherto hawked vice and folly through the country, will, no doubt, with equal readineſs, circulate what is pure and virtuous, ſhould they find it no leſs gainful.

"Let the experiment be fairly tried.—Let the ſubſtantial dealer—let the retailers of papers and ſongs in the obſcurer parts of a town—let thoſe who occupy a ſtall at a fair for the ſale of books and ballads—let the poor woman who travels with her matches and her cakes—be all encouraged to try whether they cannot, at once, aſſiſt themſelves and the cauſe of virtue.

"But though the *peculiarity* of our plan conſiſts in the encouragement it holds out to common venders, we anticipate much aſſiſtance from the generoſity of thoſe who can afford to purchaſe with a view of giving away. Such will be ſupplied, at an eaſy rate, with uſeful preſents for their ſervants, workmen, charity ſchools, and the poor at large. It may alſo gratify many to be furniſhed with papers ſuited for diſtribution on a journey, in hoſpitals, work-houſes, priſons, on board ſhips, and among ſoldiers.

"Though theſe articles will not be delivered from our repoſitory gratis, the terms will be ſuch as to invite purchaſers.

"A ſmall fund is already raiſed. Additional ſubſcribers will enable us to extend our views: nor do we exclude the hope of awakening ſimilar deſigns in diſtant parts, beyond the immediate influence of the original ſociety.

"Every remark, tending to improve the inſtitution, will be cheerfully converted to uſe. And even thoſe who rather deſire than expect its ſucceſs, may be ſatisfied that, in giving their mite, they cannot at leaſt, encourage evil: for no cauſe of any particular party is intended to be ſerved by it; but general Chriſtianity will be promoted, upon practical principles. And it is preſumed there can be but one opinion, among all thinking perſons, of the importance of improving the morals and principles of the people."

The *repoſitory* has been opened almoſt two years, during which period the circulation of its tracts in England, Scotland, and Ireland, has exceeded all hope, if not all example. They are printed monthly, and diſpatched to ſubſcribers with the regularity of the other monthly productions. The authors—the object—the merits of ſuch as have appeared, are various. But, though each of them correſponds with the main deſign, it will not be invidious to remark, that, perhaps, in an equal ſpace, never were falſe pretenſions to character more ſucceſsfully expoſed, than in the

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the *History of Bragwell*; while the tears that involuntarily flow upon reading the *Shepherd of Salisbury plain*, attest the tenderness of the narrative, and the superiority of that excellence which it details.—To those, who being strangers to the plan and its execution, prejudge these encomiums as extravagant, I can only recommend a personal inspection: a few, possibly, may be found willing to amuse themselves in the search after blemishes; but, I believe, a respectable majority will contribute their warm approbation. To such, with due deference, I submit the propriety of furnishing themselves with these tracts, as they are published; from the assortment, when formed into a volume, the proprietor may select such as he deems it most eligible to disperse or recommend.—Sure I am, that all the virtuous, who esteem this plan eminently calculated to ameliorate the morals of the poorer classes, ought candidly to hear, and freely to communicate, whatever tends to secure it publicity and favour.

If this contributory mite obtain acceptance, the pen of far abler patrons will be employed, I trust, in the same cause, and their productions appear in the same Miscellany. I remain, sir,

Dec. 31, 1796. Your's, respectfully, THEOLOGUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the additional volumes of the Travels of LE VALLIANT into Africa, appear some very striking facts relative to the fascinating power of serpents. Two of them are authenticated on the evidence of the author himself, and the other is sanctioned by his belief in the veracity of the relator.

The basilisk of the ancients, the rattlesnake, &c. have been adduced as instances of animals who possess the power of killing by their look. The power in the former has been, perhaps prematurely, treated as a fable—that of the latter has been better, though vaguely, ascertained, but the fact has not been implicitly relied on by our naturalists. The testimony, however, of so respectable a traveller as Le Valliant, leaves it no longer in doubt, and Physiologists have now before them the curious question to determine, as far as possible, relative to the cause of this extraordinary property in serpents.

The subject is altogether so novel and wonderful, that it deserves the serious attention of the learned correspondents of your Magazine. Le Valliant supposes the effect may be produced by a power somewhat like that of electricity, as possessed by the torpedo and the electrical eel of Surinam. This opinion may deserve consideration; it does not, however, account for an effect produced without actual contact.

The instances produced by Le Valliant are briefly as follows:

FIRST INSTANCE.

"One day, in one of our excursions in hunting, we perceived a motion in the branches of one of the trees. Immediately we heard the piercing cries of a shrike, and saw it tremble as if in convulsions. We first conceived that it was held in the gripe of some bird of prey; but a closer attention led us to discover upon the next branch of the tree, a large serpent, that with stretched out neck, and fiery eyes, though perfectly still, was gazing at the poor animal. The agony of the bird was terrible; but fear had deprived it of strength, and, as if tied by the leg, it seemed to have lost the power of flight. One of the company ran for a fusee; but before he returned, the shrike was dead, and we only shot the serpent. I requested that the distance between the place where the bird had experienced the convulsions, and that occupied by the serpent might be measured. Upon doing so, we found it to be three feet and a half, and we were all convinced that the shrike had died neither from the bite, nor the poison of its enemy. I stripped it also before the whole company, and made them observe, that it was untouched, and had not received the slightest wound."

SECOND INSTANCE.

"Hunting one day, in a marshy piece of ground, I heard, all at once, in a tuft of reeds, a piercing and very lamentable cry. Anxious to know what it was, I stole softly to the place, where I perceived a small mouse, like the shrike on the tree, in agonizing convulsions, and two yards farther a serpent, whose eyes were intently fixed upon it. The moment the reptile saw me, it glided away; but the business was done. Upon taking up the mouse, it expired in my hand, without its being possible for me to discover, by the most attentive examination, what had occasioned its death."

THIRD INSTANCE.

"The Hottentots, whom I consulted upon this incident, expressed no sort of astonishment. Nothing, they said, was more common; the serpent had the faculty of attracting and fascinating such animals as it wished to devour. I had then no faith in such power: but some time after, speaking of the circumstance in a company of more than twenty persons, in the number of whom was Colonel Gordon; a captain of his regiment confirmed the account of the Hottentots, and assured me it was an event which happened very frequently. 'My testimony,' added he, 'ought to have the more weight, as I had once nearly become

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become myself a victim to this fascination. While in garrison at Ceylon, and amusing myself, like you, in hunting in a marsh, I was, in the course of my sport, suddenly seized with a convulsive and involuntary trembling, different from any thing I had ever experienced, and at the same time was strongly attracted, and in spite of myself, to a particular spot of the marsh. Directing my eyes to this spot, I beheld, with feelings of horror, a serpent of an enormous size, whose look instantly pierced me. Having, however, not yet lost all power of motion, I embraced the opportunity before it was too late, and saluted the reptile with the contents of my fusee. The report was a talisman that broke the charm. All at once, as if by miracle, my convulsion ceased; I felt myself able to fly; and the only inconvenience of this extraordinary adventure was a cold sweat, which was doubtless the effect of my fear, and of the violent agitation my senses had undergone.'—Such was the account given me by this officer. I do not pretend to vouch for its truth; but the story of the mouse, as well as of the shrike, I aver to be fact."

I shall hope to see this curious subject fairly discussed in your future Numbers.

Glasgow, Your's, &c.
Dec. 29, 1796. INQUISITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE account, by H. P. (to which you gave place in your Magazine for October) of the dangerous defect of the Poor's bath at Buxton, is strictly just, and as the subject so deeply concerns the suffering part of our fellow-creatures, I conclude you will not object to the insertion of the following remarks. I must premise, that I am far from affixing any blame to the very respectable and attentive person who now distributes the money collected. It is true, that an attempt to remedy the defects alluded to, would be a very humane one, and perhaps its success may be possible; but thoroughly public spirited and active individuals are 'rarae aves;' the public attention is not easily excited, though when it is, I agree with H. P. British charity blazes with a lustre unheard of in other countries. Many circumstances make me fear the improvement of the Poor's bath is not to be expected, and I shall extend my observation of these to others, which concern all ranks who may have occasion to go to Buxton as invalids, for the first time.

The bathing-room for the *rich* is almost *equally* faulty. It is an arched cellar. The bath extends to the wall on two sides, and there is not the smallest window or outlet for the steam, which runs down the wall on all sides. The mats, to sit and put the feet on, though generally fresh brought in for each bather, become wet even while he is bathing, and there being no dressing room, he dresses in all the steam, rising and falling. The covered passage through which he goes to the bath, has so many doors in it opening into a garden, and so frequently open, that the current of air frequently injures a rheumatic patient more than the bath benefits him, unless he constantly goes and returns in a chair, and perhaps he is ordered to exercise his limbs. These observations I made myself at Buxton. They have been very feelingly repeated to me, with some additional, and I think useful ones, by a friend who was sent there for a rheumatism, of long standing, it is true, and very acute, (in pain I mean, for I do not know that it was not chronical). As each of the houses is let either to a shop or tavern-keeper, the house door is always open. A parlour on the ground-floor lets in so much wind, that a table-cloth waves like a flag, and the carpet rises in waves. This a fire rather increases than remedies. My friend has the misfortune of being a batchelor. On his receiving the intelligence of a first floor being vacant, which flattered him with the hopes of a warm parlour, and of a bed-room without climbing up three pair of stairs, the proprietor let him know, he could not divide the apartments, consisting of five rooms, besides servants' rooms; however, his sufferings getting the better of his œconomy, he offered to take the whole. The shopkeeper refused it to him positively, saying, he preferred *obliging* families with it, and he expected some in a day or two. Thus, sir, these toymen and perfumers keep their raffling shops open for the dressy and the idle, and deny refuge to those whose physicians have sent them hundreds of miles for the chance of relief. My friend left Buxton worse than he came to it, though he had made his trial in the summer months, and, I believe, like Garrick, would welcome gout, rheumatism, and all disorders, rather than repeat his experiment.

In fact, the magnificent Crescent at Buxton seems calculated for parade, and the great object of it is grossly violated. The late admired barrister, member for Saltash, wheeled about by his affectionate children, was not soothed by the superb colonnade and piazza, but he might have been by a better bath and more commodious house. I should mention, that there

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is one private bath close to the other, it is as defective from cold, as that is from steam—*neither have antichambers.* The houses in the town are at too great a distance from the Bath, particularly in a country where they have seldom two successive days without rain. The noble proprietor of this spot has certainly built a magnificent row of houses, and has brought company to them. There are cases in which a patient may not be hurt by damp, cold, and noise; but as these must increase the sufferings of those whose affliction is the greatest, I think it would be desirable for every patient to know, before he leaves a dry, quiet, and cheerful house, to what a scene he is going.

If the duke and duchess of D—— were apprised of this state of things, at the place on which his Grace has lavished so much, I cannot but think the afflicted, both *poor* and *rich*, would have their wants more studied, and the prescriptions of the faculty meet with far greater success. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR ingenious correspondent (No. X, page 776, *& suiv.*) has furnished you with an elegant paper "concerning some apologists of hero worship." Trusting to that impartiality you have hitherto shown, I send you the following remarks upon its contents:

After perusing the extracts from lord Bacon, Milton, Hobbes, Middleton, Hume, and Gibbon, "names ever to be esteemed, for having polished to the keenest edge of refinement, both their taste and reason;" I am of opinion that the argument, as drawn from those quotations, is a little forced.

I consider the extract from lord Bacon merely as an historical sketch of what the Grecians call apotheosis, and the Latins *relatio inter divos.* In it, he has, with great propriety, stated the different merit of those who were patriotically active in civil affairs, and of those who were eminently successful in pacific employments; and applauds the preference given by the ancients to the latter, as being "done justly and upon sound judgment."

In all this I cannot discover that the Philosopher of Verulam recommends the introduction of such deities in the present age. He says, "it is to Christians as forbidden fruit;" and I think it cannot be very inviting to those who are not: and, farther, "that pacific deities have the *true character* of divine presence;" an expression which I by no means condemn, for whoever promotes the comforts of life, and extends the circle of human happiness, may so far be said to resemble the divinity.

Your correspondent does not appear to have been more fortunate in his extract from Milton, who had recommended it only by calling it "a civil kind of idolatry," to which the people, exorbitant and excessive in all their motions, are oftentimes prone. Milton has praised Simon de Montfort and Thomas Plantagenet, but he has not said they ought to be canonized; he has merely said, that the memory of some other person ought to have received execration, instead of renown.

The writer says, "Catholic chapels have been consecrated to San Marino and to Wilhelm Tell; to such canonizations, Milton it seems would not have objected." If this assumption rest only on the quotation which he has given, I think it is superficial and hasty. It is an assertion which the context will scarcely warrant, and may be either right or wrong.

As I am not insensible of the respect due to departed worth, to grand atchievements, or to splendid talents, so I am not displeased with any rational mark of public esteem, or of private affection. But we should take care that our esteem does not degenerate into servile veneration, nor our affection into slavish superstition. We should regard the greatest characters as exemplars to be followed, rather than as saints to be canonized.

The quotation from Middleton seems to have no reference to the present subject, but to be entirely confined to a comparison between the gods of the ancient Romans, and the saints of the modern Roman catholics.

But that from Hume is exactly to the point. Here modern hero-worship is enforced without disguise; but in a manner which will not convince those who were not convinced before. It is a dogma in modern philosophy to which I cannot subscribe, that to degrade the deity will elevate the mortal. That to worship a being of spotless purity and inconceivable perfection, should debase the mind of the worshipper, and incline him to monkish virtues, is a position too absurd for deliberate refutation. The higher I place my ideas of virtue, the more

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more likely I shall be to advance in whatever can enlarge my knowledge, or dignify my nature. But if I were to circumscribe my attainments, and to make a being little superior to myself the object of my veneration, I should certainly weaken my incitements to action, and relax my endeavours for improvement. If the object of my veneration were not perfect, I should not strive after perfection; and if I conceived him to be subject to error, I should not be very solicitous for the discovery of truth.

To have an exalted notion of the Deity, must tend to exalt the man; to bow down *with solemn veneration* to any thing inferior, must tend to degrade him. Pope has said, "what must be the priest where a monkey is the God?" What is the independence or discernment of that mind which could venerate a statue?

But I am not an enemy to any reasonable tokens of approbation which distinguished merit may obtain. They serve to excite emulation and to awaken ardour. To build a monument, or to erect a statue for the perpetuity of heroic virtue, is a debt of public gratitude, intended for the applause rather than the adulation of the beholder.

I should rejoice to see a public hall filled with busts of the most celebrated patriots and philosophers, and to attend lectures delivered in it. Fancy might induce me to suppose them as still living, and the success of the lecturer might be encreased by the supposition. I can say with truth that my ideas never took a wider range, than whilst passing through the village where the illustrious Sir Isaac Newton was born; but in the height of my transport I should have scorned the servility of worshipping him as a god.

But if it be intended to bring the most superiative example of human excellence in competition with the deity of the universe, then I must think that the command, "thou shalt have no other Gods before me," with the succeeding passages*, are sufficiently clear to silence the subterfuges of equivocation, and to prevent the misconceptions of ignorance.

I hope, sir, your correspondent will excuse the freedom, and that you will pardon the length, of these observations from your humble servant, R. S.

P.S. Dr. Johnson, in his Journey to the Western Islands, has a passage more congenial to my ideas than any your correspondent has given:

"Far from me, and from my friends," says he, "be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

* Exodus, ch. xx. ver. 3, 4, 5.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

AS the Monthly Magazine appears to be a receptacle of general erudition, I avail myself of it to point out an inconsistency in the generally-received hypothesis relating to the Earth's annual motion. Those astronomers who confine themselves to this hypothesis contend, that the earth's orbit is an ellipsis, having the sun in one of its foci; and that the eccentricity of this ellipsis, *i. e.* the distance of each focus from the middle point of the ellipsis is 1,617,941 miles, and hence that the two *foci* are 3,225,882 miles distant from each other.

Admitting that the earth's mean distance from the sun be 95 millions of miles, by adding and subtracting 1,617,941 miles, we have the earth's distance from the sun at her aphelion and perihelion; the former being 96,617,941 miles, and the latter 93,382,059 miles, making a difference of 3,235,882 miles—twice the eccentricity of the earth's orbit.

But give me leave to enquire, whether this position is, or is not, contrary to facts well known? When the sun is in the Tropic of Cancer, the earth is at that time in her aphelion; and when the sun is in the Tropic of Capricorn, the earth is then in her perihelion, and nearer to the sun by more than three millions of miles. From this difference of distance the degree of heat must be considerably greater under the tropic of Capricorn, or lat. 23° 28′ S. than under the tropic of Cancer, or lat. 23° 28′ N. when the sun is in the zenith of those places which are so situated.

To find the proportion of heat at those different latitudes, we have only to square the different distances of the earth from the sun, and the proportion of heat which is inversely as the squares of the distances, will be given, and found to be as 10 to 8, or 5 to 4, *nearly*. But the heat is not as 5 to 4, *i. e.* it is not ¼ hotter at 23° 28′ S. lat. than at 23° 28′ N. lat. when the sun is in the zenith of each parallel. Consequently, the hypothesis is

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is abſurd, becauſe contrary to facts well known. I am, your's,

Jan. 7, 1797. CAMBRO-BRITTANICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING almoſt from my infancy been a paſſionate admirer of the Muſical Art, and having dedicated many years to the practice as well as the ſtudy of this faſcinating ſubject, I hope that a few remarks, which I may occaſionally trouble you with, will not prove wholly unworthy of the attention of your Muſical readers. I confeſs myſelf to be ſomewhat of a diſciple of the ancient ſchool, though perfectly ſuſceptible of all thoſe charms which are the characteriſtics and ornaments of the modern. I am one who well remember HANDEL himſelf preſiding at the performance of his own ſublime and inimitable compoſitions, and have, from early prejudice perhaps, as well as ſubſequent reflection, nouriſhed a partiality for his muſic, and that of other compoſers, who have, in different degrees, formed their taſte from his example, or that of his moſt celebrated predeceſſors and cotemporaries, in preference to that ſtyle which forms the leading feature of the preſent day: at the ſame time, I am far from being one of thoſe, who, from a bigotted attachment to ſyſtem or antiquity, can only reliſh the compoſitions of a particular ſet of men, when ſuch intrinſic merit as exiſts in the works of BOCHERINI, HOZELACH, and HAYDN, ſo frequently meet my ear. I muſt indeed be faſtidious and prejudiced, not to bear ample teſtimony to their unrivalled excellence. I would therefore wiſh you to conſider me as a real lover of good muſic, compoſed by every author of every age and country, from the days of the venerable Paleſtrina to thoſe of our exquiſite and original HAYDN.

The ſubject which I intend to make a few curſory remarks upon in the preſent letter, is that particular ſpecies of muſical compoſition, uſually known under the title of Glees, Madrigals, Rounds, Canons, &c. There is, perhaps, no deſcription of Muſic which has given more ſcope for elegance and refinement of art, limited to ſkill and contrivance, than the one I am ſpeaking of; and we have from the early productions of MORLEY, WEILBYE, &c. down to the preſent day, a collection of compoſitions of this deſcription which never fail to pleaſe as well the taſte as the judgment of almoſt every cultivator of the muſical art. The great encouragement which was for ſo many years given to authors of this kind of muſic, by the patronage of the Noblemen and Gentleman's Catch Club, has been the principal ſource of that beautiful ſucceſſion of Glees and Catches which have been publiſhed for the laſt thirty years. I was a conſtant attendant for nearly that period at the meetings of the ſociety, and can ſpeak, from repeated experience, to the ſatisfaction and pleaſure which aroſe from the performance of the many new and elegant productions of the different compoſers whoſe works were there executed. In the compaſs of a letter, to do juſtice to ſuch complicate and various excellence, would be impoſſible; and I will, therefore, only, at preſent, mention a few of thoſe whoſe attempts in this line of compoſition have given me the greateſt pleaſure. There is an elegant ſimplicity in the melodies of the old Madrigals, which ſtill continues to delight our taſte, as much as the ingenuity of their contrivance meets with the approbation of our judgment. I ſhould, perhaps, ſelect "When firſt I reſolved," by FORD; "The ſilver Swan," by ORLANDO GIBBONS; "How merrily we live," by ESTE; "Flora gave me faireſt Flowers;" Now is the month of maying;" "Fair, ſweet cruel;" "When all alone my pretty Love;" "Turn, Amaryllis;" "We be three poor Mariners," by WEILKS, MORLEY, GIORONIMO CONVERSO, BREWER, &c. as being ſpecimens of the moſt beautiful Madrigals: there are many others, of equal merit, but theſe may ſerve for the preſent to be recommended to thoſe of your Readers who are yet unacquainted with them; I will venture to enſure their full aſſent to the opinion I have given of them. Of modern Authors, the man who has at once combined the learning of the ancient compoſers with the delicacy and expreſſion of the modern, with the greateſt effect, is JOHN STAFFORD SMITH; "Bleſt pair of Syrens," "Return bleſt day," "Stay, Shepherd, ſtay," the "Ode to Fancy," "Let happy Lovers," "From ſilent Shades," with a few others, will bear ample teſtimony to his merit, and will, I have little doubt, be admired ſo long as the muſical art ſhall ſubſiſt.—"Diſcord," "Hence, ye vain delights," "Breathe ſoft, ye Winds," "You gave me your heart," "A generous Friendſhip," "The mighty Conqueror," "Pretty warbler," are laſting monuments of the ſcience, taſte, and talents of WEBBE: there is a peculiar elegance in almoſt

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every thing this man writes, and which never fails to enſure approbation. The admirable catch of "To the old," is a ſpecimen of a different ſtyle, which does him great credit. I cannot help lamenting that the Art of Muſic has been too frequently abuſed by its application to indelicate ſubjects, as many of the modern catches prove: neither the merit of compoſition, or the applauſe of a Bacchanalian party, can juſtify the *publication* of what muſt, in moſt inſtances, diſguſt the hearer. Dr. Cooke's Glees "How ſleep the Brave," "In the merry month of May," and "The Mouſe's Petition," are all excellent; the ſecond is a beautiful imitation of the old Madrigal. JACKSON's Elegies are of firſt-rate merit, and are amongſt the beſt examples of the taſte and feeling of that compoſer. "Weep, weep," "At the cloſe of the day," "Ye gentle ſons of muſic's art," with ſeveral others, by Dr. HARINGTON, of Bath, deſerve particular attention. "Ye ſpotted Snakes," "O, Miſtreſs, mine," and "It was a Lover and his Laſs," are the effuſions of much ſimplicity and feeling, from the pen of STEEVENS. "How ſweet, how freſh," by PAXTON, "Awake, Æolian Lyre," by DANBY, "Amid the myrtles," and "I lov'd thee, beautiful and kind," by BATTISHALL, are all of ſingular merit: the latter is perhaps the moſt elegant *Round* that ever was written. Lord MORNINGTON's "Here in cool Grot," and one or two others, do much credit to a lively and cultivated taſte. It is altogether out of my power to do that juſtice to many valuable compoſitions, in the ſhort compaſs of a letter, which they deſerve; but I intend, on another occaſion, to analyze a few particular ones more fully. Norris's Glee, "O'er William's Tomb," has a great deal of pathos; of the ſame deſcription are HAGUE's "Maid of my Love," and WHEELER's "My Phylida, adieu," both of which abound with an elegance of melody, delicacy of expreſſion, and ingenuity of contrivance, rarely to be met with. No one has been of late more ſucceſsful in this ſpecies of compoſition than Mr. CALCOTT: he has acquired juſt celebrity both in the ſerious and cheerful claſs of Vocal Muſic: his "Go, idle Boy," "Who comes ſo dark "from Ocean's roar?" "Peace to the ſouls of the Heroes," "The New Mariners, and Sequel," "The Friar of Orders Grey," "The Derbyſhire Ram," exhibit ſpecimens of his taſte and invention, as well in the ſerious and ſublime, as in the light and harmonious ſtyle. Of the latter deſcription I have heard nothing more original in contrivance, more beautiful in muſical effect, or more comic in performance, than Mr. Richmond's Trio of Dr. Fauſtus. To enumerate many more would only weary the attention of your readers, and anſwer no purpoſe: my chief wiſh is to point out ſuch pieces of compoſition to thoſe who are as yet not much acquainted with it, as may induce them to cultivate ſo intereſting a part of the harmonic art, as well as to give teſtimony to the abilities of a valuable liſt of compoſers, than whom few contribute more either to the domeſtic pleaſure, or the public gratification, of muſical amateurs.

There are a great many very good pieces of compoſitions under the name of canons, which are the reſult of much ſkill, and to the practiſed ear are productive of fine effect: they are generally of a religious caſt, and ſet to ſacred words; there are, however, many of a lighter turn. The hitherto unrivalled canon of "Non nobis Domine," has long been felt and loved by every genuine admirer of harmony and ſolemn effect. Dr. Aldrich's catch of "The merry Chriſt-church bells," has enlivened many a ſocial party, as have ſeveral of Purcell's. For convivial meetings good catches are well adapted. There is ſomething peculiarly elegant in this whole line of compoſition: it at once may embrace the advantages of ſkill in arrangement, richneſs of harmony, charm of melody, and the varied beauty ariſing from a due mixture of taſte and judgment. Fearful leſt I ſhould intrude too far on the ſpace you may be willing to allot to my remarks, I ſhall for the preſent take my leave of the ſubject, and ſign myſelf,

Your's, &c. Φιλομουσος.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR nameleſs correſpondent, in page 850, has thought proper to hazard a conjecture, which, in my opinion, has neither evidence or utility to recommend it:

In the book of Numbers (chap. xxxiii.) we have a catalogue of the ſtations occupied by the Iſraelites, in their journey from Rameſes to the plains of Moab; and according to the tenor of their hiſtory, forty years were exhauſted between the period of their departure from Egypt, and that of their entrance into Canaan: your correſpondent is inclined to reduce that ſpace of time to forty months, and ſeems deſirous of ſupporting his chime-

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rical reduction, by the aid of topography and ſuſpected interpolation.

Without entering into topographical diſcuſſion, or enquiring if your correſpondent had not in his choice a more appropriate term, I readily admit that the journey might have been accompliſhed in three years and ſix months; and, ſtill farther, that the Iſraelites did not employ even ſo much as three years and a half in the act of travelling.

The hiſtorian, writing in a language which ſupplied him with proper appellatives, cannot be ſuppoſed to have applied them in any other than their uſual and peculiar ſenſe; and having previouſly and repeatedly mentioned years and months, diſtinctly and numerically, it is very improbable that he ſhould, in narrating ſubſequent events, have confounded them together, and ſubſtituted them indiſcriminately for each other.

Several of the places in which the Iſraelites encamped, are rendered memorable by important occurrences, whilſt others, undiſtinguiſhed by any remarkable incident, are recorded with brevity; and the thirty-eight years they ſpent in Kadeſh and its vicinity, though affording us few events, yet account very ſufficiently for the greateſt part of the term of forty years, without leaving any chaſm in the hiſtory for criticiſm to ſupply.

In the ſecond year of their migration, and in the ſecond month of that year, the enumeration of all the males in the tribes of Iſrael, from twenty years old and upwards, took place, when they amounted to more than 600,000. All of whom, excepting Caleb and Joſhua, were, for their diſobedience, ſentenced to die in the wilderneſs, and this ſentence ſeems to have been gradually fulfilled, during their long reſidence at Kadeſh. In the laſt year of their journey, they were again numbered according to the former deſcription, and were found to exceed 600,000. During the courſe of forty years, both theſe facts are probable; but that ſuch a number of grown men (beſides the common mortality amongſt their women and children) ſhould die in the ſpace of 40 months, and that an equal number ſhould, in the ſame time, grow up as their ſubſtitutes, are facts improbable, and, I think, incredible.

The ages of Aaron, Moſes and Caleb, are ſtated at the periods of their deaths reſpectively, as including the forty years ſpent in the wilderneſs. Aaron was 83 years old, and Moſes 80, when they ſtood before Pharaoh, and the former was 123 when he died, and the latter 120; which could not have been true, had not the forty years been taken into the account. Caleb aſſerts, that he was forty years old, when Moſes ſent him, with others, to ſearch out the land, and that he had been preſerved for five and forty years ſince that tranſaction; ſo that at the time in which he claimed and obtained Hebron for his inheritance, which was when they had made a conſiderable progreſs in the conqueſt of Canaan, he was eighty-five years of age. Theſe ages imply that their reſidence in the wilderneſs had continued forty years; and the ſame fact is confirmed by numerous references in the Old and New Teſtaments.

Although ſome individuals, about that time, lived to a very great age (not greater, however, than modern inſtances will parallel) yet it is probable, the general extent of human life was, from the teſtimony of Moſes himſelf, from ſeventy to eighty years. And it ſeems reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that thoſe whoſe lives were extended to 120 years, were as few, compared with the bulk of mankind then, as thoſe who live to the age of ſeventy or eighty are to the generality of their ſpecies now: for no perſon will contend that, what is called the age of man, is, at the preſent period, the general ſtandard of human life.

From theſe obſervations, it follows, that the direct and incidental proof of the fact, is as clear and deciſive as the evidence of teſtimony is capable of affording: and as there is nothing abſurd, contradictory, or even improbable, in this part of ſcripture chronology, I cannot even gueſs at the motive which induced your correſpondent to ſuggeſt an alteration ſo fanciful and arbitrary.

I have been in the habit of conſidering a lunar year as conſiſting of lunar months, and am very doubtful if the ancient Egyptians denominated a ſingle lunation a year; what Plutarch relates as a report, and Diodorus Siculus as the conjecture of others, ſeems but feeble authority: but were it proved demonſtratively, there is no evidence of the mode having been adopted in the annals of the Iſraelites; and when we obſerve their hiſtorian relating events which happened in the firſt, ſecond, third, tenth, and eleventh month, of the firſt, ſecond, or fortieth year, it is certainly abſurd to ſuppoſe him employing thoſe terms interchangeably, or applying the term year to the duodecimal parts of which it was compoſed. I am, ſir,

Bath, Jan. 7, 1797. T. P.

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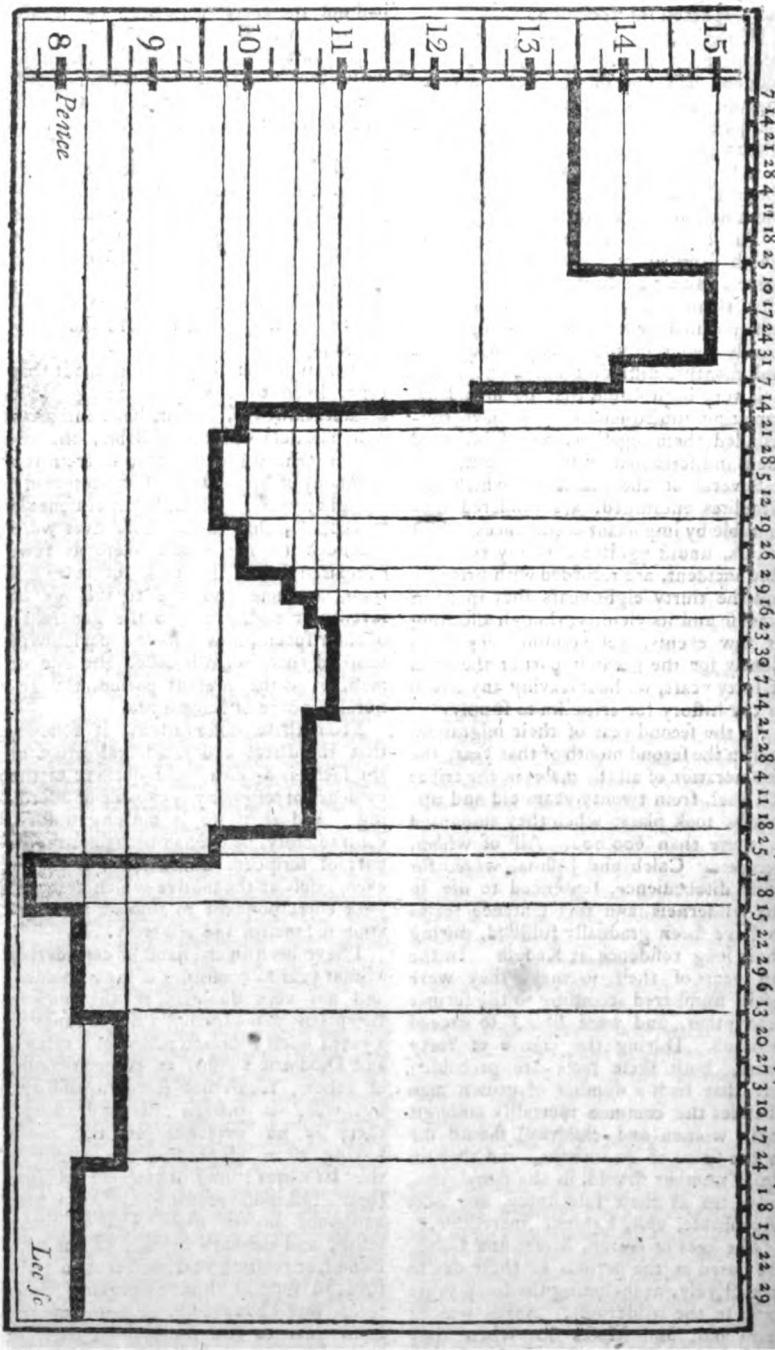

*** The Editors are indebted for the above to an ingenious Correſpondent. It exhibits at one view the remarkable fluctuations in the price of that neceſſary of life in the courſe of a ſingle year.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR readers are already acquainted with JEROME LALANDE, one of the greateſt aſtronomers in Europe, by means of his "Hiſtory of Aſtronomy for 1794," inſerted in your Magazine for Auguſt, p. 551.

I now take the liberty of preſenting you with a tranſlation of one of the laſt papers publiſhed by him. The ſubject is a very curious one,

Oct. 30, 1796. VIATOR.

Memoir on the Cold of the third year of the French Republic (1794-5) *by* JEROME LALANDE, *Aſtronomer to the Republic.*

THE winter of 1794-5 was one of the longeſt and moſt rigorous that has been experienced during the preſent century. The froſt commenced on the 26th *Frimaire* (16th December, 1794) and did not ceaſe until the 4th *Ventoſe* (Feb. 24, 1795) that is to ſay, at the end of 68 days, ſome ſhort intervals excepted. On the 5th *Nivoſe* the thermometer fell to 10 degrees, but the cold diminiſhed afterwards, until the 11th (1ſt January, 1795); it however ſoon re-commenced; and, on the 16th *Nivoſe*, the mercury was again at 10 degrees.

A ſecond diminution of cold took place until the 20th; but it quickly augmented; and, between the 25th and 2d *Pluvioſe*, we had 10 degrees every morning; at length, on the 4th *Pluvioſe* (23d January) there were 16 degrees and a half of cold, according to Citizen MESSIER, at the Marine Obſervatory, *Rue des Mathurins*; and even 18 ½, according to C. NOUET, at the Obſervatory of the Republic. The more or leſs, expoſed to the wind, the inſulated ſituation, and the height of the place, make a great difference in reſpect to the cold. On the following days, we had 12, 13, and 10 degrees; but on the evening of the 7th, a thaw took place.

This continued no more than two days; for the froſt reſumed its energy until the 18th. On the 19th *Pluvioſe*, another temporary alleviation took place; but, on the 26th, the froſt was predominant, and great uneaſineſs once more prevailed in Paris, where the want of wood for firing became a real calamity. Luckily the weather did not continue long in this ſtate; and, on the 4th *Nivoſe*, we again had a thaw.

During the period of the greateſt cold, the moſt frightful preſages were attributed to me: theſe I diſavowed in the *Journal de Paris* of the 4th *Pluvioſe*, ſtating, at the ſame time, that I did not believe in the influence of the phaſes of the moon; but in that of the 7th, I added a reſtriction, obſerving, that on the 7th, the day of the thaw, the moon had croſſed the equator, in order to paſs into our Northern hemiſphere; and that it was at the ſame time in its *perigée*, or, in other words, the neareſt to the earth. Theſe two circumſtances, when they occur at the ſame time, are capable of producing an effect on the atmoſphere; as may be ſeen in *Mémoires ſur la Météorologie*, publiſhed by COTTE, in 1788, in 2 vols. 4to. Citizen LE MONNIER, one of the moſt celebrated, and, indeed, the elder brother of aſtronomers, obſerved, in 1754, that the paſſage of the moon acroſs the meridian frequently produced a change of wind. [Halley's Tables, page 281].

In 1789, they alſo did me the honour to affix my name throughout Paris, to pretended predictions relative to the rigour of froſts, and alſo concerning thaws; this afforded me occaſion to remark, that the paſſage of the moon acroſs the equator, on the 1ſt and 13th, were accompanied with ſenſible changes in the winds, and of conſiderable diminution in reſpect to the froſt. I ſhall only add, that the terrible thaw which produced ſo much calamity on the 26th January, 1709, occurred during the *perigée* of the moon; no ſeſſion was held at the Academy on that day, a circumſtance, perhaps, unexampled. It was the return of the froſt that did all the miſchief; and it froze again on the 13th of March. The corn, the vines, and even the trees, periſhed during this terrible winter. War, famine, and all the maladies in their train, united their deſtructive energy againſt unhappy France.

But, it is more eſpecially the *duration* of winters that renders them fatal: that of 1740 is even now mentioned with horror; the froſt then continued from the 1ſt of January to the 9th of March; yet the mercury in the thermometer deſcended no lower than 10 degrees. In 1776, an uninterrupted froſt continued during twenty-four days; from the 9th of January to the 2d of February. The hard froſt of 1776 is ſtill remembered; this gave occaſion to many enquiries in the *Mémoires* of the Academy for 1776 and 1777; and alſo to a ſeparate work by M. VAN SWINDEN, a celebrated Dutch phyſician. The reſult of the labours of C. LAVOISIER is, that the cold of the

29th

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29th January, 1776, as calculated by C. MESSIER, was leſs, by one degree and a half, than that of 1709. But C. CASSINI, after remarking, that, in 1709, the thermometer was fixed within the tower of the obſervatory, and that in 1776 it was expoſed to the operation of the external air, is of opinion, that the cold of 1709 was more ſevere, by two degrees, than that of 1776; and that the cold of the laſt year will be found to be one degree three quarters leſs than that of 1709, and leſs, by two degrees one quarter, than that of 1788; but theſe compariſons are not ſuſceptible of preciſion. All that can be ſaid, is, that it appears, that the cold of the years 1794-5, like that of 1776, has been leſs, by two degrees, according to ſome, than that of 1709 and 1788, and nearly the ſame, according to others.

In the *Mémoire* of C. MESSIER, relative to the firſt comet of 1788, will be found a detailed account of the ſevere winter of 1788-9. The froſt continued from the 25th of November, 1788, to the 13th of January, 1789; that is to ſay, during fifty days; and on the 31ſt of December, at three quarters paſt ſeven o'clock in the morning, his thermometers were at 18 ½ and 18 ¾, or two degrees and a half more than in 1776, and two degrees and a quarter more than in 1795. Theſe thermometers are divided into eighty-five degrees (*de la glace à l'eau bouillante*) from freezing, to the heat of boiling water; ſo that it is neceſſary to ſubtract $\frac{1}{17}$, in order to reduce them to the ſcale of thoſe of eighty degrees, which we are accuſtomed to make uſe of. C. MESSIER's thermometers are deſcribed in the *Mémoires* of the Academy for 1776. The obſervations of C. COTTE, relative to this memorable winter, will be found in the *Journal des Savans* of 1789, p. 306, in 4to. C. MESSIER has alſo communicated intereſting obſervations, made at Andouville, in Beauce, concerning the effects of this froſt (*Mem. de l'Acad.* 1789, p. 618); but this volume, although already printed, has not yet been publiſhed. In ſhort, there are various remarks on the ſame ſubject, in *Ephemerides ſocietatis meteorologicæ Palatinæ*, in 10 vol. 4to. printed at Manheim.

I ſhall here give a table containing a comparative eſtimate of the great froſts during the preſent century, obſerving, at the ſame time, that the moſt of them have been but little felt, on account of the ſhortneſs of their duration.

THE YEAR	DEGREES.
1740, 1751, 1763	10
1757, 1766	10½
1753	10½
1758	11
1745, 1748	11½
1767, 1768	12
1729	12½
1754, 1755	12½
1747	12½
1742	13½
1783	14½
1716	15½
1776 and 1795	16½
1709 and 1788	18

I ſhall alſo add another table of the rigorous winters during the laſt 2000 years, in which will be found ſome that have eſcaped the notice of the learned, who have occupied their attention with this ſubject. Several of them have been furniſhed me by M. ZACH, a celebrated aſtronomer of Gotha.

THE YEAR	
177	before the vulgar æra, according to Livy and Tacitus, Annal. XIII. 35, & Herodian, Book 6, chap. 7.
605	of the vulgar æra. Calviſius, p. 597.
717	Calv. p. 623.
763	Cluvier, Epitom. p. 432, Calv. p. 634.
801	Calv.
821	Calv. p. 653, according to Aimoin.
823	Calv. p. 654.
859	Calv. p. 665, according to the Annals of Fulda.
1124 & 1125	Jonſton Zopf. in a Chronicle printed in German at Jena, about the year 1687.
1294	
1323	
1399	Olaus Magnus, *De gentibus ſeptem.* epit. lib. c. 19.
1400	Calviſius, p. 866 { Winckler Phyſ. p. 918.
1423	*Berneggeri Obſervat. Hiſtor. Polit.* p. 199.
1436	Hector Boethius, *Hiſt Scotiæ, lib.* 17. *Commen.* de reb. geſt. Lud. XII.
1584	Zopf.
1594	Zopf.
1597 & 1598	Zopf.
1599	Zopf.
1608	Calviſius, p. 963.
1621	Calviſius, p. 987.

Mention is alſo made of pretty ſevere winters in the years 864, 1157, 1318, and 1341.

In the Meteorological Obſervations, inſerted in the *Journal Général de France* (or *les Affiches de Province, par Fontenay*) from the month of May, 1788, to the

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month of May, 1791, particularly in the file of December, 1788, is to be found a curious notice relative to the extraordinary winters of 763, 801, and 1067; in the laſt of theſe years occurred a hard froſt, which continued from the 13th of November to the 12th of March. The years 1210, 1272, and 1288, are alſo cited; in the laſt of theſe, the Rhine froze below Baſle, in the month of March.

Papon, author of a Hiſtory of Provence, mentions ſeveral others, which will be found in the ſame paper of December, 1788, and alſo in the *Journal de Paris* of the 6th of January, 1789: theſe are the years 1305, 1354, 1358, 1361, 1364, 1420, 1480, 1493, 1507, 1522, 1608 (which MEZERAI calls the year of the *hard froſt*) and 1638; during the laſt, the ſea, in the port of Marſeilles, froze around the gallies.

C. PINGRE, in the *Mémoires* of the Academy for 1789, p. 514, has extracted notes from the manuſcripts of Bouillaud, from 1635 to 1677, which are in the poſſeſſion of the citizen LE MONNIER, relative to the extraordinary degrees of cold of 1655-6, 1657-8, 1662-3, 1666, 1670, and 1677. We alſo diſcover, by MEZERAI, that in 1672, the froſt continued for three months; in fine, in 1683, a rigorous cold was felt throughout all Europe, from November, until March, 1684.

In the preceding account, two intervals of 101 years will be noticed, viz. 1507, 1608, and 1709; but neither natural hiſtory nor aſtronomy can account for theſe. The details contained in the books quoted by me, of the horrible calamities of theſe ſevere winters I have mentioned, will conſole us, in ſome meaſure, for what we endured during the winter of 1794-5.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent MISO PSEUDES, in his letter on the Royal Touch in the Evil, has very ſatisfactorily proved, that the greateſt advocates for that abſurd practice durſt not let it have a fair trial on all the patients that offered. As the Service uſed on thoſe occaſions is probably unknown to moſt of your Readers, I here ſend it you, copied from a *Common-Prayer-Book*, printed in duodecimo in the year 1708. It follows the Service for the 8th of March, the anniverſary of Queen Anne's acceſſion, and comes next before *the Thirty-nine Articles*. Having never ſeen it but once before, I preſume it muſt have been in a Prayer-book of the

ſame edition. It is ſo far curious, as it exhibits a ſuperſtitious farce, acted by a ſovereign of Great Britain within the preſent century. After all, it is not more extravagant than Animal Magnetiſm, which, even in our time, has received too much encouragement, not only abroad but in our own country.

I am, ſir,

Your very humble ſervant,

A. B.

AT THE HEALING.

PREVENT us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy moſt gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help, that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and *finally* by thy mercy obtain everlaſting life, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. Amen.

The holy Goſpel is written in the 16th chapter of Saint Mark, beginning at the 14th verſe.

Jeſus appeared unto the eleven as they ſat at meat and upbraided them with their unbelief and hardneſs of heart, becauſe they believed not them which had ſeen him after he was riſen. And he ſaid unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the goſpel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized ſhall be ſaved; but he that believed not ſhall be damned. And theſe ſigns ſhall follow them that believe: in my name they ſhall caſt out devils, they ſhall ſpeak with new tongues, they ſhall take up ſerpents, and if they drink any deadly thing, it ſhall not hurt them; *they ſhall lay their hands on the ſick and they ſhall recover.* So then after the Lord had ſpoken unto them, he was received up into heaven, and ſat on the right hand of God. And they went forth, and preaching every where, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with ſigns following.

Let us pray.

Lord have mercy upon us—*Chriſt have mercy upon us.*

Lord have mercy upon us—Our Father, &c.

Then ſhall the infirm Perſons, one by one, be preſented to the Queen upon their knees, and as every one is preſented, and while the Queen is laying her hands upon them, and putting the Gold about their necks, the Chaplain that officiates, turning himſelf to her Majeſty, ſhall ſay theſe words following:

'God give a bleſſing to this work; and grant that *theſe* ſick *Perſons*, on whom the Queen *lays* her hands, may recover through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord.

After all have been preſented, the Chaplain ſhall ſay,

Verſ. O Lord ſave thy ſervants.
Reſp. *Who put their truſt in thee.*
Verſ. Send them help from thy holy place.
Reſp. *And evermore mightily defend them.*
Verſ. Help us, O God of our Salvation.
Reſp. *And for the glory of thy name, deliver us; and be merciful unto us ſinners, for thy name's ſake.*
Verſ. O Lord hear our prayers.
Reſp. *And let our cry come unto thee.*

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These answers are to be made by them that come to be healed.

Let us pray.

O Almighty God, who art the giver of all health, and the aid of them that seek to thee for succour, we call upon thee for thy help and goodness, mercifully to be showed upon these thy servants, that they being healed of their infirmities, may give thanks unto thee in thy holy Church, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the Chaplain, standing with his face towards them that come to be he healed, shall say,

The Almighty Lord, who is a most strong tower to all them that put their trust in him, to whom all things in heaven, in earth, and under the earth, do bow and obey, be now and evermore your defence, and make you know and feel that there is none other Name under heaven, given to man, in whom, and through whom you may receive health and salvation, but only the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DISCUSSION and controversy, when managed with temper, have ever appeared to me, not only a favourable method of exercising the ingenuity and sharpening the faculties of the disputants, but likewise, of promoting a spirit of liberal curiosity and enquiry.

The sincere disciple of *truth* should take nothing for granted, nor hold any thing as sacred; but should (if I may be allowed the strong expression) be *licentious* in his investigations. *Error*, the result of the independent researches of the unfettered individual, in its nature variable, is short-lived, and, by the contradiction it involves, frequently affords the clue of truth: while *prejudice*, opinions taken upon trust from others, is usually fierce, obstinate, and intolerant.

The subject in dispute between your correspondent J. T. and myself, has long been considered as interesting, by the speculative part of mankind, from the many important consequences it involves: in fact, there are few branches either of moral, religious, or legislative, science, that are not nearer or more remotely connected with it. It is justly observed by Mr. Hume, that one considerable advantage which results from the accurate and abstract philosophy is its relation and subserviency to the practical and humane.

Though not convinced by the arguments of J. T. the candour with which he has stated his opinions, and examined those of his opponent, entitles him to respect and consideration. In reply to what he has alleged respecting his citation from Huartes, I must be permitted to hint, that when a writer brings forward a quotation from any author in support of an hypothesis, without testifying any objections or limitations, it is usual to consider him as responsible for the sentiments thus adduced. The inferences drawn from the passage selected from the Spanish writer were fair and obvious: if J. T. took his station upon untenable ground, ought he to complain of the consequences of his own indiscretion? After admitting the reasonings which have been urged for the effects of education, or moral causes, on the powers of the human mind, your correspondent still contends, "that they amount to no proof, and are inconclusive." An appeal to experience and an enumeration of facts is the only *proof* which this, or any other subject, will admit of. These facts are allowed by J. T.; it remains, then, to examine those which, on his side, are brought forward to counterbalance them. First, it is observed, "that many students, who discover a considerable thirst for knowledge, and who employ much application, make not the same progress with others, who neither discover equal ardour nor application." This is a very loose and general assertion: different degrees of apparent application, in different students, might possibly admit of calculation; but of the *intenseness* of that application, of the proportion of ardour and emulation, or thirst of glory, which takes possession of the mind, and fires the bosom, how are we to determine, unless from its effects? This invigorating principle may be kindled, checked, extinguished, by a word, a glance, the slightest and most evanescent causes. "It is scarcely possible," says J. T. "for a schoolmaster, or the head of any seminary, to be a disciple of Helvetius." Were this the fact, which the experience of an individual is inadequate to establish, it proves nothing. Before the age at which children enter schools and colleges, they must necessarily have received a variety of impressions, which combining with those afterwards acquired in common, cannot fail of producing considerable differences and inequalities of mind and character. "The least and most imperceptible impressions received in our infancy, have (it is observed by Locke) consequences very important, and of long duration. It is with these first impressions, as with a river, whose waters

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ters we can eaſily turn, by different canals, in quite oppoſite courſes, ſo that from the inſenſible direction the ſtream receives at its ſource, it forms different channels, and at laſt arrives at places far diſtant from each other: with the ſame facility, I think, we may turn the minds of children to what direction we pleaſe." The frequent vacations from ſchool, and intervals of buſineſs, might likewiſe be inſiſted upon, during which the mind is left to chance, or expoſed to oppoſite impreſſions. But ſuppoſing an education more ſtrict than has yet been found practicable, or even that chance ſhould generally (invariably is impoſſible) preſent to two or more perſons the ſame objects; the ſlighteſt variation of circumſtance or poſition, preſenting the object in a ſomewhat different point of view, or in various lights and ſhadings (as with the travellers and the camelion) would neceſſarily, by varying the impreſſion, affect the concluſion: the conſequence of this ſlight difference in the ſenſation communicated, and the ideas produced, combining itſelf with previous impreſſions, is altogether incalculable. Rouſſeau, Voltaire, and Johnſon, it is preſumed by your correſpondent, muſt have had ſomething in them originally differing from other men, and this difference could not have been the reſult of education, ſituation, or accident. This is a bold and hazardous aſſertion—waving the queſtion whether all *phyſical* differences might not ultimately be deduced from *moral* cauſes—What was there *peculiar*, or in *common*, in the organization of theſe celebrated men? "Dogs and horſes, they ſay, are eſteemed more or leſs, according as they ſprung from this or that race. Therefore, before employing a man, we ſhould aſk, if he ſprang from an ingenious, or ſtupid, father? Now theſe queſtions are never aſked. Why? becauſe the moſt ingenious fathers frequently have fooliſh children; becauſe men the beſt organized have often but little underſtanding; and, in ſhort, becauſe experience proves the inutility of ſuch queſtions: all it teaches us is, that there are men of genius of every make and every temperament; that neither the ſanguine, the bilious, nor phlegmatic; the great, the little, the fat, the lean, the robuſt, the tender, the melancholy, or the moſt ſtrong and vigorous, are always the moſt ingenious." *Helvetius.*

Neither are there any truths contained in the writings of the greateſt men, or the ſublimeſt genius, which may not be received and comprehended by all men of common organization. "The underſtanding is merely the ability to diſcern the reſemblances and differences which objects have to each other, the productive principle of which is the *intereſt* we have in comparing them: our judgment is the reſult of the compariſon of our ſenſations. Every man perceives the ſame relations between the ſame objects, if all of them agree in the truths of geometry."

The powers of memory, are ſaid, by J. T. to differ in different men, and that memory cannot be explained by the faculty of ſenſation. We know little of cauſes; but the office of the faculty which we term memory, conſiſts in recalling paſt impreſſions, by means of relative objects, which excite in us actual ſenſations; it appears to follow from the frequent repetition of ſenſible impreſſions, the combining of every idea with thoſe which precede it, and which at length introduce themſelves in connection and trains, forming what has been denominated the laws of aſſociation and habit. But though memory is requiſite to the compariſon of our ſenſations and opinions, it by no means follows, nor has it appeared, that men of the moſt retentive or extenſive memories, have been thoſe of the greateſt talents.

The influence of education and circumſtances upon the virtue, as well as the underſtanding, of man, is alſo diſputed by J. T. The moſt enlightened moraliſts and legiſlators are, I believe, agreed, that the wiſeſt, the moſt humane, and the moſt effectual preventive of vice, would be the removal of temptation: human laws have hitherto, in a great meaſure, made the crimes they have puniſhed. The man who purſues happineſs by miſtaken means, is, emphatically, the *ſinner*. Virtue may be defined, the conduct moſt conducive to utility, or calculated to produce the greateſt ſhare of HAPPINESS; the *end*, of which morality or religion are valuable only as the *means*. The moſt virtuous man, then, is he, who, capable of taking the wideſt and moſt comprehenſive views of the duties which he owes to himſelf and others, acts *habitually* upon his convictions. Virtue, if this definition be admitted, cannot be the diſpoſition born with us, but muſt depend on the opportunities we have had of acquiring juſt principles, and the inducements, from a ſtrong perſuaſion of their beneficial tendency, to put them in practice. In cen-

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ſuring any body, or profeſſion of men, it is meant only, that the principles upon which their inſtitution is founded, are calculated to produce certain general diſpoſitions, or motives to action: yet, it is by no means implied, that there may not be found among them *individuals* in whom the force of theſe motives may have been weakened, or counteracted, by oppoſite impreſſions: *rules* are not invalidated by particular *exceptions*. Theſe obſervations are applicable to the inſtances produced by your correſpondent, of reſpectable lawyers; alſo, to the variations of character diſcovered by thoſe intimately connected with them, in individual Jeſuits. It is ſufficient for the preſent purpoſe, that the more diſtinguiſhing or general features in the characters of bodies and corporations of men, aſſimilate: upon the Helvetian principles, no two perſons can, in all reſpects, receive exactly the ſame education.

The concluſion which J. T. has drawn from the diſtinction made by Helvetius, between *ordinary* and *extraordinary* minds, does not neceſſarily reſult from the premiſes. Chance, it is aſſerted, acts in a ſimilar manner on all mankind, if its effects on *ordinary* minds are leſs obſerved (that is, minds formed by common and ordinary circumſtances, in oppoſition to thoſe impreſſed by extraordinary circumſtances, or by accidents, however trivial in themſelves, occurring in an extraordinary train or connection), it is merely becauſe minds of this ſort are themſelves leſs remarkable. J. T. "does not know that there is any method of generating talents;" and yet immediately obſerves, "That powerful motives, and intereſting ſituations, will lead men to a vigorous exertion of their faculties, and occaſion actions to be performed and works to be produced, *that would never otherwiſe have had an exiſtence*. Great events and extraordinary revolutions, have *uniformly* produced minds equal to the ſpur of the occaſion." Great men, it has been ſaid, have always lived in cluſters. "In every government, where talents are rewarded, thoſe rewards, like the teeth of the ſerpent, planted by Cadmus, will produce men. If Deſcartes, Corneille, &c. rendered the reign of Louis XIII illuſtrious; Racine, Bayle, &c. that of Louis XIV; Voltaire, Monteſquieu, Fontenelle, &c. that of Louis XV; it is becauſe the arts and ſciences were, under theſe different reigns, ſucceſſively protected by Richelieu, Colbert, and the late duke of Orleans, the regent. Great men belong to the reign that protects them," *Helvetius*. Still, objects my opponent, this amounts to no proof of an original equality of powers. Is it conſiſtent with a ſound philoſophy to appeal from known and obvious cauſes, facts, and experiments, to an *occult faculty*, which we are equally unable to conceive or to explain? Has any one, by a ſeries of obſervations, yet determined the ſort of organs, or temperament, that are favourable to intellectual attainments? If by the aid of analogies we ſometimes make diſcoveries, ought we to be content with ſuch proofs, unleſs it be impoſſible to obtain any other? "Let it not (ſays Helvetius) be ſuppoſed, that there is an extreme difference in the common organization of men. All have not the ſame ear; yet in a concert, at certain tunes, all the muſicians, all the dancers in an opera, and all the ſoldiers of a battalion move equally in meaſure." It might not, perhaps, be impoſſible to prove, as before hinted, that even phyſical differences are an *effect* rather than a *cauſe*. If the ſyſtem of Helvetius be a fanciful and paradoxical hypotheſis, unſupported by proper or ſufficient argument, I confeſs, the objections which have hitherto been alleged againſt it, appear to me ſtill more vague, unfounded, and hypothetical.

London, Oct. 8, 1796. M. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a recent French publication, I met with the following intereſting deſcription of a curious, and, in many reſpects, unique MS. I have tranſlated the deſcription at length, and ſhall be glad if you will preſent it to the Engliſh public, through the medium of your extenſively circulated Miſcellany.

This manuſcript, which may be juſtly conſidered as one of the moſt valuable monuments of the middle ages that has been tranſmitted down to our times, has been preſerved now for upwards of ten centuries in the Sacriſty or *Tréſor des Réliques*, of the Chapter ST. SERNIN, in the city of Toulouſe. It is entitled *Heures de Charlemagne*; and appears to have been entirely unknown to the French and foreign literati, as no authors extant have till very lately taken any notice of it.

The *oncial* *, in the time of Charle-

* A general denomination in the middle ages for the larger letters uſed in inſcriptions and epitaphs, and the ſmaller ones uſed in manuſcripts.

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magne, and his two ſucceſſors, is well known to have ſurpaſſed that of the preceding and following ages, in the ſingular beauty and elegance of its characters. The magnificent bible preſented to Charles the Bald, one of the kings of France, by the abbot and canons of St. Martin de Tours, and which was written either in the eighth or ninth century, has been highly extolled as to its execution in thoſe reſpects. The oncial letters, however, written in gold, of this manuſcript of St. Sernin, are not all inferior to the abovementioned ſplendid bible, either in the exquiſite ſtyle or preſervation of the character. The vulgate verſion of the goſpels, written in letters of gold upon vellum, and preſerved in the library of the *ci-devant* monaſtery of St. Martin des Champs, at Paris, has alſo been extolled by antiquarians in the warmeſt language of commendation; this manuſcript of St. Sernin, however, beſides its poſſeſſing an equal claim to praiſe in all other reſpects, poſſeſſes the extra advantage of having a certain date.

This very beautiful work is, in ſize, of a ſmall folio, and is covered on the backs with green velvet; there are four ſilver claſps appended to the corners, and an additional one in the middle, the ſtyle of the engraving of which is but *mediocre*. It contains one hundred and twenty-ſix leaves, each leaf being eleven inches and ſix lines long, and ſix inches and ſix lines broad.

The leaves are of vellum, with a purple ground; and the letters are all written in gold. Every leaf is divided into two columns. The margins are decorated with a number of different ornaments, interwoven with palms; the colour of which is alſo that of gold. The four evangeliſts are painted on the four façades of the two firſt leaves. The deſign and the colouring of theſe figures are, it muſt be admitted, in a very inferior ſtyle, and prove an entire decay of the arts in the eighth century. On the third leaf is pourtrayed a Jeſus; and on the back of the leaf is depicted a ſort of altar, under a canopy, ſupported by pillars, and ſurmounted with a croſs. About the altar are drawn birds of different kinds; two cocks, two peacocks, and a ſtag. On the top of the page is inſcribed, in letters of gold: *In vigilia natalis Domini ſtatio ad ſanctam Mariam. Horâ nonâ.*

The initial letters of all the principal feſtivals throughout the year, are uncommonly large; ſome reaching from the top of the page to the bottom. The writing is in oncial letters, the ſhape of which throughout is remarkably well conceived. The gold is extremely brilliant, and in the higheſt ſtate of preſervation. With a little previous attention to the figure of the letters, and the abbreviations, the whole of the manuſcript may be read very currently, and diſtinctly.

The four goſpels are arranged according to the order of different feſtivals. The titles of the feſtivals, thoſe of the calendar, of the months, and the moveable feaſts, have been all written in letters of ſilver; the ſilver of which has either diſappeared, or is ſo completely tarniſhed, that only the traces of it are now diſcernible; neither can the writing be read without the aſſiſtance of a magnifying glaſs, and very clear ſtrong day light. That the letters of theſe titles have been written originally in ſilver, and no other colour, is demonſtrable from the following verſe, to be met with at the end of the work:

Argentique figuratur ſplendore micantis.

The calendar commences on the back of the one hundred and nineteenth leaf. The days of the month are divided into calends, nones, and ides, and are marked on the margin by Roman cyphers, correſponding to the number of days in that ancient diviſion. Thus, the circumciſion is on the firſt of January, &c.

In the goſpel of St. Luke, the following words, *In illo tempore exiit edictum*, and theſe, *Eo quod eſſet de domo et familia David*, no where appear.

In St. Matthew's goſpel, the chapter beginning with *Dicebat Jeſus turbis Judæorum*, is marked, *cap.* C. C. XI.: which evidently ſhows, that the writer of this manuſcript followed a diviſion of chapters much more numerous than that which is now obſerved.

In one of the tables of epacts, &c, which follow the calendar, is the following very remarkable note, written in letters of gold: XV. D.C.C. XVI. *Iniſto anno fuit rex dominus Carolus ad ſanctum Petrum & baptiſatus eſt filius ejus Pipinus à domino apoſtolico.* This table appears alſo to have contained the dates of all the principal epochs, in regular progreſſion, from the time of Charlemagne, to that of the date of writing the manuſcript; but as only the traces of a number of the ſilver letters remain, this matter is not yet completely deciphered and aſcertained. Here, it may be obſerved, in paſſing, that no other manuſcript than this has been yet diſcovered which contain words *written in letters of ſilver.*

[Here follow the celebrated Latin verſes,

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verſes, which are inſerted at the end of the work, and which ſerve to verify its date and authenticity:

Aurea purpureis pinguntur gammata ſchædis
Regna poli roſeo patè ſanguinè facta tonantis.
Fulgida ſtelligeri promunt et gaudia cœli
Eloquiumque Dei digno fulgore coruſcans,
Splendida perpetuæ promittit præmia vitæ.
In præcepta Dei decorata colore roſarum
Munera martyrii demonſtrant eſſe capienda.
Candida virginitas cælorum cura colonis
Auriflaventis ſpecie hortatur habenda.
Argentique figuratur ſplendore micantis.
Vita maritorum cunctis conceſſa jugalis.
Sic doctrina Dei pretioſis ſcripta metallis
Lucida luciflui perducit ad atria regni
Lumen evangelii ſectantes corda benigno
Scandentes que poli ſuper ardua ſidera celſi
Collocat in thalamo cælorum regis in ævum.

Orbe bonus toto paſſim laudabilis Heros,
Inclitus in regno, fretus cæleſtibus armis,
Laude triumphator dudùm ſuper æthera notus
Jure patrum ſolio feliciter inditus hæres
Pacificus rector, patiens dominator et æquus
Prælatus multis humili pietate ſuperbus,
Providus ac ſapiens, ſtudioſus in arte librorum,
Juſtitiæ cuſtos rectus, verus que fidelis,
Pauperibus largus, miſeris ſolatia præſtans,
Plenus honore Dei et Chriſti complexus amore
Septenis cum aperit felix bis faſcibus annum,
Hoc opus eximium francorum ſcriberi Carlus
Rex pius, egregia Hildgarda cum conjuge juſſit.
Quorum ſalvifico tueatur omine vitas.
Rex regum, dominus cælorum gloria Chriſtus
Ultimus hoc famulus ſtuduit complere Goteſcal
Tempore vernali tranſcenſis Alpibus ipſe,
Urbem Romuleam voluit quo vifere Conſul,
Ut Petrum ſedemque Petri rex cemeret atque
Plurima celſithrono deferret munera Chriſto.
Multa peregrinis conceſſit dona miſellis,
Annua tunc ibidem celebrant ſolemnia Paſchæ.
Præſulis officia tum Adrianus functus in auvis
Culmen apoſtolicum romana rexit in urbe.
Principis hic Caroli claris natalibus ortam
Carlmanum ſobolem mutato nomine Pippin
Fonte renaſcentem ſacro baptiſmate totum
Extulit albatum ſacratis compater undis.
Septies expletus fuerat centeſimus annus
Ocries in decimo ſol cum concurreret anno
Exquo Chriſtus Ieſus ſæcla beaverat ortu,
Exuerat totum et tetra caligine mundum.

A free Tranſlation of the preceding Lines.

"Characters written in gold on a ground of purple are an emblem of heaven, opened by the precious blood which God vouchſafed to ſhed for us. They denote, moreover, the heavenly bleſſedneſs; and the word of the Almighty beaming with divine brightneſs, is a pledge to us of our eternal recompence.

"The ground of roſe colour, which throws a brilliancy and luſtre on the ſacred precepts inſcribed on it, ought to excite a holy ardour in our boſoms, a lively ambition for the palms of the martyr.

"The ſplendid colour of gold ſhould remind us of what importance it is to us to preſerve immaculate our virginity, ſo highly cheriſhed by the inhabitants of heaven; and the dazzling whiteneſs of ſilver, indicates the rare merit of that conjugal and Chriſtian life, which the church, as a chaſte bride, ought to follow after.

"Thus, the doctrines of truth, engraved on precious metals, lead to true happineſs all who ſhall obſerve the evangelical precepts with a humble penitent heart, and by raiſing their thoughts and deſires to ſublime objects, aſſure to them a diſtinguiſhed place in the manſions of our heavenly father.

"A hero, the ornament and glory of the world, the darling of his people; who puts his confidence only in the divine aid; whoſe virtue is celebrated even in the heavenly ſpheres; whom the ſacred right of blood has ſeated on the throne of his progenitors; whoſe love of juſtice, of peace, and of humanity, is the rule by which he adminiſters his power; who is only ſuper-eminent above his ſubjects by the noble example he ſets before them, of a more humble and ardent piety; ſage, prudent; an enlightened lover of learning; faithful to the cauſe of juſtice, of goodneſs, and of truth; munificent to the indigent; ever ready to comfort the afflicted, and breathing earneſt aſpirations for the honour, the love, and the glory of God, and his ſon, Chriſt: Charles, this pious prince, in concert with Hildegarde, his beautiful ſpouſe, enjoined the writing of this precious volume, at the commencement of that year in which fourteen faſces preceded his auguſt perſon: May the King of kings, the Lord of heaven, vouchſafe to lengthen out their days, under the happieſt auſpices! Goteſcale, the loweſt of their ſervants, has executed their orders, and accompliſhed this work, in the ſpring of that year in which this great monarch, after having paſſed the Alps, repaired to Rome, of which he was already the firſt magiſtrate, there to worſhip St. Peter and his chair, and to lay the moſt ſuperb and rich offerings at the feet of Jeſus Chriſt. Alms were diſtributed in a profuſe abundance to the poor pilgrims, who had flocked thither from all parts of the Chriſtian world, by his expreſs and particular injunction; and there alſo this pious king celebrated his Eaſter. Adrian at that time ſat on the throne of the pontiffs. This holy ſucceſſor, and the repreſentative of the prince of the apoſtles, conſecrated in the water of baptiſm their young ſon, Carloman, and chriſtened him at the font, by the name of Pepin.

"This auguſt ceremony took place at the end of the year 780, reckoning from the æra when the birth of our Redeemer diſpelled the darkneſs which had till then covered the earth, and brought in a new ſucceſſion of lucid happy ages."

It now remains, that we ſhould enquire how and when it came to paſs, that this extraordinary manuſcript, compoſed with ſuch ſingular care and diligence,

was

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was presented to the chapter of St. Sernin; which in the eighth century was a convent of monks, and in which it appears to have lain entombed for so many ages?

All that is certainly known, is, that Charlemagne had a particular attachment and partiality for the city of Toulouse.—Some learned men contend, that the church of St. Sernin was originally built by him, grounding their opinion, with much appearance of plausibility, on a charter of donation granted to that abbey, in the year 1463, by king Louis XI. In this charter, after mention is made of the beautiful *(eggregium)* monastery of St. Sernin, of Toulouse, of the order of St. Augustine, we meet with the following explanatory sentence: *Quod gloriosæ recordationis Carolus magnus prædecessor noster fundavit, & in quo pretiosa corpora sex apostolorum, & plurium sanctorum collocavit.* Gregory of Tours, however, ascribes the building of St. Sernin to an earlier age; for he gives an account of the wife of Regnoald, taking refuge in its sanctuary two hundred years prior to the reign of Charlemagne. Perhaps the difficulty may be thus solved:—The word *fundavit* may refer to the *donation of lands*, with which Charlemagne *endowed* the monastery. The French monks, speaking of an opulent house, were accustomed to call it *bien fondée*. Had the *building* of the monastery been alluded to in the foregoing sentence, the word *ædificavit*, one should imagine, would have been used as the more appositе term.

It is well known, however, that Charlemage sent his son Louis to Toulouse, who there spent his first years of infancy, and there received the rudiments of his education, under the inspection of his governor, Arnould. At length, this prince was recalled to the court of his father, the emperor; where after residing for some time, he again returned to that city, where we find him in the year 786; and there, on several occasions, he convoked the assembly of the states, or the parliament. There is reason to think that prince Louis continued to make Toulouse his residence till the death of his father, which happened in 814; and that he never quitted it, unless to make incursions into Spain against the Saracens, who then had overspread and conquered that country. It is also certain that this prince repaired and re-established a number of monasteries in different places; and it is highly probable that, among others, that of the Augustins of St. Sernin was not neglected by him. I may safely conclude, therefore, that this manuscript was presented to the chapter between the periods of Charlemagne and Louis le Debonnaire; although, from a deficiency of historic monuments, it is impossible to ascertain the exact time with precision. Your's,

Jan. 2, 1797. ANTIQUARIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE learned Michaelis has established it as a rule, that critical conjectures are not to be admitted into the sacred text: and yet confesses, that some emendations have forced themselves upon him, which, in a profane author, he should not hesitate to adopt. One of these proposed readings (Vid. Marsh's Michaelis, vol. II. p. 406) respects Acts, chap. xxvii. v. 16. Νησιον δε τι υποδραμοντες καλουμενον Κλαυδην, μολις ισχυσαμεν περικρατεις γενεσθαι της σκαφης, where the critic would reject the article from *της σκαφης*, because it implies that they had before let down the boat into the sea, and had afterwards great difficulty in recovering it. This, says he, is improbable; because, 1st, No reason can be assigned, why they should have let it down into the sea in a storm. 2dly, If they *had* let it down, they would have been able to draw it up again, unless we suppose, what is contrary to reason, they had let it entirely loose. 3dly, Supposing the boat to have been loose, it does not appear that the circumstance of the ship's being near an island, has any connection with the recovery of this boat. I would therefore omit the definite article, and explain the passage: "Being near an island, we sought for help, but could not procure a boat to our assistance." Thus far Michaelis.

Now, in the 1st place, to say nothing farther of this monstrous construction, it is impossible to adopt it, because *μολις ισχυσαμεν κ. τ. λ.* must signify, "we found a difficulty in gaining the boat," and not that "we could not procure a boat at all." But, 2dly, a very easy and obvious supposition will remove all the objections urged by the professor against the acknowledged reading of the MSS. St. Luke is describing the storm, in which St. Paul at last suffered ship-wreck; and it is well known to every person at all acquainted with nautical affairs, that the boat, with every thing on deck is frequently washed overboard by the violence of the waves. This seems to have happened in the voyage of St. Paul; and as the sea was running high, *μολις* properly

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perly expreſſes the difficulty of regaining the boat. To the objections, therefore, of Michaelis, I would anſwer, with reſpect to the 1ſt and 2d, that the boat was not *purpoſely* let down into the ſea, and that nothing of that kind is implied; but that it had broken looſe; and to the 3d, that the circumſtance of the ſhip's being near an iſland, was intended to have no other connection with the recovery of a boat than in the following ſentence, the vicinity of a promontory has with the loſs of a maſt: "Being three leagues SW. of the Lizard, our foremaſt went by the board." The mention of place, no leſs than of time, is eſſential to the accuracy of a journal. I am, &c.

Jan. 11. ARISTARCHUS NAUTICUS.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,
(CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almoſt every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carliſle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of diſtinction, for the purpoſe of collecting authentic information, relative to the ſtate of the poor. Theſe obſervations are intended to comprize an account of the general appearance of the country, of the ſoil, ſurface, buildings, &c. with obſervations agricultural, commercial, &c.

APRIL 8, 1796, went from KENDAL to KIRKBY LONSDALE, in Weſtmoreland, 12 miles. The road very fine, but continually aſcending and deſcending. The country on every ſide hilly, and very lofty mountains viſible at a diſtance. The ſoil generally dry, and rather gravelly. Paſſed over ſeveral miles of fine improveable common, which is green and dry, and contains limeſtone, but is overſtocked with a poor breed of black-faced ſheep. Theſe, with vaſt quantities of moſs, keep the herbage always in an embryo ſtate.

The principal part of the incloſed land is in hay and paſture for cows; and is too frequently laid down in an exhauſted ſtate. The plough is chiefly drawn by three horſes. Single-horſe carts are in univerſal uſe, not only in Weſtmoreland, but in Cumberland. The harrow is trailed by one horſe, and is conſequently ſmall. Oats are the ſpecies of grain principally cultivated, except a little wheat and turnips near Kirkby Lonſdale. Great quantities of limeſtone abound, but there is no coal. The farms and fields are ſmall, and are ſeparated partly by ſtone-walls, and partly by quickſet hedges. The general aſpect of the country was rather forbidding, till I approached KIRKBY LONSDALE, where it has an agreeable and fertile appearance. This town is not ſeen till one is cloſe to it. The number of its inhabitants are about 1100. The buildings are good, but the ſtreets are rather narrow. The vicinity of Kirkby Lonſdale affords ſeveral beautiful views. The Lune paſſes cloſe by the town, on the SE. ſide. Along the banks of this river, (which riſe almoſt perpendicularly above it) are pleaſant walks and arbours, commanding a proſpect of a beautiful vale. In this vale, which terminates in lofty mountains, is ſituated an elegant new built houſe, belonging to Mr. WILSON, with parks, woods, old towers, &c.

The inhabitants of this diſtrict ſeem in general to be remarkable for their temperance, induſtry and economy, and for contentedneſs in their ſeveral ſtations; they are however not a little tenacious of their prejudices in favour of old modes and cuſtoms. This character is eaſily accounted for, by the local circumſtances of their ſituation, being hemmed in by mountains, on every ſide, and having little intercourſe with ſtrangers, the improvements, as well as the vices of other countries, do not ſoon reach them. Perhaps alſo, the minute diviſion of farms, and of landed property, contributes not a little to produce the amiable part of this portrait.

April 9, went from KIRKBY-LONSDALE to THORNTON in Yorkſhire, ſix miles. In this day's journey I paſſed through a ſtrip of Lancaſhire. The country throughout was pleaſant; the ſoil dry and gravelly; the hedges principally of thorn, except near Thornton, where ſtone walls prevail. The farms are ſmall, and about nine-tenths of the land is in graſs. Oats and barley are the only ſpecies of grain cultivated. The huſbandry is very bad. Land is laid down to graſs in an exhauſted ſtate, without being ſown with any kind of ſeeds, and is ſuffered to continue in that ſtate till it is entirely covered over with moſs! The farmers were ſowing oats. They plough with three horſes. I obſerved three men, with as many horſes, harrowing in the ſame field. The general mode of huſbandry is to ſow a field twice with oats, and then let it reſt for ten or twelve years! The appearance of the country is not unpleaſant; the ſurface is tolerably level, the buildings are good, and pieces of woodland and gentlemen's ſeats are interſperſed; the roads are in repair, and the mountains are at a proper

diſtance

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distance on each side. The climate, however, is said to be too humid. THORNTON is a parish which consists of three or four villages, and contains coal and limestone. The women in its neighbourhood are employed in spinning worsted, and earn by that employment four-pence *per* day. The bread used is made of oatmeal, and by some is called *riddle bread.* It is slightly baked in thick cakes, being previously leavened. When it comes first from the fire, it is soft, tough, and as pliable as leather; but very porous. It is then placed for a few days upon some lathing in the roof of the kitchen, when it becomes as hard and as brittle as a biscuit. This bread is preferred to any other by those who have been accustomed to it from their infancy, but it is rarely relished at first by strangers. It seems to be peculiar to Lancashire and the west-riding of Yorkshire.

April 12, went from THORNTON to SETTLE, in Yorkshire, 11 miles. The road is tolerably good. The soil is in general of a brown gravelly loam. The vale along which the road passes, is of unequal breadths, from one to four miles; the surface of it is very uneven, and high mountains bound each side. That of INGLEBOROUGH, 1239 feet in height, and said to be the highest hill in Yorkshire, is close to the road on the left hand. The farms continue to be small. Stone walls are chiefly used for fences. In a few places patches of corn are observable, but the land is principally in grass. Certainly, neither the soil nor the climate exclude the cultivation of grain and roots, so much as the inhabitants imagine. Prejudice alone, in my opinion, prevents the progress of those agricultural improvements, so much wanted in a district which at present has a meagre and naked aspect. Limestone appears in great abundance, forming entire mountains. The road for three miles touches the base of one of these rocks, which forms a range of awful precipices, in some places 200 feet high. In general, the rock is naked, in some places partly covered with shrubs.

Near Settle a little wood appears. The rocks here assume rather a romantic than a terrific aspect. A variety of curious apertures, fringed with different shrubs and plants, present themselves in the front of the hill. One of these orifices nature has excavated exactly in the form of an immense gateway, but it does not penetrate above seven or eight yards into the rock: in another cavity, called Kalecowhole, the opening extends a considerable way, but so low and narrow, that it is explored with difficulty, and not without danger. About two miles from Settle is a rock called, Attermire, in which is a remarkable cavern. The entrance, which is two yards by four, continues to vary its dimensions for twenty yards, when the roof drops at once from twelve yards high to eighteen inches, and rises but little for twenty yards further, when it suddenly opens into a spacious apartment of about fifteen yards high. This gloomy mansion contains numberless chinks and recesses, fluted pillars and hanging petrifactions. Sometimes you may ascend several yards, and afterwards descend a few paces: frequently this subterraneous passage turns suddenly at right angles, and then shuts close, so as scarcely to admit a passage, and afterwards enlarges again to a great extent.

In a field about two miles from Settle, there is always heard a noise like the clicking of a mill at a distance. No orifice in the ground, nor any external cause appears. It is, however, supposed to be occasioned by a waterfall in the limestone rock situated below the surface.

A great number and variety of petrifactions are found in this neighbourhood. But, perhaps, among the curious phenomena with which it abounds, the most singular is the ebbing and flowing well, upon the road near Settle. A square reservoir of stone, four feet by three at the top and bottom, is placed over it: in this trough the water generally rises and falls about a foot in ten or fifteen minutes. To ascertain the true cause of this phenomenon has puzzled some naturalists: that it is occasioned by the action of a natural syphon in the rock, is, however, the most plausible conjecture.

The pleasant village of GIGGLESWICK stands upon the road, about a mile from Settle: it was formerly a market-town, at a time that Settle was but a hamlet, and it still contains the parish-church to that place. The situation of Settle, with respect to the neighbouring hills, is low; it is now a small market-town, containing about 900 inhabitants. It stands near the base of a naked limestone rock, the summit of which is 300 feet above the level of the town. This rock is said to bear a great resemblance to that of Gibraltar. The

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inhabitants of the town have lately been at the expence of cutting an easy winding way to the top of it, from whence there is a fine prospect. In cutting stones from it, fragments of immense magnitude have sometimes rolled down, rushed through two or three garden walls, which stand on a sloping ground at the foot of the hill, forced their way into the street, and have even damaged the houses.

This district enjoys a fine air, and plenty of excellent water: indeed, these are blessings which I have not hitherto found any place in this part of the kingdom deficient in. The Tipple runs just by the town, through a fine, fertile, and extensive vale. Settle is famous for its manufacture and trade in leather and hides; a fair being kept here once a fortnight for the sale of these articles, and also for fat cattle.

April 14. went from SETTLE to SKIPTON, in Yorkshire, 16 miles. The soil in general rather heavy and moist. The surface for about 12 miles hilly, the other four miles, a beautiful level. The farms in this district seem to be large; fences partly of stone, and partly of earth and quicksets. Many trees and small woods. Most of the land is in grass. Very little corn of any kind, but what there is, chiefly oats. Cattle long horned. Towards Skipton there prevails a large long-woolled breed of sheep; it was the first I had seen of that kind since I left Corby. Passed over some extensive commons, consisting of green hills more apt to produce ruthes than furze or heath, and much resembling the South Downs. Crossed the new canal now cutting between Leeds and Liverpool: it is pleasant to see vessels navigating through beautiful meadows and fields, without the least risk or danger, and conveying every sort of goods with ease, and at a trifling expence. At the village of Gargrave, I crossed the Air, a branch of the Humber; and missing my road a little, I reached Broughton-hall, a seat of Mr. Tempest, who has in this place, a fine and extensive estate. From hence to Skipton the country is very fertile and beautiful.

SKIPTON is a small market-town, containing 2100 inhabitants. The streets rather dirty and narrow; buildings good. No manufacture, except a few cotton works at a small distance. Mountains appear on every side, but not very near. The Leeds canal touches this town. The parishes in this district are extensive, and the churches have generally large square steeples. The farm-houses and their offices are convenient, and well-built.

April 17. SKIPTON to BRADFORD, in Yorkshire, 20 miles. The road for 17 miles leads along a winding vale, about half a mile broad, and then crosses a mountain to Bradford. From Skipton the canal accompanies the road five or six miles. The surface of the country is uneven; the land has a barren appearance, with hills on each side. At 10 miles I arrived at KEIGHLY, a small market town. The mountains appear to be covered with rocks and heath; towards their bases a few pieces of woodland present themselves, and enliven the scene. From Keighly to BINGLEY, three miles, in a pleasant vale. The soil is a fertile strong loam, hedges neat, fields small and irregular. Little wheat to be seen, although an excellent wheat soil. A sort of white freestone is obtained in this country in such great abundance, that foot-paths by the side of roads, and even through fields, are flagged with it. The same uncouth manner of ploughing and harrowing which was mentioned before continues to prevail. Three or four horses employed in turning over a piece of fallow has a singular appearance to a Cumberland farmer; but that which appears still more curious and unnecessary, is the custom in this district of breaking the ground or clods with a sort of hack, previously to its being sown and harrowed.

Approaching BRADFORD, the soil changes to a whitish clay, and has some appearance of sterility. The town, which is seen at two miles' distance, stands rather in a vale, surrounded by a hilly country. The whole has a very agreeable aspect. The sloping hills display beautiful irregular green fields, intermixed with a few of corn and fallow, stretching towards the town in every direction. The number of new-built cottages by the sides of the road evinces an increase of population. Small neat seats also present themselves in every part of this neighbourhood. Bradford is a manufacturing town for tammies, and other worsted stuffs, besides a few broad-cloths. It is well built, and is supposed to contain about 5000 inhabitants, who are principally supported by the manufactures. Spinning worsted is the common work of poor women, at which, however, they earn but small wages. The Leeds and Liverpool canal touches this town.

[*To be continued.*]

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List of Dissenting Congregations (continued).

CORNWALL.

	Congregations.
Bodmin	1
Camelford	1
Chacewarter	1
Falmouth	1
Grampound	1
Launceston	1
Lescard	1
Looe	1
Penzance	2
St. Agnes	1
St. Austle	1
Tregony	1
Truro	1
	14

Of these congregations, two are of the Baptist denomination, the other twelve are Independents.

In this county, there are many societies of the Westleyan Methodists. Besides sixteen societies to which they preach on Sundays, they have many inferior societies, in point of numbers, where they preach lectures in the week.

CUMBERLAND.

	Congregations.
Alston Moor	1
Branton	1
Blennerhasset	1
Bootle	1
Broughton	1
Carlisle	3
Cockermouth	1
Huddlescough	1
Keswick	1
Maryport	1
Penrith	1
Penruddock	1
Whitehaven	3
Wigton	1
Wottonridge and Outon	1
Workington	1
	20

In Cumberland there are two congregations of Baptists; the others are either Presbyterians, or Independents.

DERBYSHIRE.

	Congregations.
Alfreton	1
Ashburn	1
Ashford	1
Belper	1
Buxton	1
Charlsworth	1
Chapel-le-frith	1
Chesterfield	1
Derby	2
Duffield	1
Fendam	1
Heague	1
Hedge	1
Harlington	1
Hucklow and Broad-peak	1
Ilkeston	1
Luscoe	1
Little Allum	1
Lee	1
Long Eaton	1
Milborough	1
Milbourn	2
Measham	1
Norton	1
Pentridge	1
Packington	1
Stoney Middleton	1
Smalley	1
Sawley	1
Ticknall	1
Worksworth	1
	33

Of these congregations, about eight belong to the Baptist denomination, the other congregations principally Independents.

Wareham, Jan. 12, 1797. B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 910 of your last Magazine, the death of the late Lord John Cavendish is announced, and it is asserted in the biographical sketch which follows, that, "through life, till the late alarm, and the consequent disunion of his friends, he was, in politics, attached to the whig interest," and towards the conclusion, that he "in 1793, became the dupe of the alarmists," &c.

These assertions, I will take upon me to affirm, are utterly unfounded. Lord John Cavendish never relinquished his political principles. He never was an Alarmist, or the dupe of Alarmists. The political character he sustained in 1765, remained unaltered in 1793. He held the present war in as utter abhorrence, as he had done the American war. Never did he lend his vote and interest to its support. Those intimately acquainted with him can tell in how decided a tone, and in what strong terms, he avowed his detestation of the present ruinous system of expence and bloodshed, and with what grief and indignation he beheld the defection of his friends from those principles and that party which he deemed most friendly to the interests of his country.

Birmingham, Jan. 12, 1797. E.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY friend, Dr. RENAUDET, was lately ſhowing me ſome curious articles of information from Mr. Turner, a Judge in one of the American States, and the ſame gentleman who has written on the Buffalo in one of the Bath Society's Volumes. Among the reſt, was the enclоſed Drawing of a Fort on the Muſkinghum.

Recollecting ſimilar diſcoveries in the Travels through Siberia, I thought that the fact ought to be thrown out to the curious; and the Doctor agreed with me.

I am, ſir, yours.

Jan. 1, 1797. THOMAS BEDDOES.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. TURNER, *of Philadelphia, to* Dr. RENAUDET. *Dated October the 29th*, 1786.

WHEN at Albany, lately, I ſaw a real curioſity, in the poſſeſſion of a Mr. Jeremiah Renſſelair. It is a log of wood, part of a Pitch Pine Tree, of ten or twelve inches diameter. A diſpute had ariſen, and was under litigation, between two perſons intereſted in ſome land lying between Albany and Schnectady: the court could only determine the cauſe by aſcertaining preciſely the time when the ſurvey was made. To eſtabliſh the fact, it was neceſſary to count the rings, or annual growths, which had ſucceeded the ſurveyor's mark or blaze of the hatchet. Accordingly, one of the boundary or line trees, was fixed on for the purpoſe, and in the act of cutting out the abovementioned block, it was obſerved to ſplit open, and diſcover within ſeveral ſtrokes or hacks, evidently given by a *metal* edge-tool when the tree was a ſapling, and fifteen or eighteen years before the diſcovery of Hudſon's River, by the perſon whoſe name it bears, as appears by the rings, or yearly growths, compoſing the tree.

Now I am upon the Curioſities of the New World, I cannot omit the mention of a recent diſcovery of an Indian Fortification on the Muſkinghum River, a branch of the Ohio, plainly the work of a race more enlightened than the preſent, and eſſentially different in cuſtoms. The burning of their dead is a ſtriking inſtance of this difference. I ſhall content myſelf for the preſent with incloſing you a copy of the work, laid down from actual ſurvey; to which are added a few explanatory notes. At ſome future opportunity I may poſſibly put you to the trouble of peruſing a few lines on a ſubject which offers ſuch ample ſcope for inveſtigation.

EXPLANATION.

A——A ſquare mound of earth, with four aſcents leading to the top.

B——An oblong mound of earth, having three aſcents, and a perpendicular cut running into the SE. ſide.

C——Another, with two aſcents.

D——A ſemicircular bank of earth, about feet high, with a circular riſing, or turret, on the centre.—This work appears to have anſwered a double purpoſe—1ſt, To confine and conduct the water collected in the town, or camp, round by a ditch to the gate and ravine at *b*.—2d, As a defence to the angle in which it is placed.

G—Graves, out of which calcined bones have been taken.

a b——Two cuts, canals, or communications, leading to the low ground, deſigned, perhaps, to carry off the water from the town; though, from the breadth and magnitude of the work, it is probable they were formed for more important purpoſes. Walls of earth, about twenty-five or thirty feet thick, and as many in height, in certain places, ſkirt each ſide of theſe cuts. They remain higheſt at *b*, where from the top of the higheſt part of the ruins to the bottom of the covered way it is 30 feet. The height of walls at *a* about 10 feet.

c c c——The four principal gates or entrances of the place. They are each about 132 feet wide, and oppoſed at right-angles. The other breaks in the faces of the lines are about one half of that width. On the NW. and NE. faces of the town, the ruins of the walls generally about 4 feet high: on the SE. they are ſomething lower; and on the SW. lower ſtill. The whole are 33 feet in thickneſs.

d——This is the largeſt of all the mounds which ſtand on the lines of the work E. One half of it reſts on the wall; the other is advanced. There remains of it about 15 feet in height; the diameter of the baſe is 30 or 40 feet. The other mounds do not exceed in height 7 or 8 feet (except at +, which is 12 feet high) and are conſiderably ſmaller in diameter: *i* is the ſmalleſt: all are circular.

e e e——Oval mounds of earth. The largeſt is ſurrounded by a redoubt of the ſame form, having a ditch or covered way within, about 2½ feet deep. This large mound is 30 feet high, and 50 in diameter.

f——An advanced redoubt, with an imperfect ditch before it.

g——The imperfect remains of a wall or parapet, juſt diſcernable.

h——A white oak tree on the wall, 4 feet in diameter, produced from the root of another decayed.

1 2 3 4——Holes dug in the ground; whence it is conjectured the earth was taken to form the various mounds of the town and fort. That at 1 is ſuppoſed to be 20 feet deep, and 150 in diameter.

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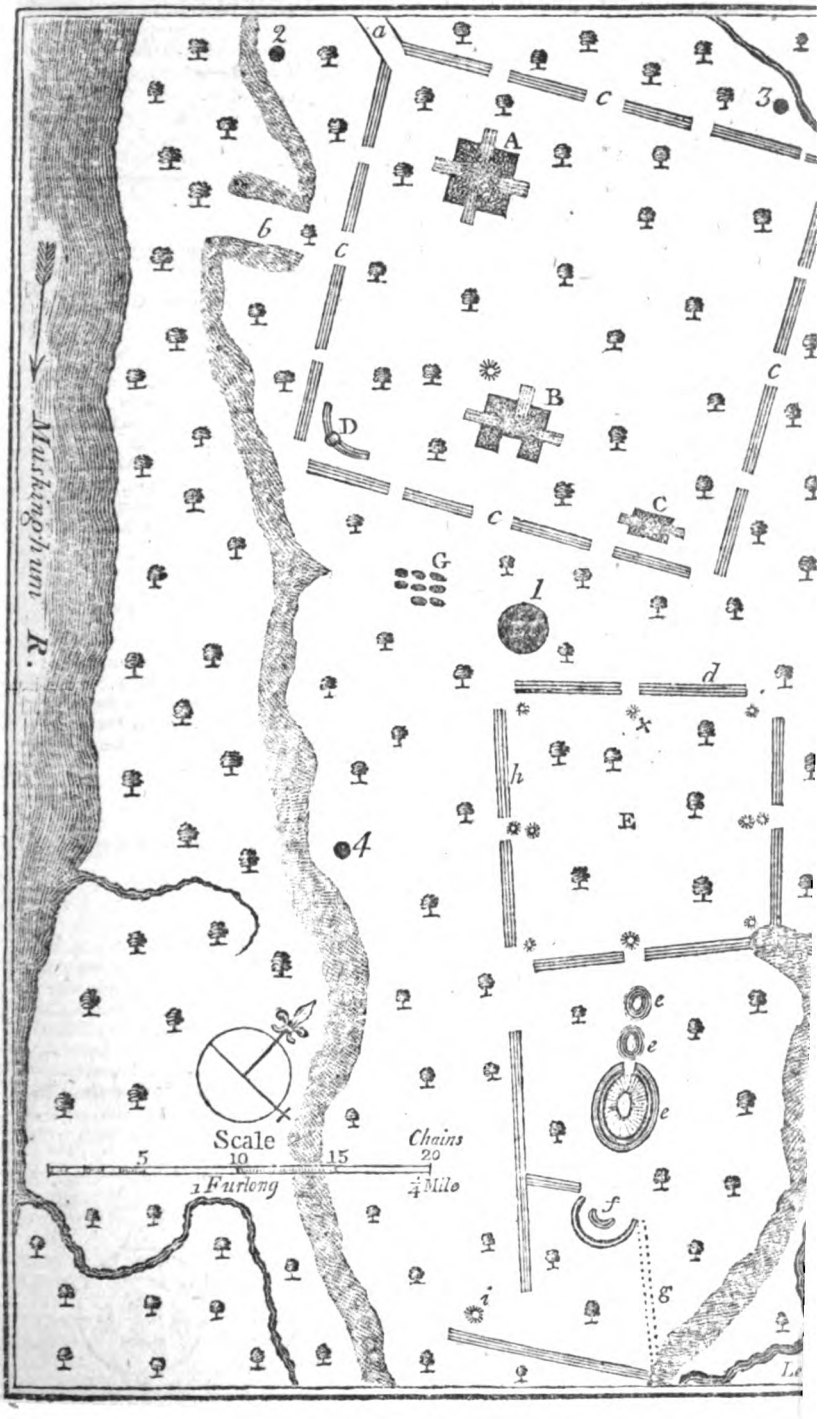

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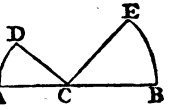
MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Question XX (No. IX).—*Answered by Mr. J. F——r.*

LET AB be the arc of a great circle, DCE a spherical right angle touching it in C, and AD and BE perpendiculars to AB. I say, the rectangle of the tangents of the perpendiculars AD and BE will be equal to the rectangle of the sines of the segments AC and BC.



For, $s.\ AC : \text{radius} :: t.\ AD : t.\ ACD$;
And, $s.\ BC : \text{radius} :: t.\ BE : t.\ BCE$;
Therefore, $s.\ AC \times s.\ BC : \text{radius}^2 :: t.\ AD \times t.\ BE : t.\ ACD \times t.\ BCE$.
But, $t.\ BCE = \text{cot. } ACD$, because $ACD + BCE = 90°$.
Therefore, $s.\ AC \times s.\ BC : \text{radius}^2 :: t.\ AD \times t.\ BE : t.\ ACD \times \text{cot. } ACD$.
But, $t.\ ACD \times \text{cot. } ACD = \text{radius}^2$.
Therefore, $s.\ AC \times s.\ BC = t.\ AD \times t.\ BE$. Q. E. D.

Scholium.—The application of this theorem not unfrequently occurs in the solution of astronomical problems. Let us, for instance, suppose, that DC and CE represent arcs of the prime vertical and horizon, AB of the equinoctial, and AD and BE of meridians, or circles of right ascension. Let AD, BE, and AB be given, and the segments AC and BC required. We have nothing more to do in this case, than to add together the logarithmic tangents of AD and BE, and to find from the tables two arcs, whose quantities are together equal to AB, and the sum of whose logarithmic sines is equal to the before-mentioned sum of the logarithmic tangents of AD and BE; which a trial or two will give with great ease, and we have the arcs AC and BC required.

This Question was also answered by Mr. John Haycock.

Question XXI (No. IX).—*Answered by Mr. H. Cox.*

The square numbers 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, and 81, being the only square whole numbers expressible by two digits, it is plain, by inspection, that the first condition of the problem can apply only to the last of them, namely 81, the root of which (9) is equal to 81, the sum of its digits.

To the same number the second condition will equally apply. For, 9×7, or 63, the product of the sum and difference of its digits, being subtracted from 81, will leave 18, the same digits inverted.

So that 81 is the number, and 18 the age of the proposer.

The same answered by Mr. Jos. Young, of Norwich.

Let x and y represent the two digits. Then will $10x+y$ express the number sought, and $10y+x$ the same digits inverted By the question,

$$\sqrt{10x+y} = x+y, \text{ and}$$
$$10x+y-x+y \times x-y = 10y+x, \text{ or}$$
$$10x+y-x^2+y^2 = 10y+x.$$

Hence, $x^2-y^2 = 9x-9y$;

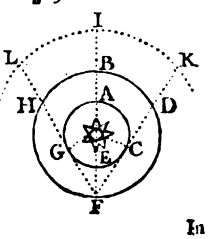
Therefore, $x+y = \frac{x^2-y^2}{x-y} = 9$;

Consequently, $\sqrt{10x+y} = 9$
And $10x+y = 81$, the number sought.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Bonner, Mr. John Haycock, and by Mr. William Saint, of Norwich.

Question XXII (No. X).—*Answered by Mr. G. G. Gregory.*

In solving this Question, it must first be premised, that the planetary orbits, though not strictly circular, may, in many cases, as well as the present, be supposed such, in order to facilitate the calculations. This being admitted, let BDFH, in the adjoining diagram, represent the orbit of the Earth, ACEG that of Venus, and LIK an arch of the apparent heavens. Then, supposing the Earth to be at F, the Sun at S will appear as though in the heavens at I, and Venus's greatest elongation is, when that planet appears as though at L or K, viz. when she is in those parts of her orbit where lines, drawn from the Earth to her, as FG or FC, form tangents to her orbit at C or G.



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In that caſe are given, SF=95 millions of miles, the ſemidiameter of the earth's orbit, the angle SFC=48°, the greateſt elongation, and SCF=90°; one ſide and the angles of a right-angled plane triangle, to find SC another ſide: this is readily diſcovered by the well-known theorem, that the ſides are proportional to the ſines of the oppoſite angles; for this proportion, when wrought, gives rather more than 70 millions of miles for SC, the ſemidiameter of Venus's orbit, which is very nearly the ſame as the diſtance of Venus from the ſun, determined by Dr. Herſchel.

N.B. The greateſt elongation of Venus is, by ſome aſtronomers, ſet down at 47° 48′: if this were uſed in the proportion, the difference would not be conſiderable.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. John Haycock.

The Reſolution of an Equation of the Third Order, tranſmitted by Mr. FREND, *in his Letter: ſee page* 880 *of No. XI.*

Let $y^3+15y=4$; $\therefore y\times\overline{y^2+15}=4$. Dividers, $\frac{4}{15}$, $\frac{4}{16}$; Coparts, 15, 16. y is leſs than $\frac{4}{15}$, but greater than $\frac{4}{16}$; let it therefore be $\frac{4}{15}-x$.

$$\therefore \left.\begin{array}{l}\overline{\frac{4}{15}\Big|^3-3.\frac{4}{15}\Big|^2.x}\\ 4-15x\end{array}\right\}=4 \text{ nearly.}$$

$\therefore \frac{4^3}{15}=\overline{3.4^2+15^3}.x$ nearly. $\therefore \frac{64}{15}=4{,}26\beta=\overline{48+3375}.x=3423.x$. $\therefore x=\frac{4{,}26\beta}{3423}=\frac{1{,}42\frac{2}{7}}{1141}=$,001246 From $\frac{4}{15}=,26666\beta$ take $x=,001246$, $=\frac{,001246}{,265420}$, true to ſix places.

The reader, by raiſing 15 to the third power, and adding to it 48; then dividing $1{,}42222\frac{2}{7}$ by 1141, will ſee the number of ſteps taken to come to this ſolution, with which he may compare the number of ſteps taken, according to Cardan's method, to come to the ſame concluſion.

Erratum.—In Mr. FREND's Letter in No. XI, page 880, for $a-b=1$ read $a-b=4$.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

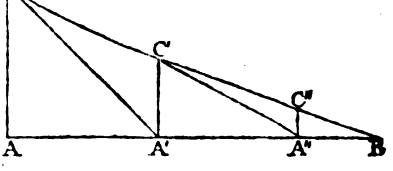
QUESTION XXV.—*By Mr. B. W.*

To find the point P in the circumference of a circle, to which a body would deſcend on an inclined plane, from a given point A, in the leaſt time poſſible.

QUESTION XXVI.—*By β. Cygni.*

Problema ad quod evolvendum Geometræ invitantur.

Invenire lineam curvam CC′C″, in cujus axe AB detur ejuſmodi punctum A, ut, ſi ducatur inde AC perpendicularis, ad axem, & CA′ tangens ad C, axi occurrens in A′, etiamque A′C′ perpendicularis ad axem, & C′A″ tangens ad C′, axi occurrens in A″, et ita porro, ſumma omnium triangulorum ACA′, A′C′A″, &c. ſit ad aream curvæ ut α ad β.



ERRATA in the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER.

P. 955, firſt line of 3d par. *whatever* for *whenever*.
957, fourth line, *participate* for *anticipate*.
ibid. laſt line of ſecond par. *by* for *to*.
ibid. laſt line of fourth par. *non-reſidencies* for *nonreſidents*.
959, fifth line down ſecond column, *motions* for *motives*.
ibid. ſame par. four lines from the bottom, *this* for *the*.

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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT

OF THE STATE OF

DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous obſtructions to literary purſuits which neceſſarily ariſe in the preſent diſturbed ſtate of civil ſociety, it is pleaſing to obſerve, that ſcience is making continual, and, in ſome branches, even rapid, advances. Of this fact, a general review of the preſent ſtate of knowledge in Europe, in compariſon with former periods, would furniſh ample proof; and though it muſt be owned, however mortifying the confeſſion, that Great-Britain has of late ſcarcely been able to keep pace with her neighbours in the glorious career of intellectual improvement, it may be hoped, that her ſcientific and literary productions, during the laſt ſix months, will not be found altogether unworthy of the honourable rank ſhe has hitherto held in the Republic of letters.

PHYSICS.

PHYSICAL ſcience has received conſiderable contributions from various quarters. Dr. PRIESTLEY, whom we muſt ſtill regard as one of our own writers, has publiſhed a valuable ſeries of "Experiments and Obſervations relating to the Analyſis of Atmoſpheric air, and to the Generation of Air from Water," on which his unremitted activity and ſtrong inventive powers have been ſucceſsfully employed, in caſting new light upon a ſubject ſtill imperfectly underſtood. In this work, the Doctor ſtill appears an advocate for the doctrine of phlogiſton, in oppoſition to the new theory of chemiſtry generally adopted. Dr. DICKSON, in an "Eſſay on Chemical Nomenclature," defends, with ſome exceptions, the old method of nomenclature, and thinks it capable of being reformed, without being new modelled. A bold attempt has been made by Dr. JAMES HUTTON, of Edinburgh, to ſolve a problem, which has hitherto baffled the ſagacity of philoſophers, in "A Theory of the Earth, with Proofs and Illuſtrations." This work, while it remains a proof of the author's ingenuity, will probably remain alſo a monument of the folly of endeavouring to graſp a ſubject too vaſt for the human intellect. A leſs ſplendid, but very uſeful undertaking, preſents itſelf to the public, in Dr. G. GREGORY's "Economy of Nature explained, on the Principles of Modern Philoſophy." The work is a comprehenſive and well-arranged ſummary of phyſical knowledge, judiciouſly adapted to conduct thoſe who have not leiſure for extenſive reading, into a general acquaintance with nature; but it would have been more homogenous, if the author had not, in his laſt book, indulged himſelf in an excurſion into the region of metaphyſics. Much ſatisfaction muſt not be expected from the trifling experiments and viſionary hypotheſes of "A Treatiſe on Magnetiſm," by Mr, WALKER, of Jamaica. On that branch of phyſics, which reſpects the *animal œconomy*, much curious and valuable matter may be expected from "a Syſtem of comparative Anatomy and Phyſiology," by Dr. HARWOOD, Profeſſor of Anatomy in Cambridge, of which one *faſciculus*, a tenth part of the whole work, has been publiſhed, on the ſubject of the Olfactory Organs. A beautiful work, containing brief deſcriptions of animals, accompanied with engraved figures in the firſt ſtyle of elegance, is publiſhing in numbers, under the title of "*A Cabinet of Quadrupeds.*" Botany has been enriched with a ſplendid publication, "On the Plants of the coaſt of Coromandel," containing a ſelection from 500 drawings, made in India, by J. G. Koeng, a pupil of Linnæus, preſented to the Court of Eaſt-India Directors by Dr. ROXBURGH, and publiſhed under their patronage: two *faſciculi* have already appeared. "An uſeful Introduction to Botany," comprifing much elementary knowledge, in a compendious form, has been preſented to the public by PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD. Farther aſſiſtance is afforded to young people, in acquiring a knowledge of nature, by an eaſy and popular "Syſtem of Natural Hiſtory, in the form of Dialogue," tranſlated, with too little attention to correctneſs and elegance of ſtyle, from the German of Profeſſor RAFF, of Goettingen: the work is chiefly valued for its deſcription of animals. Were we not apprehenſive that we might expoſe ourſelves to ridicule, for falling into the common error of miſtaking marvellous tales for real facts, we ſhould introduce, under this head, Mr. KING's very amuſing "Remarks, concerning Stones ſaid to have fallen from the Clouds, both in theſe Days and in ancient Times."

MATHEMATICS.

Beſides the improvement which the Mathematical ſciences have received from ſeveral valuable papers in the Tranſactions

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tions and Memoirs of the Royal and Manchester Societies, the acquiſition of Mathematical knowledge has been very much facilitated by Dr. CHARLES HUTTON's excellent "Mathematical Dictionary," a work richly ſtored with correct information in every branch of mathematics, and with uſeful and entertaining accounts of eminent mathematicians. The theory of ſpherical trigonometry, already well digeſted in many accurate treatiſes, is happily applied to practice in Mr. KELLY's ingenious and well-methodized "Practical Introduction to Spherical and Nautical Aſtronomy:" the work will be found very uſeful in the practice of ſtereographical projection, and in the application of mathematical ſcience to navigation.

In Mr. FREND's elementary treatiſe, entitled "The Principles of Algebra, for the Uſe of Schools," an ingenious attempt is made to ſimplify this branch of the mathematics, by dropping the mode of working by negative numbers: other improvements are ſuggeſted in this work, which well deſerve the attention of mathematicians. Mr. MANNING has alſo publiſhed an "Introduction to Arithmetic," which, if not enriched with much new matter, will be found an uſeful guide to learners. It remains at preſent unfiniſhed.

METAPHYSICS.

In the ſublime ſcience of Metaphyſics, the attention of the Engliſh public is called to a new ſyſtem of ſpeculative philoſophy, which has obtained great celebrity in Germany. Mr. NITSCH, a pupil of Profeſſor KANT, the father of this ſyſtem, ſubmits to the conſideration of philoſophers, an "Introductory View of the Kantean Philoſophy," concerning Man, the World, and the Deity. In this preliminary ſketch, Mr. NITSCH's chief object is, to enable the reader to form ſome judgment of what may be expected from a more comprehenſive view of this new ſyſtem: the work contains a maſterly retroſpect of former opinions in philoſophy; and ſuch an account of the method of philoſophiſing adopted by Profeſſor KANT, as may ſerve to give the reader a glimpſe of his abſtract and difficult theory. The doctrine of philoſophical neceſſity, already ſo ably maintained by a numerous train of modern philoſophers, has found a new advocate in Mr. CALEB PITT, whoſe "Eſſay on the Nature of Power and Preference," though neither enriched with the acuteneſs of a HARTLEY or an EDWARDS, nor diſtinguiſhed by much originality, poſſeſſes the merit of clearneſs of conception, accuracy of arrangement, and pertinency of illuſtration: it is intended as introductory to an Eſſay on the Philoſophy of Chriſtianity.

THEOLOGY.

During the period of the preſent retroſpect, the field of Theology has, as uſual, not been unproductive. On the controverſy concerning Revelation, one of the more valuable publications has been "Dr. PRIESTLEY's ſecond ſeries of "Diſcourſes on Revealed Religion," delivered, and firſt publiſhed, in Philadelphia, and ſince reprinted in London: the volume contains an intereſting view of the ſtate of religious opinions and practices, prior to the Chriſtian æra; and ſtates, in a ſummary, but maſterly way, the *combined* evidence for the Jewiſh and Chriſtian revelations. Mr. IRELAND's "Five Diſcourſes, containing certain Arguments for and againſt the Reception of Chriſtianity by the ancient Jews and Greeks," are entitled to reſpectful mention, as an ingenious performance of a ſcholaſtic rather than a popular caſt. A publication of conſiderable reſpectability has appeared, under the title of "*Illuſtrations of Prophecy*, &c." Beſides a large collection of opinions and commentaries on the prophetic parts of ſcripture, it contains many original obſervations, which bear evident marks of ingenuity, but which would have been more valuable, had the author written leſs under the influence of political ſyſtem: his ſentiments are, however, liberal, and his ſtyle is nervous and animated. Dr. FITZGERALD's "Eſſay on the Originality and Permanency of the Biblical Hebrew," particularly pointed againſt Mr. PAINE's aſſertion, that written language is not a proper vehicle for the word of God, is a performance, which will rather impreſs the reader with an idea of the depth of the writer's erudition, than of the accuracy of his judgment. Dr. WILLIAMS's "Remarks on Dr. Bell's Treatiſe on the Authenticity of the Narrative of the miraculous Conception," proceeds too much upon ill-ſupported conjecture, to afford a cautious enquirer much ſatisfaction. The liberality of Dr. PALEY's "Defence of Chriſtianity," has awakened ſome jealouſy among his more orthodox brethren. Archdeacon POTTS, in a "Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Albans," cenſures the doctor's free conceſſions reſpecting the inſpiration of the Apoſtles; and Mr. ROBERTS in "Obſervations on the Principles of Chriſtian Morals," controverts his notion, that in

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morals revelation makes no diſcovery. The principles of Unitarianiſm have been briefly explained, in a ſermon delivered in Philadelphia, by Dr. PRIESTLEY; and its ſpirit defended againſt the inſinuations of Mr. Fuller, in a ſeries of letters, by Dr. TOULMIN, entitled, "The Practical Tendency of the Unitarian Doctrine conſidered." In defence of Natural Religion, a work of great originality and ingenuity has been written, in French, by M. ST. PIERRE, which Dr. HUNTER has introduced to the Engliſh reader, in a handſome tranſlation, under the title of "Studies of Nature." The principal object of this work is to eſtabliſh, by an appeal to phænomena, the doctrine of an intelligent deſigning cauſe of the univerſe. Whatever may be thought of this writer's theory of the tides, and of ſome other ſpeculations advanced in this work, we have no doubt that his numerous and curious details in natural hiſtory, his elaborate illuſtrations of the doctrine of final cauſes, and his glowing ſentiments of benevolence and piety, will render his work highly acceptable to a numerous claſs of readers. The fundamental principles of natural religion are alſo ſupported, with great ability and eloquence, by Mr. CAPPE, in a ſeries of "Diſcourſes on the Providence and Government of God." Of a more miſcellaneous kind, but chiefly directed to the purpoſes of eſtabliſhing the Chriſtian faith, and correcting the prevalent indifference to religion, is, a volume of "Sermons," by Biſhop HINCHCLIFFE, of which the leading characters are, manly ſolidity of thought, and chaſte ſimplicity of language. Another more popular volume of "Sermons" has been preſented to the public by Dr. HILL, of St. Andrew's: they diſplay more ſplendor of fancy, than depth or preciſion of judgment; and more attachment to the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem, than ardour in the purſuit and propagation of knowledge. A poſthumous volume of ſermons by Dr. GILLESPIE have little to recommend them, except their orthodoxy. A moſt laboured apology for *things as they are*, in the preſent national eſtabliſhment of religion in this country, has been delivered in the "*Bampton Lectures*" of the preſent year, by Mr. GRAY, under the title of "Sermons on the Principles on which the Reformation of the Church of England was eſtabliſhed:" in theſe diſcourſes it is difficult to ſay which is moſt to be admired, the ingenuity with which arguments of doubtful validity are exhibited, the caution with which problematical claims are aſſerted, or the diligence with which trite ideas are decorated with the artificial clothing of ſtudied language. Some of the burthenſome and ſuperſtitious appendages of ancient religious eſtabliſhments are, with more zeal than judgment, defended, in Sir ADAM GORDON'S "Sermons on the Faſts and Feſtivals of the Church of England." The BISHOP of ROCHESTER, in his laſt "Charge to the Clergy" of his dioceſe, betrays ſtrong apprehenſions, that, between the zeal of infidels, and the indifference of *Moraliſts*, the church is in danger. The ſingle ſermons of this period require no diſtinct notice: moſt of thoſe which have been preached on public occaſions, have been levelled againſt the increaſing ſcepticiſm and infidelity of the age. "Skeletons of Sermons," for the uſe of young divines, are publiſhed by Mr. SIMEON, who has lately given a new tranſlation of "Claude's Eſſay on the Compoſition of a Sermon."

POLITICS.

The effect of the preſent grievous reſtrictions on the freedom of diſcuſſion is evidently perceived, in the preſent ſtate of political publications. On the general principles of policy, we have to announce the firſt introductory volume of a liberal work, by Mr. MACAULAY, entitled, "Rudiments of Political Science." "The Origin of Duties and Rights in Man," is a ſmall tract, which confounds religious and civil obligation, and makes every right poſſeſſed by man a grant conferred by God. Dr. BISSET'S "Sketch of Democracy," is an artful and partial repreſentation of the ancient republics of Greece and Rome, adapted to bring into diſcredit thoſe principles which gave exiſtence and vigour to Grecian and Roman liberty. On particular queſtions, relative to the preſent ſtate of public affairs, the publication, which, beyond all compariſon, has attracted the largeſt ſhare of public attention, is, Mr. BURKE'S "Two Letters on the Propoſals for a Peace with the Regicide Directory of France." Concerning this publication, after the full diſcuſſion, and complete refutation, which it has received from various quarters, we ſhall only ſay, that while we heartily accede to the applauſe univerſally beſtowed on its literary merit, with reſpect to the ſpirit by which it was dictated, were we not convinced that the writer is labouring under a ſpecies of invincible phrenzy, we ſhould think it our duty, as Britons, and as men, to pour forth the moſt indignant expreſſions

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expreſſions of execration; for we are acquainted with no treaſon againſt the ſtate, or againſt humanity, more heinous, than that of fomenting implacable enmity between contending nations, and ſtimulating them to the ſavage ferocity of reciprocal extermination. The ſophiſtry of Mr. Burke's reaſoning has been happily expoſed in a maſterly reply, under the title of "Strictures, &c." part I. evidently the production of a writer of eminent ability. Mr. THELWALL has alſo commenced an Anſwer, concerning which, while we bear a willing teſtimony to the writer's liberal principles and great popular talents, we muſt expreſs our regret, that he has thought it neceſſary, on this occaſion, to aſſume a leſs temperate tone than that of his juſtly-approved reply to one of Mr. Burke's former publications. Other reſpondents to Mr. Burke have appeared; of whom, Mr. WADDINGTON is diſpaſſionate and convincing; Mr. WILLIAMS diſcovers plain good ſenſe, and a predilection for republican principles; and the author of the "Retort Politic" writes with a rude freedom, but ſtrong argument. Other temporary political publications of this period we may mention: on the ſide of Adminiſtration, "Remarks on the conduct of perſons poſſeſſed of the Powers of Government in France;" written to ſhow, that the French Government is anſwerable for the war; and "Conſiderations on the State of Public Affairs at the Beginning of the Year 1796," attempting to reconcile the nation to the continuance of the war. On the ſide of Oppoſition, Mr. O'BRYAN's "*Uorum Horum?* the Government or the Country?" in which is forcibly argued the neceſſity of ſpeedily changing the miniſtry, and terminating the war; Major CARTWRIGHT's "Conſtitutional Defence of England," a ſpirited aſſertion of the rights of Engliſhmen; and Dr. BEDDOES's "Eſſay on the Public Merit of Mr. PITT," in which the portrait is ſketched with a maſterly hand. Mr. BRAND's "Hiſtorical Eſſay on the Principles of Political Aſſociation in a State," is an ingenious, but ſophiſtical work; the reaſoning of which, if admitted, would preclude the moſt oppreſſed people from all opportunity of obtaining the correction of public errors, or the melioration of their condition. Mr. THELWALL has publiſhed a "Proſpectus of a Courſe of Lectures, to be delivered during Lent," in which he propoſes, *within the limit of law*, to deduce from ancient hiſtory, principles of political wiſdom, conducive to the happineſs of ſociety. The re-publication of "Dr. TOWERS's valuable Collection of Tracts," chiefly political, is entitled to honourable mention. An important ſeries of "State-Papers," has been publiſhed by DEBRETT.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. PAINE's attack on the credit of this country, in his "Decline and Fall of the Engliſh Syſtem of Finance," has called forth ſeveral ingenious, and, in many particulars, ſatisfactory replies: Mr. BROOME's "Obſervations," &c. Mr. SMITH's "Examination," &c. Mr. DANIEL WAKEFIELD's "Letter," and Lieutenant-Colonel CHALMER's "Strictures."

Uſeful hints for retrenching public expences will be found in a ſenſible pamphlet, entitled "Conſiderations on public Economy." The preſent method of providing for the poor is examined and condemned, in Sir W. YOUNG's judicious "Conſiderations on the ſubject of Poor-Laws and Workhouſes." The ſame ſubject is diſcuſſed, with a ſimilar reſult, in Mr. JONES's "Prevention of Poverty, by Beneficial Clubs, or Pariſh Funds." Many plans for meliorating the condition of the poor are ſuggeſted in A Letter to Sir J. SINCLAIR, entitled, "Thoughts on the High Price of Proviſions." The deſign of a general incloſure bill is oppoſed, in "Reflections on the Cruelty of incloſing Common Fields, as it will affect the Church and the Poor." An uſeful project is propoſed, and ſome ingenious information is communicated, concerning the Method of collecting honey from bee-hives, in Dr. LETTSOM's "Hints for promoting a Bee Society." Mr. PLAYFAIR, a zealous advocate for the preſent war, has written a piece which he calls "A real Statement of the Finances and Reſources of Great-Britain;" in which he endeavours, not very ſucceſsfully, we fear, to prove, that the ſtrength of the nation has increaſed faſter than its burthens. The preſent ſtate of internal police in our Eaſt-India territory, may be, in part, learned from "Letters on the preſent State of Government in the Province of Oude, addreſſed to Sir John Shore;" in theſe letters, a diſtreſſing picture is drawn of the impoveriſhed ſtate of this country, owing to the enormous ſums drawn from it by the Engliſh. Certain regulations, promiſing to produce a happy effect, are deſcribed in a pamplet entitled "New military Arrangements in the Eaſt Indies." Military gentlemen may be glad to be informed, that

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a new edition is publiſhed of that mine of military knowledge, "General Monk's Obſervations on Military and Political Affairs."

AGRICULTURE.

In Agriculture, the moſt important publication at preſent before us, is, Mr. MARSHALL's "Rural Economy of the Weſt of England." His reports are faithful, and his obſervations made with the judicious eye of a philoſophical farmer: the work is a valuable addition to the author's former publications of the ſame kind. Dr. HUNTER, of York, has publiſhed "A New Method of raiſing Wheat, for a Series of Years, on the ſame Land." Mr. LINDLEY has, in a ſingle ſheet, preſented the public with the "Plan of an Orchard," in which the moſt advantageous method of planting fruit-trees is laid down, and a full alphabetical liſt of fruit-trees is given. Thoſe who keep horſes for labour or pleaſure, will find an uſeful abridgement of a work of Profeſſor St. Bell, under the title of "The Sportſman, Farrier, and Shoeſmith's New Guide." Little information is to be had from Mr. DILLON's "Foreign Agriculture, or, the Uſe of Oxen in Tillage.

MEDICINE.

Medical publications continue to be numerous: we ſhall barely mention the following uſeful works: Mr. LARA's "Dictionary of Surgery; "Hints on the propoſed Medical Reform;" Dr. SMYTH's Account of the Experiments made on board the Union Hoſpital-ſhip, to determine the Effect of Nitrous Acid, in deſtroying Contagion;" Dr. FOWLER's "Medical Report concerning the Rheumatiſm," containing much new information; Mr. BRYCE's "Account of the Yellow Fever; Dr. SOMERVILLE's "Memoir on the Medical Arrangement neceſſary to be obſerved in camps; Mr. SUTTON's "Inoculator;" and Dr. WOODVILLE's "Hiſtory of Inoculation." A publication, entitled "Medical Extracts," contains many facts, but prematurely attempts to convert medicine from an art into a ſcience. An uſeful aſſiſtant to the young medical practitioner, will be found in Dr. NISBET's "Clinical Guide."

LAW.

The head of Law furniſhes one of the moſt curious and valuable works in our preſent enumeration: "The Inſtitutes of Hindoo Law;" a literal tranſlation, executed under the eye of the late Sir W. JONES, of a code of laws which that accurate enquirer found to have exiſted in its preſent form about 900 years before Chriſt, and to have been originally promulgated at a much earlier period. This code, with many childiſh and abſurd inſtitutions, unites ſublime notions of the Deity, the doctrine of a future ſtate, and pure principles of morality, which will not fail to render it an object of very curious and important ſpeculation to the philoſopher, and may probably contribute more towards elucidating the ancient hiſtory of the Eaſtern world, than any other Oriental work which modern reſearch has brought to light. Paſſing from this valuable relic of antiquity to modern books of Engliſh Law, we meet with the following new publications: Mr. H. BLACKSTONE's "Reports of Common Pleas and Exchequer, from 1790 to 1796;" Mr. SELLON's "Practice in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Plea; Mr. NICOLS's "Brief Expoſition of the Laws relative to Wills and Teſtaments." Mr. WATKINS has publiſhed, with valuable notes, a new edition of "Gilbert's Law of Tenure."

The practice of delivering public lectures on law is laudably reſumed in the Society of Lincoln's-Inn; and a "Syllabus of a Courſe of Lectures," intended to be delivered in their Hall, by MICHAEL NOLAN, Eſq. has lately been publiſhed, which promiſes conſiderable benefit to ſtudents in law.

"The Hiſtory of the Trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq." drawn up, at great length, from authentic documents, is a valuable memorial of one of the moſt ſingular and intereſting events in the hiſtory of the Engliſh Courts: among other trials, have been publiſhed, thoſe of Lord Cornwallis and the Biſhop of Bangor.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Hiſtorical and Geographical departments, which, in the preſent ſketch, may be conveniently taken together, afford few valuable articles. The claſſical ſtudent will learn, with pleaſure, that ſo able a compiler as Mr. ADAMS, author of a late excellent work on Roman Antiquities, has provided "A ſummary of Geography and Hiſtory," deſigned to connect claſſical learning with general knowledge, and containing a great variety of uſeful information. We cannot encourage our readers to expect a full ſolution of the difficulties reſpecting chronology which perplex the ſtudents of ancient hiſtory, from Mr. WALKER's "Analyſis of the Searches into the Origin and Progreſs of Hiſtorical Time:" a fuller diſcuſſion of the ſubject is, however, promiſed in a ſubſequent work.

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A large compilation, under the title of "Geographical Extracts, intended, and well adapted, to furnish the reader, at an eaſy expence of time and money, with a general knowledge of the preſent ſtate of the various countries of the world, has been provided by the laudable induſtry of Mr. PAYNE, editor of a ſimilar "Epitome of Hiſtory." The more important parts of that valuable collection of papers, the Aſiatic Reſearches, have been extracted, and publiſhed in a cheaper form, under the title of "Diſſertations and Miſcellaneous Pieces relating to the Hiſtory and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, of Aſia." To the third volume, juſt publiſhed, is prefixed an "Eulogy on the Life and Writings of Sir W. Jones," delivered by Sir John Shore, Mr. Edwards, &c. Mr. EDWARDS, the ingenious author of "The Hiſtory of the Weſt-India Iſlands," has laid before the public an official report of the "Proceedings of the Governor and Aſſembly of Jamaica, in regard to the Maroon Negroes," accompanied with other information on the ſubject, which places the tranſaction in a favourable light. Mr. THELWALL'S "Appeal to popular Opinion, againſt Kidnapping and Murder," relates, in the ſtrong language of an injured man, a ſtory diſgraceful to a free nation, of a riotous aſſault made upon him by a party of ſailors, while he was peaceably delivering his lectures, in Yarmouth.

BIOGRAPHY.

The ſtore of Engliſh biography has received a valuable addition in the laſt performance of that truly-reſpectable antiquary, Dr. PEGGE, "The Life of Robert Groſſe-Teſte, or Greathead, Prebendary of Lincoln, in the Thirteenth Century." The reader will find in this work, much curious information reſpecting the habits and manners of that period, and many proofs of the author's accuſtomed diligence and accuracy. Dr. WHITEHEAD'S "Lives of John and Charles Weſtley," are now completed, and contain much curious information reſpecting the Methodiſts. "The Life of Mr. Romaine," written by Mr. CADOGAN, will be chiefly read and admired in a particular claſs of religious zealots. "Walton's Lives of Dr. Donne, Sir Henry Wotton," &c. have been republiſhed, in a handſome volume, with numerous notes, by Mr. ZOUCH.

TOPOGRAPHY.

TOPOGRAPHICAL deſcription is a popular and uſeful ſpecies of writing, of which the public has of late been favoured with ſeveral ſucceſsful ſpecimens. A "Hiſtory of the County of Cumberland" has been given us by Mr. HUTCHINSON, which contains much curious and uſeful information, and ſome entertaining biographical memoirs. The work entitled "Vettiges of Oxford Caſtle," is an elegant publication, in which the writer, Mr. KING, has diſplayed much antiquarian ſagacity. Mr. CUMBERLAND'S "Attempt to deſcribe Hafod, &c. in Cardiganſhire," will be an amuſing companion to the traveller in this part of Wales. High commendation is due to the accuracy and elegance with which Mr. GREEN'S "Hiſtory and Antiquities of Worceſter" is preſented to the public. Mr. PENNANT, after having taken his leave of the public, reſumes his pen to give a deſcription, in his uſual accurate and amuſing manner, of his birth-place and family eſtate, under the title of "The Hiſtory of the Pariſhes of Whiteford and Holywell." The publication, if not equally intereſting with ſome of the ingenious author's former works, is by no means deſtitute of amuſing and uſeful information: to the antiquarian and naturaliſt it will be highly acceptable; it is embelliſhed with many beautiful plates. In imitation of Sir John Sinclair's Statiſtical Account of Scotland, Mr. LEDWICHE has given a very minute "Account of the Pariſh of Aghaboe, in Queen's County, Ireland."

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The principal publication which has appeared under the head of Voyages and Travels, is Captain STEDMAN'S "Narrative of a Five Years' Expedition to Surinam;" a work which, if not diſtinguiſhed by literary elegance, bears every ſignature of honeſty and fidelity: it contains many curious particulars in natural hiſtory, and many intereſting details of occurrences, and deſcriptions of manners, chiefly tending to expoſe the ſavage cruelty of the traffic in ſlaves. We have only to mention, beſides, Mr. HUNTER'S "Travels in the Year 1792, through France, Turkey, and Hungary, to Vienna," which, though they do not contain much new information, are agreeably written, and will afford the reader much amuſement.

FINE ARTS.

A NAME of high celebrity among painters is Leonardo da Vinci: "Imitations of his Original Deſigns" have been publiſhed by Mr. CHAMBERLAINE, the

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editor of Holbein's Portraits of the Court of Henry VIII, from Queen Elizabeth's Cabinet: this valuable publication contains various drawings of subjects in anatomy and mechanics. The lovers of music will be highly gratified by Mr. KOLLMAN'S "Essay on Musical Harmony:" a work, in which the principles of music are correctly explained and well illustrated.

CRITICISM.

UNDER the head of Criticism we have to announce to our readers, an elegant and splendid edition of "Archimedes," from the Clarendon Press, prepared by Torelli, of Verona; a proper companion for the Oxford editions of Euclid and Apollonius. Mr. WAKEFIELD'S neat edition of "Virgil," intended as a companion to his Horace, and his "Lucretius," a work on which the editor's eminent talents for criticism have been exercised with the utmost diligence and acuteness, and which will not fail to be highly acceptable to every classical scholar: a learned and ingenious "Essay on the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages," in which the writer attempts to prove accent in the ancient languages to be analogous to those in the modern; and Mr. VINCENT'S learned Dissertation, entitled "*De Legione Manliana Quæstio,* intended to determine the true construction and disposition of the Manlian Legion described by Livy.

POETRY.

THE region of Parnassus appears to have experienced the chilling influence of a severe season: its plants have of late been, for the most part, remarkably feeble and sickly. We could produce a long list of publications called Poems, but are at some loss to find any original productions of sufficient vigour to promise immortality. The public has been much amused and gratified by a contest for literary fame among the several translators of Leonora, a wild and extravagant, but uncommonly interesting German ballad of BÜRGER. The contest has been supported with a considerable degree of spirit; and it would be injustice to the competitors not to acknowledge that they are all entitled to praise. The POET LAUREAT has the merit of giving an harmonious and elegant, but somewhat lame and feeble, version of the original: Mr. STANLEY'S performance, in its first form, was tolerably successful; but his alteration of the story, in his second edition, destroys the poetic character of the piece: Mr. SPENCER'S translation is paraphrastic, but highly elegant and poetical, and, even without the exquisite designs of LADY DIANA BEAUCLERC, would have commanded admiration: but the first prize, in this literary competition, will, we believe, be awarded by the public voice to the anonymous translator, who entitles his version "*Ellenore, a ballad:*" the style of the old English ballad certainly best corresponds to the language, and suits the spirit of the original; and this translator has well known how to make the most of this advantage.

Among original Poems, "The Paradise of Taste," by Mr. THOMSON, author of a poem entitled "Whist," is a performance of considerable merit: the writer takes a visionary journey through the garden of beauty, the vale of pity, the house of ridicule, the mountain of sublimity, and the island of fancy; and finds in each its appropriate bands of poets. No very niggardly portion of applause is due to Mr. FOSBROOKE'S "Economy of Monastic Life," a performance in which lively description and easy versification are united with a faithful delineation of manners, and accompanied with entertaining information, in dissertations and notes. Mr. BIDLAKE'S Poem, entitled "The Sea," is descriptive and harmonious. Mrs. ROBINSON'S "Sappho and Phaon, in a Series of legitimate Sonnets," is an elegant production, in which the varieties of Sappho's passions are expressed with tenderness and harmony; it is written with more correct taste than some of the author's former pieces. Mr. Merry's "Pains of Memory," though not perfectly accurate, or entirely free from the glitter of affected language, contains much impressive description. "The Waes o' War," a small piece, in the Scottish dialect, is written in a style of elegant simplicity. "Bewsy," a descriptive Poem, though evidently a juvenile production, bears marks of lively fancy and classical taste. A large volume of "Poems," chiefly dramatic, has been published, in Ireland, "by Mr. BOYD:" he possesses a considerable command of elevated diction and harmonious versification, but has been unfortunate in the choice of his subjects, and spreads out his conceptions with tedious diffuseness. Lady TUITE'S Poems contain just and elegant sentiments, expressed in easy and flowing verse. Mr. ROBINSON'S "Sketches in Verse," are the laboured efforts of a lover of the muses. Mr. HAMLEY'S Poems are

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are not deſtitute of fancy, and expreſs liberal ſentiments in correct language. Mr. C. LLOYD's volume of "Sonnets and other Poems, on the Death of Priſcilla Farmer, the Author's Grandmother," are an elegant and feeling tribute of filial affection. The "Progreſs of Deſpotiſm," a poem of conſiderable length, abounds in liberal ſentiments, and contains ſome ſtriking deſcription, though in a ſtrain of verſification ſcarcely equal to its ſubject. A ſatirical performance, entitled "The Purſuits of Literature," if it be commended for its ſmartneſs, muſt, at the ſame time, be cenſured for its want of liberality. "The Pleader's Guide," under the fictitious name of Mr. SURREBUTTER, is a piece of good-humoured raillery, in which the proceedings at law are deſcribed, and the language of the courts ridiculed, in eaſy verſe, and in a happy vein of pleaſantry. "Letters from Simkin the Second" reviews with amuſing humour Mr. Burke's Letters. Among the poetical publications, of which nothing better can be ſaid, than that they do not riſe above the level of mediocrity, are Mr. JOHNSON's "Trifles, in Verſe;" Dr. PERFECT's "Poetical Effuſions," in the manner of Shenſtone; Mr. COOKSEY's Miſcellaneous Poems;" "Sketches in Verſe, with Proſe Illuſtrations;" Mrs. PILKINGTON's Poems; Mr. WAINHOUSES's "Poetical Eſſays;" and a ſatirical deſcription of Electioneering Characters, under the title of "The State of the Poll." Elegant editions, embelliſhed with plates, and enriched with valuable prefatory diſſertations, by Dr. AIKIN, have been publiſhed, of "Armſtrong on Health," and "Green's Poems." A ſimilar edition has been given of Akenſide's Pleaſures of Imagination, with a prefatory critique from the elegant pen of Mrs. BARBAULD. A new edition of Gay's Fables, with valuable notes, has been publiſhed by Mr. COXE.

NOVELS, AND OTHER PROSE FICTIONS.

IN the department of Novels, two productions, in particular, are entitled to diſtinguiſhed commendation. The firſt is the "Camilla." of Mrs. D'ARBLAY, formerly Miſs Burney: a performance, which, in ſpite of ſome extravagance, much redundancy, and many inaccuracies, has a degree of merit in the invention and developement of an intereſting ſtory, and ſtill more in the natural and lively exhibition of character, which will confirm the writer's claim to a place in the firſt claſs of Engliſh Noveliſts: the ſecond is Dr. MOORE's "Edward," which, without attempting to ſurpriſe the reader by ſingular characters, and wonderful events, will afford him much entertainment by an accurate, and ſometimes humourous delineation of real life, and much inſtruction from the uſeful and important reflections which it ſuggeſts. "Hermſprong, or Man as he is not," is a ſingular but well written performance, exhibiting a fine portrait of the accompliſhed, firm, frank, and generous man. "Man as he is," delineates the man of faſhion, and other characters, with eaſy gaiety. Mr. WALKER's "Theodore Cyphon, or the Benevolent Jew," of which the chief object is to expoſe the miſchievous tendency of oppreſſive power, abounds with ſtrong but overcharged deſcription. Miſs HAYS's "Emma Courtney," written to ſhow the danger of indulging extreme ſenſibility, is an intereſting and inſtructive performance, abounding with juſt and liberal ſentiments, and evidently the production of a well cultivated and enlightened mind. Mrs. PARSONS' "Myſterious Warning" is a melancholy and affecting tale, judiciouſly conducted. "Agatha" is a novel of the ſame caſt, and not deficient in merit. Miſs GUNNING's "Forreſters" is a performance not deſtitute of humour and character, but written in an affected fantaſtic ſtyle. In Albert de Nordensfeld, tranſlated from the German, the reader will find a curious delineation of the manners of the interior parts of Germany. Of other heroes and heroines, conjured up only to walk acroſs the ſtage and diſappear, we ſay nothing. In "Modern Novel Writing," the fine-ſpun ſentimentality, tawdry ſtyle, unnatural characters, and improbable incidents of modern novels are ridiculed, in a bold vein of mirthful ſatire: the piece contains many happy ſpecimens of literary mimicry, and will afford the reader much amuſement: Lady H. Marlow is, perhaps, a fictitious ſignature; we are told that of Mr. R. MERRY. A work, entitled "Travels before the Flood" is a keen but gloomy ſatire, on the preſent ſtate of human ſociety. Of a pleaſanter caſt, are the fictitious "Letters of a Hindoo Rajah," by Miſs HAMILTON: the work diſcovers much good ſenſe, and abounds with lively deſcription, ſmart irony, and good-humoured raillery.

EDUCATION.

SEVERAL uſeful books, in aid of education, have appeared; the principal of which are the following: M. FLORIAN's "Eſſay on an Analytical Courſe of Study," in which is propoſed a new plan of education upon an extenſive ſcale; M. GAGLIANI's

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LIANI's "Lectures on the Italian Language," intended to teach the principles and rules of the tongue, without the formality of grammatic system; "The Study of Astronomy, in Twelve Dialogues," by Mr. STEDMAN, a small work judiciously drawn up, and expressed in correct and easy language; "Elements of Geography and Natural and Civil History," containing much information in a narrow compass; and M. HAMEL's "Universal Grammar of the French Tongue," which offers new improvements. Mr. FOGG's "*Elementa Anglicana*, or Principles of English Grammar," is a cumbrous and faulty performance, but contains some valuable matter in the form of notes and dissertations, for the purpose of impressing the minds of young people with good moral sentiments. Mrs. SMITH has published two pleasing works, entitled "Rural Walks," and "Rambles Farther." Belonging to the same class, is, "The Parent's Assistant," two small volumes of moral tales, so well written that they may not improperly be recommended as an excellent sequel to *Berquin's* Child's Friend.

MISCELLANIES.

UNDER the "promiscuous Class of Miscellaneous Publications", we shall briefly notice the Memoirs of Societies. The first place must, in course, be given to the "*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for* 1796." Among the more valuable Papers contained in this volume, are Mr. HOME's Lecture on Muscular Motion; an Enquiry respecting Vision, to ascertain the manner in which the eye is adjusted to the different distances of objects; Miss HERSCHEL's Account of the discovery of a new Comet, Dr. HERSCHEL's Description of his Method of Observing the Changes which happen in the Fixed Stars; and a masterly resumption and continuation of Sir Isaac Newton's Experiments on Light and Colours, by Mr. BINGHAM. The "*Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester*," of which four volumes are now published, abound with curious and interesting matter, antiquarian, physical, mathematical, medical, &c. Mr. GOOCH's Mathematical Papers; Dr. BARDSLEY's Observations on Canine and Spontaneous Hydrophobia; Dr. FERRIAR's Conjectures on the Use of the Ancient Terassed Works in the North of England; and Dr. GARNETT's Meteorological Observations, may be mentioned with distinction. A new Society has arisen at *Exeter*, which promises the public much entertainment and information. A few only of the papers are on subjects of natural philosophy, but these contain new and valuable matter, particularly, an Essay on the Iris; Reflections on the Composition and Decomposition of the Atmosphere; and Observations on the combination and separation of Light, as a chemical principle. Several of the critical papers discover a correct classical taste; others, especially those on Shakspeare's Iago and Shylock, are rather ingenious than satisfactory: the antiquarian will find much entertainment in this Miscellany: the poetry is not of the first order of merit. The laudable example of Manchester and Exeter, will, we hope, be followed in other large provincial towns. Among the lighter kind of Miscellanies have appeared "The Sylph," a periodical Paper, or Course of Essays on Manners, in which, without any high degree of refinement in style, will be found just observations expressed with ease, and natural characters exhibited with humour. To the same class belongs "The Peeper," of Dr. WATKINS; a collection of essays, moral, biographical, and literary, which is a grave performance, more adapted for instruction than amusement. "Tales, sentimental, clerical, and miscellaneous," by ISAAC MIRROR, are eccentric without wit, and quaint without humour.

[We are obliged, by the unavoidable length of this Retrospect, to postpone a few very recent publications.]

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Months of November and December.

Mr. JORDAN's SUSPENDED BRIDGES.

(With a plate.)

IN our Magazine for December, we noticed the specification of this bridge, as enrolled in the *Petty bag office*;—we have since then been favoured by the Proprietor with a design of one of these bridges, exhibiting not only the principle of the invention, but the peculiar convenience with which it adapts itself to the addition of a draw-bridge. From observations on the modes of constructing these bridges, written by the Patentee, we have selected the following results, for the information of our readers:

The length of bridges built on this principle, may with safety be equal to that

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MR. JORDAN'S NEW PATENT SUSPENDED BRIDGE.

with a Carriage passing over the centre.

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that of any bridge on former principles. There may be two or more ſuſpending ribs erected in a line, where the river is too wide for one rib to ſpan over it, and in this caſe it will be neceſſary to erect a pier to receive the ends of the two ribs at their meeting. This pier, however, will not be liable to any ſtreſs from the bridge, more than a perpendicular preſſure, and will not require therefore to be of a thickneſs to interfere with the paſſage of the water underneath.

It may be added, that as the bridges of one ſpan may be conſtructed longer than any of the bridges of one ſpan built heretofore, ſo, of courſe, the diſtance between the buttreſſes and the intermediate pier, or between pier and pier, may be greater than heretofore.

From what was mentioned in our laſt, and from an inſpection of the plate, it will be obvious to every intelligent perſon, that bridges built on Mr. Jordan's plan, poſſeſs conſiderable advantages in the following particulars:

1. They require leſs time to execute, particularly as they will not be ſubject to the interruption of tides.

2. They may be erected with greater eaſe, and at a leſs expence.

3. They will be eaſier of aſcent.

4. They will not be ſo liable to decay.

5. They may be repaired with more certainty and facility, and at a much ſmaller expence.

6. They will not be ſubject to the accidents that have deſtroyed others.

7. They can be erected of any extent, as well in regard to length as width.

8. They can be ſo ſecured and combined, as to form as it were one entire piece.

9. Their parts can be ſecured from decays of an accidental nature, and aſſiſted in their durability by the application of different preſervatives.

10. Laſtly, it is clearly evident, on inſpection, that bridges of this conſtruction, whatever their length, are in no reſpect ſubject to the continual accidents which ariſe to bridges on the common conſtruction, from currents, tides, ſwells, inundations, &c. &c.

MR. PEPPER'S MALT KILNS.

Letters Patent were lately granted to Mr. John Pepper, of Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, in the County of Stafford, builder and architect, for an improvement in the ſtructure of kilns, for the drying of malt or other grain, by which five-ſixths of the preſent expence in fuel will be ſaved. Slack, peat, wood, &c. may be uſed in lieu of cokes, and the grain will be dried with more certainty, and the obnoxious vapours which are ſo injurious to it, and to the health of the workmen, are totally excluded.

The fuel in theſe kilns is put into a caſt-metal *muffle*, placed under the centre, and adapted to the ſize of the kiln. To this muffle are joined pipes of rolled iron, &c. which carry the heat to the extreme parts, and terminate in a chimney, which is ſo regulated by dampers, as to enable the workmen to increaſe or decreaſe the heat at pleaſure.

MR. LAFOUNT'S CHANDELIERS.

On the 23d of December, Letters Patent were granted to Mr. MOSES LAFOUNT, of Pentonville, in the county of Middleſex, for his newly invented method of conſtructing chandeliers, girandoles, luſtres, &c. ſo that the upper and lower branches ſhall appear to be all of one piece. The method he adopts is to unite the upper and lower branches in a plate concealed by an ornamented hoop. The upper branches are affixed in ſockets which are annexed to the inſide of the hoop; and the lower branches have turns in the upper end like the top of an S; the turns paſs through the plate, and their extremity is affixed into ſockets on the upper ſide of it. As the former ſockets on the hoop, and the latter ſockets on the plate, are in the ſame vertical plane, the upper and lower branches of the chandelier, which are affixed into thoſe ſockets, will, of courſe, appear to the eye as of one entire piece, and, conſequently, the effect will be greatly improved.

The principles and particulars of the following Patents ſhall be detailed in our next, or following Number:

On the 10th of November, Mr. W. RALEY, of Newbald, in the eaſt riding of the county of York, a patent for a Horizontal Turning Churn for churning butter.

On the 28th of June, Mr. ROBERT MILLER, of Milton Printfield, in the county of Dumbarton, Scotland, for his method of weaving all kinds of linen, cotton, and woollen cloths, by means of looms wrought by ſteam, water, &c.

On the 7th of January, Mr. JOHN GOVEY, of Hollen-ſtreet, in the county of Middleſex, for his improvement in the carriages of great guns.

On the 17th of December, to Mr. LLOYD, near Newcaſtle-under-Line, for his invention of a Stove, &c. on a new conſtruction.

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On the 8th of November, letters patent were granted to JOHN RUSSEL, Esq. R. A. of Newman-ſtreet, London, for an apparatus named the *Selenographia.*—A very copious account of this ingenious and learned apparatus ſhall be given in our next Magazine.

On the 31ſt of October, Mr. EDWARD THOMASON, of Birmingham, for a new method of making foot-ſteps for coaches, &c.

On the ſame day, Mr. EDMUND LLOYD, of London, for a tea-kettle or boiler.

On the 28th of June, Mr. W. BATLEY, of Mancheſter, for an improvement in the working of ſteam-engines.

On the 4th of November, Mr. CHARLES TRUSTED, of Overſley, in Warwickſhire, for an improved repeater, to be applied to common watches and clocks.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMARKS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE AND LABOURS OF LAVOISIER.

ANTOINE LAURENT LAVOISIER was born at Paris, Aug. 16, 1743, and received a learned education; which he ſedulouſly improved. When only three and twenty years of age, the Academy of Sciences, April 9, 1766, preſented him with a gold medal, for his diſſertation on the beſt mode of enlightening, during the night, the ſtreets of a great city. Two years afterwards, he was introduced into that celebrated literary ſociety, to whoſe ſervice he ever after devoted his labours, and became one of its moſt uſeful aſſociates and coadjutors.

His attention was ſucceſſively occupied with every branch of phyſical and mathematical ſcience, the pretended converſion of water into earth, the analyſis of gypſum in the neighbourhood of Paris, the criſtallization of ſalts, the effects produced by the *grande de louſe* of the garden of the Infanta, the project of bringing water from l'Yvette to Paris, the congelation of water, and the phenomena of thunder and the aurora borealis.

Journeys undertaken in concert with GUETTARD into every diſtrict of France enabled him to procure numberleſs materials towards a deſcription of the lithological and mineralogical empire; theſe he arranged into a kind of chart which wanted little of being completed. They ſerved alſo as a ground-work for a more laborious work of his on the revolutions of the globe, and the formation of *Couches de la Terre*; a work of which two beautiful ſketches are to be ſeen in the Memoirs of the French Academy, for 1772 and 1787. All the fortune and all the time of LAVOISIER were devoted to the culture of the ſciences, nor did he ſeem to have a preponderating inclination for any one in particular, until an event, ſuch as ſeldom occurs in the annals of the human mind, decided his choice, and attached him thenceforth excluſively to chemiſtry;—a purſuit which has ſince rendered his name immortal.

The important diſcovery of elaſtic fluids was juſt announced to the philoſophical world. PRIESTLEY, BLACK, CAVENDISH, and MACBRIDE, had opened to phyſiologiſts a ſort of new creation; they had commenced a new æra in the annals of genius which was to become equally memorable with thoſe of the compaſs, printing, electricity, &c.

It was about the year 1770, that LAVOISIER, ſtruck with the importance and grandeur of this diſcovery, turned his attention to this inexhauſtible fountain of truths, and inſtantly perceived, by a kind of inſtinct, the glorious career which lay before him, and the influence which this new ſcience would neceſſarily have over the whole train of phyſical reſearches. Having once entered into this path, till then unexplored, he inſtantly became an inventor, diſſipated a hoſt of errors and prejudices, and became the founder of a new doctrine, the ſucceſs of which is more than ſufficient to eternize his name and memory. No ſooner had the diſcoveries of BLACK and CAVENDISH arrived in France, than LAVOISIER directed his whole attention to their experiments, the proceſſes of which he repeated and varied in a variety of ways, ſo as to eſtabliſh and enlarge the reſults of the Engliſh philoſophers. His great object being to announce new facts, or to illuſtrate ſuch as were already public, he collated and compared his obſervations, and reduced them into a complete ſyſtem of doctrine. Towards the end

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and of 1775, he presented to the Academy his first chemical performance, under the title of *New Experiments relative to the existence of a fixed elastic fluid in certain substances, and to the phenomena which result from its fixation or disengagement.*

Dr. PRIESTLEY's publication *on the different species of air* had just made its appearance in London; the vast compass and scope of the doctor's experiments startled at first the friends of Lavoisier, lest his observations should have been in many respects anticipated, and he should thus lose the fruits of his ingenuity and industry. In compliance with the instances of his friends, he accordingly has abridged this work of many of its parts, which may be rather called a syllabus than a complete treatise, and even advances some conclusions which he afterwards contradicted;—an excellent method, however, pervades the whole of it combined with chastity of experiment, and perspicuity of design. In brief, his processes are described with an exactitude which surpasses every publication of the kind which preceded it; it proposes new methods of operation, changes the very face of chemistry, and operates an entire revolution in the science. LAVOISIER appeared to be in chemistry, what Kepler, Newton, and Euler, were in geometry and the mathematics; he changed the modes both of operating and of reasoning, and became the centre of all researches and discoveries, on the subject of elastic fluids, made from 1774 to 1792.

His first production was only a preliminary to the surprising revolution he effected in the science. Perceiving that the extensive views he had opened, and the new modes of experiment he had proposed, had excited universal attention, and created an expectation in the public, of deriving, through his means, results still more considerable and unexpected, he employed all his time in pursuing the labours he had undertaken, and in inventing and procuring exact instruments to accomplish his purpose. His house became a grand laboratory, in which nothing was wanting that could throw light on his researches; and his fortune was appropriated to the improvement of his favourite science He kept in constant employment a number of the most ingenious artists, for the invention and construction of instruments superior to any made use of before, and of new and costly apparatus of every kind, the most accurate and delicate in its execution. No expence was spared by LAVOISIER, in the pursuit of his delightful and useful occupation.

To the advantages of fortune, in the application of which to the well-being of the public, few men were so successful as LAVOISIER, he united several others, which he made subservient to his views; he held in his house, twice every week, assemblies, to which he invited every literary character that was most celebrated in geometrical, physical, and chemical studies; in these instructive *conversationes*, discussions, not unlike such as preceded the first establishment of academies regularly took place. Here the opinions of the most eminent literati in Europe were canvassed; passages the most striking and novel, out of foreign writers, were recited and animadverted on; and theories were compared with experiments. Here learned men of all nations found easy admission; PRIESTLEY, FONTANA, BLAGDEN, INGENHOUSZ, LANDRIANI, JACQUIN, WATT, BOLTON, and other illustrious physiologists and chemists of England, Germany, and Italy, found themselves mixed in the same company with LAPLACE, LAGRANGE, BORDA, COUSIN, MEUNIER, VANDERMONDE, MONGE, GUYTON, and BERTHOLLET. Happy hours passed in these learned interviews, wherein no subject was left uninvestigated, that could possibly contribute to the progress of the sciences, and the amelioration and happiness of man. One of the greatest benefits resulting from these assemblages, and the influence of which was soon afterwards felt in the academy itself, and, consequently, in all the physical and chemical works that have been published for the last twenty years in France, was, the agreement established in the methods of reasoning, between the natural philosophers and the geometricians. The precision, the severity of style, the philosophical method of the latter, was insensibly transfused into the minds of the former; the philosophers became disciplined in the tactics of the geometricians, and were gradually moulded into their resemblance.

It was in the assemblage of these talents that LAVOISIER embellished and improved his own. When any new result from some important experiment presented itself, a result which threatened to influence the whole theory of the science, or which contradicted theories till then adopted, he repeated it before this select society: many times, successively, he invited the severest objections of his

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critical friends; and it was not till after he had ſurmounted their objections, to the conviction and entire perſuaſion of the ſociety; it was not till after he had removed from it all myſtery and obſcurity, that he ventured to announce his diſcovery to the world.

Thus was LAVOISIER the founder of the French Chemical School, the diſtinctive character of which is, a cloſe and mathematical mode of reaſoning, in theory, combined with a rigid attention to facts, in the management of experiments. This ſchool, in which each individual was at the ſame time the tutor and the pupil, laſted from 1776 to 1792; the time, however, when it flouriſhed in the greateſt vigour, was, from 1780 to 1788. Theſe laſt eight years were ſignaliſed by the moſt important diſcoveries; and in them, the moſt material alterations were made, both in the foundation and ſuperſtructure of chemiſtry. Then it was, that ancient theories were exploded; then, the vague doctrine of phlogiſton vaniſhed before the wand of accurate experiment; then it was, that the doctrine of pneumatics received its entire eſtabliſhment; its firſt and laſt ſtone having been laid by the chemiſts of the French ſchool. The new nomenclature of the ſcience was alſo the work of a number of French chemiſts, who combined all the ſaliant points of the doctrine, and moulded it into a methodical and ſyſtematic form.

Notwithſtanding, however, the aſſiſtance which LAVOISIER derived from ſo many eminent perſonages, it is to him that pertains, excluſively, the honours of a founder; his own genius was his ſole conductor, and the talents of his aſſociates were chiefly uſeful in illuſtrating diſcoveries he himſelf had made; he firſt traced the plan of the revolution he had been a long time conceiving; and his colleagues had only to purſue and execute his ideas.

In the twenty volumes of the Academy of Sciences, from 1772 to 1793, are forty memoirs of LAVOISIER, replete with all the grand phenomena of the ſcience; the doctrine of combuſtion, general and particular; the nature and analyſis of atmoſpherical air; the formation and fixation of elaſtic fluids; the properties of the matter of heat; the compoſition of acids; the augmentation of the ponderoſity of burnt bodies; the decompoſition and recompoſition of water, the diſſolution of metals: vegetation, fermentation, and animalization. For more than fifteen years conſecutive, LAVOISIER purſued, with unſhaken conſtancy, the route he had marked out for himſelf, without making a ſingle falſe ſtep, or ſuffering his ardour to be damped by the numerous and increaſing obſtacles which conſtantly beſet him.

At length, in 1784, backed by the co-inciding opinions of all the moſt eminent French chemiſts, he determined to blend, in a ſingle *tableau*, all the different colourings of truth which he had long before pourtrayed diſtinctively;—this celebrated elementary treatiſe did not make its appearance till the year 1789. This laſt work preſents the ſcience in a ſhape completely novel, and ſerves more particularly to diſtinguiſh the manner of LAVOISIER from that of Dr. PRIESTLEY: it crowns with immortality the glory of LAVOISIER. Although the French and Engliſh chemiſt reſembled each other not a little in the numbered multiplicity of their experiments on elaſtic fluids, yet how different were the reſpective reſults which they deduced from them!

Many were the ſervices rendered by LAVOISIER, in a public and private capacity, to manufactures, to the ſciences, and to artiſts. His domeſtic virtues, however, ſhould not be wholly paſſed by; as a friend, relative, huſband, &c. his conduct was exemplary:—in his manners, he was unaffectedly plain and ſimple. Many young perſons, not bleſſed with the gifts of fortune, but incited by their inclination to woo the ſciences, have confeſſed their obligations to him, for pecuniary aid; many, alſo, were the unfortunate, whom he relieved in ſilence, and without even the oſtentation of virtue. In the communes of the department of the *Loir & Cher*, where he poſſeſſed conſiderable eſtates, frequently would he viſit the cottages of indigence and diſtreſs; long, indeed, will his memory, and that of his amiable ſpouſe, be cheriſhed there! This virtuous man, ſo dear to his country, to the ſciences, and to the world, was at length ſuddenly hurried into the tomb, as one of the *Farmers-General*, from the pinnacle of public and private happineſs, by a ſet of homicides, who made a ſport of ſacrificing the lives of the beſt men, to a ſanguinary idol of their own ſetting-up!—The pen refuſes to recite the particulars of this barbarous butchery.—Honoured ſhade, accept the regrets and the palms which every friend of man bears to thy deſerved renown; and may the memory of thy virtues, thy genius, and thy courage, live in the boſoms of good men, when the horrid cataſtrophes which have blackened the hiſtory of thy country ſhall ſink into oblivion!

ORIGINAL

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS,

TO THE MEMORY OF ROBERT BURNS.

PORTENTOUS ſigh'd the hollow blaſt,
Which, ſorrow-freighted, ſouthward paſs'd;
I heard the ſound, and ſtood aghaſt
In ſolemn dread:
The mournful truth is told at laſt,
And BURNS is dead!

Ah! ſweeteſt minſtrel, nature's child,
Could not thy "native wood-notes wild,"
Thy manly ſenſe, thy manners mild,
And ſprightly glee,
The ghaſtly tyrant have beguil'd
To ſet thee free?

Unfriended, deſolate, and young,
Misfortune o'er thy cradle hung;
And penury had ch ck'd thy ſong,
But check'd in vain;
Till Death, reſiſtleſs in his wrong,
Has clos'd the ſtrain!

Thus, 'midſt the cold of winter's ſnows,
The unprotected ſnow-drop blows;
Awhile in native beauty glows,
And charms the eyes;
Till paſt ſome ruthleſs ſpoiler goes,
And crops the prize!

But not for thee, O bard, the lot,
In cold oblivion's ſhade to rot;
Like thoſe, unhonour'd, and forgot,
Th' unfeeling great,
Who knew thy worth, but haſten'd not
To ſooth thy fate.

Whilſt love to beauty pours the ſigh,
Whilſt genius ſhall with nature vie,
Whilſt pity from the melting eye
Shall claim regard;
Thy honour'd name ſhall never die,
Immortal bard!

But oft, as winter o'er the plain
Shall pour at eve the beating rain,
The hind ſhall call his little train
Around the fire,
To liſten to ſome thrilling ſtrain
Of thy lov'd lyre.

Whether to Heav'n's eternal King
Thou ſtrike the deep-reſounding ſtring,
Whilſt, riſing on devotion's wing,
Hope ſoars above,
To happier realms of endleſs ſpring,
And boundleſs love;

Or whether lighter themes beguile
The moments of relaxing toil,
Bidding, on labour's front, the ſmile
Of pleaſure ſit;
The roof re-echoing all the while
To genuine wit;

Or if wild fancy ſeize the rein,
Whilſt horror thrills thro' ev'ry vein,
And ſprites and elves, an awful train,
Their orgies keep;
And warlocks o'er the frighted plain
At midnight ſweep:

As works the ſpell, the liſt'ning band
Aghaſt in mute attention ſtand;
Again thou wav'ſt thy magic wand,
Of pow'r ſo rare,
And all the ſcene, by Fancy plann'd,
Diſſolves in air.

Thine too the charm of ſocial hearts,
Where wit its vivid light'ning darts,
And Converſe keen to age imparts
The fire of youth,
Whilſt, from the fierce concuſſion, ſtarts
The ſpark of truth.

What tho' thy wild untutor'd ſtrain
The Critic's pedant laws diſdain,
Not all the wire-cag'd minion train
E'er pour'd a note
So ſweet, as echoing o'er the plain
The woodlark's throat.

Old *Coila*, firſt whoſe brakes among,
Thy infant hands the wild harp ſtrung,
Shall flouriſh in thy deathleſs ſong
With laſting fame;
And *Ayr* ſhall henceforth roll along,
A claſſic ſtream.

But thou, O Bard, in ſilence laid—
Ah! what ſhall ſooth thy penſive ſhade,
For worth and genius ill repaid,
With bounty ſcant;
And hours of ſorrow unallay'd,
And toil and want?

See o'er thy ſong, as loud it ſwells,
The lordly Thane delighted dwells;
Or to his fair his rapture tells,
By thee inſpir'd;
His boſom, as the ſtrain impels,
Or thaw'd or fir'd.

Around him, ſee, to guard his ſtate,
A train of pamper'd minions wait;
And ſee, to form his daily treat,
Each climate join;
While Iceland's froſt, and Aſia's heat,
Their gifts combine.

Yet, whilſt he revels unconfin'd
Thro' all the treaſures of thy mind,
No gen'rous boon, to thee conſign'd,
Relieves thy care;
To Folly or to Vice aſſign'd
What Pomp can ſpare!

For rights withheld, or freedom ſold,
Corruption aſks the promis'd gold;
Or, in licentious ſplendor bold,
Some titled Dame
Squanders, in riot uncontroll'd,
What Worth ſhould claim!

From hill to hill, from plain to plain,
Wide ſpreads the Chieftain's proud domain,
That,

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That, half a deſert, aſks in vain
For culture due;
Whilſt cold inaction chills thy vein,
And ruſts thy plough.

Meanwhile thy youthful vigour flies,
The ſtorms of life unpitying riſe,
And wounded Superſtition tries
To thwart thy way;
And loath'd Dependance ambuſh'd lies,
To ſeize her prey.

Yet high above thy reptile foes
Thy tow'ring ſoul unconquer'd roſe—
Love and the Muſe their charms diſcloſe—
The hags retire;
And thy expanded boſom glows
With heav'nly fire.

Go, Builder of a deathleſs name!
Thy Country's glory, and her ſhame!
Go, and th' immortal guerdon claim,
To Genius due;
Whilſt rolling centuries thy fame
Shall ſtill renew!

ANNABELLA.

LAMENTING o'er her orphan child,
Young ANNABELLA ſtood:
Her treſſes looſe, her action wild,
Her eyes a briny flood.

Behold thy father ſlain! ſhe cry'd,
In frantic deep deſpair:
Curs'd War divorc'd him from his bride,
Each ſtorm of Fate to dare.

Ah! why deſert my faithful arms,
To brave the conqu'ring foe,
Invade my breaſt with dread alarms,
And pierce this heart with woe?

Were roaring drums, and trumpets ſhrill,
More grateful to thy ear
Than notes of love? that ſweetly thrill,
And huſh to reſt each fear!

Could guiltleſs blood more thirſt excite,
Or riches bliſs impart,
Than ev'ry fond and pure delight
That dignifies the heart?

Oh! curs'd, thrice curs'd, be Glory's voice,
That thunders war and rage;
That bids the ſoul of man rejoice
To ſpare nor ſex nor age!

And thou, ſweet babe! once all my joy,
But now my greateſt woe!
Wilt thou the human race deſtroy,
And earth with blood o'erflow?

Oh! rather would this widow'd hand
Cut ſhort thy infant days,
Than thou ſhouldſt bid the fiend-like brand
Of War and Diſcord blaze!

Great God, receive my burſting ſoul!
Releaſe it from this breaſt!
No Mortal can my grief controul,
Or huſh my ſighs to reſt!

Thus rav'd the beauteous weeping fair,
While Phrenzy ſeiz'd her brain:
She dropp'd, the victim of Deſpair,
Beſide her Henry ſlain!

TRANSLATION

OF THE LATIN ODE IN NO. VI. P. 490.

Ferreum credis, &c.

AND doſt thou think my heart is hard?
In ſolid braſs, oh! were it bound,
Then ſhould I look, with light regard,
On Life's ſhort joys, all fleeting found!

Then ſhould no fond complaining maid,
(The pangs of Abſence down'd to prove)
My ever-faithful breaſt upbraid
With all her woes of ſlighted love!

How oft' has wand'ring Luna's beam,
Slow-ſtealing o'er the cloudleſs ſky,
Beheld bright Love's deluſive dream
Wanton before my mental eye!

How oft', the ſilent Heav'ns along,
What time in radiant pomp ſhe ſhone,
To her I pour'd my plaintive ſong,
And made my faithful paſſion known.

Still, ſtill my wonted warmth remains,
Camilla, ſtill remains for thee;
Fancy thy long-loſt form retains,
Thy ſorrowing looks methinks I ſee!

With deep reproach my ſoul invade,
And, tho' thy harſh words wound my ear,
Ne'er ſhall it grieve me, gentle Maid,
That Mem'ry held thy beauties dear!

Leeds, Dec. 8, 1796. W.

LINES

Addreſſed, from London, to SARA *and* S. T. C. *at Briſtol, in the Summer of* 1796.

WAS it ſo hard a thing? I did but aſk
A fleeting holiday, a little week.

What, if the jaded ſteer, who, all day long,
Had borne the heat and burthen of the plough,
When ev'ning came, and her ſweet cooling hour,
Should ſeek to wander in a neighbour copſe,
Where greener herbage wav'd, or clearer ſtreams
Invited him to ſlake his burning thirſt?
The man were crabbed who ſhould ſay him nay;
The man were churliſh who ſhould drive him thence.

A bleſſing light upon your worthy heads,
Ye hoſpitable pair! I may not come
To catch, on Clifden's heights, the ſummer gale;
I may not come to taſte the Avon wave;
Or, with mine eye intent on Redcliffe tow'rs,
To muſe in tears on that myſterious youth,
Cruelly ſlighted, who, in evil hour,
Shap'd his adventr'ous courſe to London walls!

Complaint, be gone! and, ominous thoughts, away!
Take up, my Song, take up a merrier ſtrain;

For

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For yet again, and lo! from Avon's vales,
Another Minſtrel * cometh. Youth endear'd,
God and good Angels guide thee on thy road,
And gentler fortunes 'wait the friends I love!

CHARLES LAMB.

THE PURSE.

"THE Splendid Shilling" mocks the pow'r of Time,
And glows thro' ages in Miltonic verſe;
But never poet, or in blank or rhime,
Paid cheerful homage to an empty purſe!

Oft' as the Bard beheld thy vacant form,
Worthleſs he deem'd the meed that Fame could pay;
Yet would th' inſpiring Muſe his boſom warm,
And bid his ſong ſurvive while thrones decay.

For me would Genius once adorn the ſtrain,
No plaintive numbers ſhould thy preſence own;
To Want's ſad child thou meſſenger of pain,
I prize thee more than Beauty's magic zone.

Yes, the fair gift Serena's art has twin'd
For uſe, in ſimple elegance complete,
Shall be an emblem of her cultur'd mind,
Where Senſe and Virtue with the Graces meet!

Then let the Miſer count his glitt'ring hoard,
The charms of grandeur let Ambition prove;
Be mine the wealth not Fortune can afford,
The rich poſſeſſion of Serena's love!

I. T. R.

TO STELLA,

On her Birth-day, November 1, 1790.

BY J. THELWALL.

NOVEMBER, hallow'd month, and bleſs'd!
Aſſume, aſſume young Maïa's crown;
Aſſume, aſſume the vernal veſt,
And caſt away thy wonted frown!

For, lo! to hail the genial day,
How all the Siſter Graces wait;
And ſmiling Loves the ſhaft diſplay,
And lift the playful torch elate.

Why all this joy, November? ſay—
Why ſmiles the ſun, in pomp renew'd?
Why do the Muſes pour the lay
To hail thy empire, once ſo rude?

Say, do the Seaſons ſudden change,
And ſecond Spring triumphant bloom?
That Nature glows with pleaſures ſtrange,
And Earth and Heav'n the ſmile aſſume?

Ah, no—not Spring again appears;
A brighter image decks the ſcene!
Whoſe mien the raptur'd fancy cheers;
For mental radiance gilds that mien!

'Tis STELLA, pride of CATMOSE VALE,
That brightens thus th' autumnal morn!
While gently ſighs th' enamour'd gale,
That fondly hails her natal morn!

* "From vales where Avon winds, the Minſtrel came."

Coleridge's Monody on Chatterton.

LINES

Written in Shenſtone's Leaſowes,

BY MR. MOTT, OF CAMBRIDGE.

IS it Friendſhip that thus, on my heart,
Impreſſes both ſorrow and joy?
How I ſigh, with regret, to depart
From the ſcenes that I ne'er can enjoy!
For theſe hills are enliven'd no more
With the ſound from loſt Corydon's tongue,
And the vallies were never ſo poor
Of flow'rets, that bloom'd when he ſung!

How languid the woodbines appear,
That laugh'd with the breeze as it ſtray'd
And the lily is pearl'd with a tear,
As it droops in his favourite ſhade.
Sigh, ſigh, ye ſoft gales, in deſpair;
Ye ſtreams, in ſad murmurs complain;
For Genius can never repair
The loſs of your favourite ſwain!

O'er the grave of Simplicity's child
The kiſſes of Nature ſhall ſtray,
To nouriſh the flow'r that's wild,
To add the freſh bloſſoms of May.
And Pity ſhall oftentimes rove,
Unattended by Envy or Care,
To loiter in Corydon's grove,
And crown what he lov'd with a tear!

SONNET.

LONELY my way, when laſt along this road,
Heart-ſick and ſad I journey'd; as I went,
Brooding o'er many a dream of diſcontent,
O'er many a cheriſh'd ſorrow; nor beſtow'd
Nature's gay ſcenes one charm to cheer my way:
For on the ſunny ſcene, with reckleſs eye,
Sullen I gaz'd, and paſs'd unheeding by!
Sweet are the ſorrows of that diſtant day
To painleſs memory! O'er the ſelf-ſame plain
I journey, blithe of heart; nor heed the wind,
Sad moaning, nor the dark-deſcending rain:
For Hope with loveliеſt viſions fills my mind,
Of ev'ry blameleſs joy by Virtue giv'n,
Of Peace and Love—oh, realize them, Heav'n!

S.

SONNET.

GO, place the ſwallow on yon turfy bed,
Much will he ſtruggle, but can never riſe;
Go, raiſe him even with the daiſy's head,
And the poor twitt'rer like an arrow flies!
So, oft' thro' life the man of pow'rs and worth,
Haply the cat'rer for an infant train,
Like *Burns* muſt ſtruggle on the bare-worn earth,
While all his efforts to ariſe are vain!
Yet, ſhould the hand of relative or friend
Juſt from the ſurface lift the ſuff'ring wight,
Soon would the wings of induſtry extend,
Soon would he riſe from anguiſh to delight!
Go then, ye Affluent, go, your hands outſtretch,
And from Deſpair's dark verge, oh! raiſe the woe-worn wretch!

SONNET.

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SONNET.

POETS of Italy, I love you well!
Whether you ſing in your immortal ſtrains
Of wars and warriors, or you joy to tell
Of gentle maidens and of faithful ſwains:
Whether I liſt to thee, whoſe mighty pow'r
Bade the dark houſe of Woe her gueſts diſplay;
Or thee, who in the ſolitary hour
Haſt won my ear with many a love-lorn lay.
My heart is ſo deceiv'd, that it prefers
E'en to the majeſty of claſſic ſong
Your wilder notes. Yet half the charms is her's
Who taught me what you are. To her belong
My thanks——to her my gratitude is due:
I love you, for my Laura loves you too.

Dec. 8, 1796. W. GRAY.

IMITATION
OF THE FIFTH ODE OF ANACREON.

WITH the plant of Love, the Roſe,
Let us tinge our ſparkling wine;
With the faireſt flow'r that blows,
Let us bluſhing crowns entwine;
And, while laughing Bacchus flows,
Sorrow to the winds conſign!

Fragrant Roſe! thou ſweeteſt flow'r!
Daughter of the perfum'd Spring!
Priz'd by Gods at banquet hour,
Moving in the Graces' ring!
Crown'd with roſes, Venus' boy
Shakes his wreath, and ſmiles for joy!

Hither, as my ſportive lyre
Bromian Bacchus ſhall inſpire,
Let the lovely girl advance
In the mazy winding dance;
Tuck'd above her knee the veſt,
Hair unbound, and open breaſt;
Whilſt her limbs, to muſic gay,
Each ſoft lurking charm diſplay!

1796. PERSIS.

SONG.

SWEET Maid, I hear thy frequent ſigh,
And mourn to ſee thy languid eye;
For well I know theſe ſymptoms prove
Thy heart a prey to ſecret love.
But tho' ſo hard a fate be thine,
Think not *thy* grief can equal *mine*.
Hope may thy vaniſh'd bloom reſtore;
I ſigh for him WHO LIVES NO MORE!

The youth, for whom thy boſom ſighs,
Shall oft' delight thy conſcious eyes;
And oft' his voice, in accents ſweet,
Shall Friendſhip's ſoothing tone repeat:
But he for whom my cheek is pale,
For whom my health and ſpirits fail,
Nought to my eyes can e'er reſtore,
And I ſhall hear his voice NO MORE!

Thou, in exiſtence, ſtill canſt find
A charm to captivate thy mind!
To make the morning ray delight,
And gild the gloomy brow of night;
But Nature's charms to me are fled!
I nought behold but HENRY DEAD!
What can my love of life reſtore?
I ſigh for him WHO LIVES NO MORE!

AMELIA.

CHANSON,
Chanté en France par les Républicains, pour la Paix.

IL eſt temps qu'un fer déſtructeur
Ceſſe d'enſanglanter la terre.
O Mars! O Dieu de la fureur,
Ton règne eſt celui du malheur;
Il faut qu'à l'éffroïable guerre,
Succède un repos enchanteur.
O Paix, O Paix chérie,
Ramène le bonheur,
Au ſein de ma patrie!

Quoi! ne déſirons-nous pas tous
Redevenir enfin des hommes;
N'être plus haineux ni jaloux,
Pour finir un trop-long courroux?
Aimons-nous tous tant que nous ſommes
C'eſt le ſentiment le plus doux!
O Paix, O Paix chérie, &c.

Laiſſons, en modeſtes vainqueurs,
Tomber nos armes triomphantes.
Sur l'urne de nos défenſeurs
Portons nos regrets & des fleurs;
Mais en leur mains bienfaiſantes
Offrons l'union de nos cœurs.
O Paix, &c.

Fermons pour jamais les tombeaux
Qu'on avoit creuſés dans la France,
En amitié ſoyons égaux.
Eloignons les affreux flambeaux,
Flambeaux de haine & de vengeance;
Par des bienfaits ſoyons rivaux.
O Paix, &c.

Sous les auſpices de la Paix,
Revenons tous à la Nature;
Elle ne nous trompe jamais,
Elle nous comble de bienfaits,
Et renouvelle ſans meſure
Ceux qu'elle nous a déjà faits.
O Paix, &c.

Sous ton ombrage protecteur,
Olive chère & précieuſe;
Puiſſe renaître le bonheur,
Les arts, la gaîeté, la douceur,
Cette urbanité gracieuſe
Ouvrage d'un ſexe enchanteur!
O Paix, O Paix chérie,
Ramène le bonheur,
Au ſein de ma patrie!

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LORD LAUDERDALE has in the preſs a work entitled, "*Thoughts on the Finance of the Country, ſuggeſted by the meaſures of the preſent ſeſſion.*"

The firſt volume of Mr. STEBBING SHAW's Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, has been ſome time in the preſs, and will ſhortly make its appearance.

The Society of Antiquaries of London, propoſe to publiſh a magnificent work, conſiſting of Drawings and Deſcriptions of the Engliſh Cathedrals. The editor is to be Mr. CARTER, and the firſt part will contain the Cathedral of Exeter.

Mr. POLWHELE, author of "The Influence of Local Attachment," &c. is preparing a poem, in heroic verſe, to be entitled, "*The Old Engliſh Gentleman.*"

A work on the Antiquity of the City and Suburbs of Rome, by Mr. ANDREW LUMSDEN, is now in the preſs.

A novel, entitled, "*The Wrongs of Woman,*" will ſhortly make its appearance, from the pen of the author of "*The Rights of Women.*"

Specimens of Britiſh Minerals will ſhortly be publiſhed, from the cabinet of Mr. ASHLEY, of Cornwall.

Mr. CHARNOCK has publiſhed the Proſpectus of an intended Hiſtory of Marine Architecture. He has already been engaged upon this work upwards of twenty years; and it will coſt him, before completed, upwards of ſix thouſand pounds. It will be comprized in three or more volumes, royal quarto, and will be illuſtrated by upwards of one hundred plates. Nine guineas will be the price to ſubſcribers.

Meſſrs. BEILBY and BEWICKE, engravers, at Newcaſtle, are preparing for early publication, a work on Britiſh Ornithology, ſimilar, in plan and execution, to their much admired Hiſtory of Quadrupeds.

Mr. T. THOMPSON, of Hull, has already committed to the preſs the *third* edition of his publication on TITHES, including an account of TITHES in Scotland.

A new and elegant edition, in large octavo, of "Vitarum Plutarchi Epitome: hoc eſt, Græcorum et Romanorum Illuſtrium Res geſtæ, in Compendium redactæ, per Darium Tibertum, Equitem Ceſænatem; is announced, by ſubſcription, to be publiſhed under the care and direction of the Rev. T. SALMON, M.A. of Wadham College, Oxford.

Mr. BRISTOW, of Canterbury, has iſſued Propoſals for an octavo edition of the Hiſtory of Kent, in eight volumes; with the maps, views of ſeats, antiquities, &c. The firſt volume has juſt been publiſhed, and the remaining ones will appear, ſucceſſively, at the end of every five months afterwards. This publication will by no means interfere with that of the 4th volume of the folio hiſtory, printing by Meſſrs. Simmons and Kirkby, which is in great forwardneſs in the Preſs, and is intended to be publiſhed a conſiderable time prior to the two laſt octavo volumes of this edition, containing thoſe parts of the county deſcribed in that publication.

A volume of Sermons, on various ſubjects, by the Rev. WILLIAM WOOLCOMBE, M. A. late Prebendary of Exeter, &c. is announced for publication, by ſubſcription.

A collection of Mathematical Tables, in one volume octavo, by Dr. MACKAY, of Aberdeen, is prepared for publication, by ſubſcription.

Propoſals are circulated, for publiſhing, by ſubſcription, a Repreſentation of a ſeries of Medals, deſcriptive of the Roman Hiſtory, executed by DASSIER. They will be comprized in five or ſix plates, with ten or twelve medals on each, and be engraved in the ſame manner as the Sovereigns of England.

A Member of the Univerſity of Oxford has circulated the Proſpectus of a Tranſlation into Engliſh, of the Botanical works of LINNÆUS (as contained in his *Genera & Species Plantarum*), with every addition and improvement, down to the preſent time: collected from the beſt writers; and forming, together, a complete Syſtem of Univerſal Botany. He alſo propoſes, if this undertaking ſhould meet with encouragement, to publiſh a ſupplement, containing practical Botany, as divided into Medical, Mechanical, and Alimentary; including whatever is experimentally known, of the Virtues of plants, as connected with Medicine, the Arts, or as Food for Inſects, Cattle, and Man. The work will be extended to ſix volumes in octavo. The price eight ſhillings per Volume. The firſt volume will be publiſhed, as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers are obtained.

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MADAME DE GENLIS is publiſhing "*Quelques diſcours politiques & moraux.*" This work, originally written in 1770, is in the Berlin preſs, and will make its appearance in the courſe of the winter. She alſo is about to publiſh, under her own eye, at Hamburgh or Altona, a volume of Miſcellanies, and an account of her travels ſince the revolution. The latter will alſo include a variety of particulars that occurred during her reſidence in London, Bury St. Edmund's, Paris, Mons, Tournay, Schaffhauſen, Zurich, &c. She at preſent reſides in the houſe of General Valence, who has married a near relation of her's, in Holſtein, and is extremely deſirous of returning to her native country.

HARRINGTON's Oceana, after having been tranſlated into French, is at length to appear in a grand dreſs at Leipſic. Almoſt the only knowledge which foreigners formerly had of this celebrated work, was confined to the ſcanty ſpecimen to be found in Mr. Hume's idea of "a Perfect Commonwealth."

The Baroneſs STAEL (formerly Mad. Necker), has finiſhed her "Zulma," a ſpecimen of which ſhe diſtributed about two years ſince among her friends. The ſcope of this work is to exhibit the influence of the paſſions on the happineſs of individuals and of nations. She is about to return with her huſband, who is once more appointed ambaſſador from Sweden to Paris.

The French republic has ſettled a penſion of 2000 livres per annum on *the widow of the late Peter Joſeph* DESAULT, ſurgeon in chief of the grand hoſpital of humanity (*ci-devant* Hotel-Dieu) a member of the council of the board of health, author of a work in ſurgery, &c. Moſt of the medical men at preſent accompanying the different French armies, were the pupils of this great anatomiſt.

PASTORET, author of Legiſlation de Moïſe, and a number of other celebrated productions, moved in the council of Five Hundred, on the 18th *Frimaire* (December 8), that Madame BAILLY ſhould be conſidered as the widow of one of the repreſentatives of the people. This idea having obtained the unanimous approbation of the members, ſhe will be entitled to a penſion ſuitable to her own condition, and the merits of her learned, but unfortunate huſband.

Mrs. WOLLSTONCRAFT's laſt work, "*Travels through Sweden, Norway, and Denmark,*" has juſt been tranſlated into German, and publiſhed at Hamburgh and Altona. Her book on the "*Rights of Woman*" has alſo been well received on the continent, where Italian, French, and German editions of it have ſucceſſively appeared.

Several of DIDEROT's poſthumous works have juſt been printed at Paris. They were in the poſſeſſion of his friend *Prince Henry of Pruſſia*, who has returned them to the native country of the author.

Tereſa LEVASSEUR, *the widow of J. J. Rouſſeau*, on receiving a handſome proviſion from the National Convention of France, preſented it in return with "*Morceaux inédits ou differens qui ſe trouvent entre le Manuſcrit, & les editions de Rouſſeau.*" This contains a variety of curious particulars, and ſupplies all the blanks and initials in his "Confeſſions."

The cabinet of natural hiſtory belonging to the late Canon Conrad GESSNER, of Zurich, is about to be diſpoſed of by his heirs. It has always been conſidered as one of the firſt collections in Switzerland.

The *low-Dutch Muſes*, after long ogling our Engliſh poets, have attempted to tranſlate part of the works of one of the moſt melliſluous of them; the title is not very ſonorous: "*Pope's Verſuch vom Menſchen, von Broeke überdezt. Engliſh & Deutſch.*"

It was obſerved at the laſt Leipſic fair, that books of divinity, theology, and controverſy, had decreaſed 70 per cent. and that thoſe which had made their appearance there were chiefly purchaſed for the clergy themſelves.

Monſieur de CALONNE has hitherto been prevented by political motives from publiſhing his elaborate and long-expected work, on the Ancient Government of France.

CHENIER, the French republican and poet, ſpeaking of the Engliſh, preſumes to call them "*un peuple aujourd'hui façonné à l'eſclavage,*" and DAVID is pleaſed to term us "*une demi-nation.*"

Monſieur ——, now Sir Francis D'IVERNOIS, after having long *predicted* the utter annihilation of the French per money, has at length *demonſtrated* in his "*Hiſtoire de l'adminiſtration des finances & la Republique Françaiſe pendant l'année* 1796," that the government is in a ſtate of the moſt deplorable bankruptcy! Sir Francis is perhaps the firſt *prophet* who ever arrived at the honour of knighthood.

REVIEW

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Shipwreck, a comic Opera, in two Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, compoſed by Doctor *Arnold*, 8s. Longman and Broderip.

The Shipwreck is certainly not among the happieſt efforts of this pleaſing compoſer; yet it compriſes ſome excellent muſic, and is in a few inſtances ſtrongly attractive. The overture opens in D minor. Its ſubject is bold and nervous, and after about thirty bars of ſpirited paſſages in common time, leads us to our old acquaintance "*Ceaſe rude Boreas*," the air of which furniſhes the ſecond movement, and from the propriety of its ſituation, produces a forcible effect. The firſt movement is then reſumed, and carried into the opening chorus, to which, having no cloſe of its own, it forms a kind of ſymphony. This plan has frequently been adopted, but in few inſtances with more ſucceſs than in the preſent. The chorus poſſeſſes ſome ſtriking ideas, and for the moſt part is maſterly conducted. The paſſages given in octaves are particularly animated, and the tranſition into the *major* of the original key, highly judicious.—The firſt air, "*Hope thou balm*," ſung by Miſs Leak, is elegant in its ſtyle, and highly finiſhed in its accompanyments;—but we cannot allow it the praiſe of originality. The ſucceeding quartetto, though it opens with frivolity, contains ſome well-conſtructed bars, and is calculated to produce much ſtage effect. "*O'er the ocean*," ſung by Mr. Dignum, is an elaborate compoſition. Much is attempted, and ſomething is certainly effected; but we wiſh the whole ſong had been of more ſimple conſtruction; that more of air had prevailed, and leſs dependence been placed on the accompanyments. "*Come, buy poor Sally's wooden ware*," ſung by Mrs. Bland, is a pretty little ballad: and "*On board the Valiant*," ſung by Maſter Walſh, is characteriſtic; and the following *ſeſtetto*, in the midſt of which is introduced an agreeable little glee for three of the voices, concludes the firſt act with good effect. "*With a heart light and gay*," ſung by Miſs Leak, and which opens the ſecond act, is not particularly ſtriking for its melody or expreſſion. "*In the courſe of my life*," ſung by Mr. Banniſter, jun. poſſeſſes the merit of introducing at the end of each verſe a bar or two of ſome old air, ſuch as, "*When Britain firſt at Heav'n's command*," and "*God ſave the king*," ſongs conſiſtent enough with the character of Harry Hawſer, who intimates, almoſt at the ſame breath, that he loves to be maſter, and that he likes to be reigned over. The hornpipe movement given to "*When on the ocean*," is particularly pleaſing, and, together with the air of "*Ceaſe rude Boreas*," makes a gay and ſtriking finale.

Twelve Canzonets for the voice, with an Accompanyment for the forte-piano, compoſed by *P. Stevenſon*. 7s. 6d. Preſton and Son.

It is with conſiderable gratification that we enter upon this work: its merits are ſo prominent, that we may freely indulge in the pleaſure of praiſe, without danger of over-ſtepping the deſerts of the ingenious author. Theſe canzonets are (as the title ſhould have expreſſed) compoſed for a ſingle voice. The firſt "*Ah! leave me, deareſt ſwain*," is a ſweetly ſimple air, and though not ſtrikingly novel, flows with a grace and ſmoothneſs that greatly delights the ear. The melody of the ſecond "*O, Zephyr, and whiſper the maid*," is particularly eaſy, natural, and expreſſive; but we muſt object to the firſt and ſecond line ending in the key note. The third is not of equal merit; but the fourth, "*I mark not eyes of heav'nly blue*," is ſo truly elegant throughout, as to evince great poliſh of imagination. The fifth and ſeventh are of more common deſcription. The ſixth "*Sweet Zephyr, tho' midſt roſebuds playing*," is beautifully conceived: the "*dying falls*," at the end of the fourth and fifth lines, the modulation into the relative minor, at "*Soon, ſoon relieve*," and the paſſages given to the words "*Ah! whiſper*," conſpire to produce a moſt impreſſive and charming effect. But we muſt notice, that the word *together*, in the fourth line, is falſely accented: the emphaſis ſhould, as in ſpeaking, have been thrown on the *firſt* ſyllable, not the *ſecond*. The eighth canzonet, "*O would I ne'er had ſeen thee*," is uncommonly ſimple, yet rich in effect. The ninth, though agreeable, is not prominent in excellence: but the tenth and eleventh, "*Ye vallies to which I complain*," and "*Here's the boſom and here's the grave*," are given in an attractive and poliſhed ſtyle, while the twelfth, "*Dear is my little native vale*," is highly attractive, and accommodates

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modates itself to the style of the words with peculiar felicity.

The original music in Macbeth, composed by Matthew Locke, arranged from the score, and adapted for the piano-forte, by *B. Jacobi.* 4s. Linley.

We have long wished that some intelligent musician would undertake the present work. This excellent music of Locke has always attracted the admiration of the public; but its beauties, from the form in which it had been printed, were inaccessible, except to the scientific performer. In this desirable task, Mr. Jacobi has acquitted himself with great success. Some little awkwardnesses, we are well aware, will ever attend the compression of *scores* into two staves; but as few of these as we could reasonably expect, obtrude themselves in the present undertaking.

Three Quartettos for a flute, violin, and violoncello, composed and dedicated to Dr. Haydn, by his late pupil, *J. G. Graeff.* 8s. Linley.

Mr. Graeff in these quartettos does honour to his master. The genius of the instruments for which they are written, are well consulted, and their combined effect studied with success. A respectable degree of science, as well as considerable freedom of imagination, pervade the whole work, and recommend it to public notice. We are particularly pleased with the first and third movements of the first quartetto; the subject of the latter of which (a rondeau) is original and striking. The first movement of the second is rich in its style, and the whole of the third is attractive and masterly; especially the first movement, which ranks with some of the best instrumental music of the present times.

New Guida di Musica; or, a complete book of instructions for the piano-forte, on an entire new plan: to which is added, forty progressive lessons, in various keys, composed by the late *Francis Sharp.* 8s. Preston and Son.

The exercises given in this publication are so simple, so progressive, and agreeable, as to impress us with a very favourable opinion of the author, as a musical tutor. We are only sorry that he has not been more liberal as to the *quantity* of previous information. The pupil is introduced to the practice somewhat immaturely. Some articles of instruction are omitted, which certainly ought to precede practice; and are, indeed, of such positive necessity, that no pupil can properly sit down to the instrument without them. We particularly lament the total absence of observations on *time*, the grand qualification of musical tuition, and without which, every other will be totally inefficient.

"The Tar's Sheet Anchor," and "When many beams the sky adorn," two favourite ballads, the former sung by Mr. Sedgwick, and the latter by Master Walsh, in the Charity Boy, composed by *Mr. Reeve.* 1s. each. Longman and Broderip.

The music of the "Charity Boy," though, not in the gross, of sufficient excellence to support the piece, still exhibits some few traits of talent; of which the present ballads are admissible instances. Both of them possess *character*, and are pleasing in their melodies.

"L'Amour & Psyche;" the favourite grand ballet performed at the King's Theatre, Hay-market, composed by *J. Mazzinghi.* 7s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

L'Amour & Psyche (or Cupid and Psyche) is divided into three acts, to the first of which Mr. Mazzinghi has prefixed a formal overture, in two movements, while the second and third commence with short introductory symphonies. The several movements in each act are marked by numbers; by these numbers we shall point out the most striking of them: after the overture, which is a spirited and masterly composition, No. 2, first attracts our attention:—this is a rondeau in $\frac{4}{4}$, with an engaging subject, heightened by passages of judicious and agreeable relief. No. 5 is an elegant *andantino* in $\frac{3}{4}$:—No. 7, an *allegro* in $\frac{3}{4}$, is strikingly novel in its effect; and No. 8, an *agitato* in common time, is calculated to convey with considerable force the sensations alluded to by the word prefixed to it: trepidation and alarm accompany every bar, and evince the genius of the composer for scenic music. No. 1, in the second act, is a dance for the furies, and is admirably conceived, as to characteristic effect, and at the same time eminently scientific: the occasional *lentos* are beautifully introduced, and greatly enforce the general *furor* of the movement. No. 3, a sprightly movement in $\frac{6}{8}$ *allegro*, is gay without frivolity, and regular without being formal. The symphony by which the third act is introduced, is short, but assumes consequence from its merit. No. 1, 2, 5, 8, and 9, which is the finale, display a great degree of fancy, much mastery of execution, and thorough knowledge of stage effect.

STATE

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In January, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WE concluded our last Sketch of the Parliamentary Proceedings with noticing the important determination of the Committee of the Commons, appointed to decide upon the Southwark election.

The next business which came before the House was *the sudden termination of the negociation for peace*. Mr. SECRETARY DUNDAS, on the twenty-sixth of December, brought from his Majesty a message, importing—That it was with the utmost concern that his Majesty acquainted the House, that his earnest endeavours to effect the restoration of peace had been unhappily frustrated—That the negociation in which he was engaged was abruptly broken off, by the peremptory refusal of the French government to treat, except upon a basis inadmissible, &c.

This message was taken into consideration, by both houses, on the 30th of December; the papers and memorials relative to the negociation for peace having been previously printed and laid before the members. *(See our last Number.)*

On that day, his Majesty's message being read, the Chancellor of the Exchequer began the debate, by stating that various and important considerations would arise from the discussion of this subject, and a variety of opinions would no doubt prevail; but all must concur in sentiments of regret, at the abrupt failure of the negociation, and at the necessity of persevering in an expensive war, undertaken, however, in consequence of aggressions on the part of the enemy, for the independence of Great Britain, and the general security of Europe. These, he added, were undoubtedly the feelings of the House, but they were feelings of regret, unaccompanied by despondency or disappointment, unaccompanied by dejection, for there was nothing to regret but the obstinacy of the enemy.—That if it should appear that ministers were sincere and desirous for peace, and that they had attempted it on principles which ought to render it adequate and permanent, the attempt, though, unsuccessful, would not be lost. It would prove to Europe that the enemy was the cause of the prolongation of the war; it would tend to unite England, and to divide France. Mr. PITT next proceeded to state the rise and progress the negociation, reprehending the conduct of the French Directory at every stage of it. He commended the skill of LORD MALMSBURY, in proposing the principle of mutual compensations as a basis for negociation. The French negociator, he observed, at first refused to consent to this principle, but after some days it was agreed to by the Directory. "It is a point well understood," said Mr. Pitt, "that the final terms to be considered as binding upon the parties, never forms a part of the original proposition. But when the first advances were made by this country, they were met by no corresponding offers by the Directory; every difficulty that was started and removed, prepared only new cavils; the demands made by England were accompanied by no disclosure of the terms to which France would accede. After a reluctant admission of the basis, they insisted upon a specific statement of the objects of compensation."

Mr. PITT next defended the terms offered by this country, in the confidential memorial delivered by Lord Malmsbury to M. Delacroix, and censured the conduct of the French Directory, for their behaviour in the subsequent part of the negociation. "After the delivery of this memorial or note, containing the proposals of this country," said Mr. Pitt, "a captious demand was made to have it signed by Lord Malmsbury, which was complied with, to deprive them of every pretence to break off the negociation; they then demanded an *ultimatum* in twenty-four hours. Was it possible to reconcile discordances, to smooth oppositions, or promote good understanding in this manner? Does it come within the scope of the negociation? Is an *ultimatum*, which means that demand which is to come the nearest to the views of all parties, and to state the lowest terms which could be offered, thus to be made out at random, without knowing what the enemy would concede on their part, or what they would prefer on our's? It is a demand contrary to all reason and to all principle. With such a demand, therefore, it was impossible to comply; and, in consequence of this, Lord Malmsbury received orders to quit Paris in forty-eight hours, and the territories of the republic as soon as possible."

Having expatiated on the topics of the negociation, from its origin to the proposition of renewing it by couriers, he said, "he was convinced there was not a hand in the British Cabinet who would sign such a proposition, nor a heart in the country who

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who would ſanction ſo much infamy, nor a ſubject in the Britiſh dominions who would conſent to be the courier of ſo much degradation." Mr. Pitt concluded, with moving an addreſs to his Majeſty, which was an echo of the meſſage.

Mr. ERSKINE roſe, under evident ſigns of indiſpoſition, to move an amendment, but after proceeding for about a quarter of an hour, he was obliged to ſit down from faintneſs and debility.

Mr. FOX, after lamenting the indiſpoſition of his honourable and learned friend, took the taſk of moving the amendment upon himſelf.—He ſaid he was ready to confeſs, with Mr. Pitt, that the regret of the houſe ought not to be accompanied with deſpondency; but what calamities were not to be apprehended from the continuance of a conteſt which already had endured four years? We were now, he ſaid, in a ſituation infinitely worſe than when we engaged at firſt, aggravated, too, by the expenditure of 250 millions of money, and an additional annual burthen of ſix millions on the ſubjects of Great Britain, not to mention the incalculable ſacrifice of many thouſands of valuable lives!—So great an effuſion of human blood, and ſuch extended devaſtation, had not, during a ſimilar period, happened ſince the time of Alexander.—The Miniſter, he ſaid, was in the habit of amuſing the houſe with elaborate details on the proſperity of the country, in contradiſtinction to the ruined ſtate of the French finances, and conſoling himſelf with the reflection, that though our ſacrifices be great, thoſe of the enemy are ſtill greater: yet, notwithſtanding all his boaſtings, the demands of the French Republic are greater than ever. Mr. Fox obſerved, that Great Britain was ſo far from being in a progreſſive ſtate of amelioration, that her affairs were daily becoming more embarraſſed, and the country ſubjected to additional calamities, from the proſecution of a war, begun without neceſſity, and conducted without talents. We were perpetually told of the ruin of the French finances; at one time they were at the verge of the gulph; and at another time in the gulph itſelf, juſt as it ſuited the miniſter's purpoſe.—Yet facts continually evinced the abſolute falſehood of theſe ſtatements.

In the courſe of his ſpeech, Mr. Fox remarked that the miniſter's ſpeech of three hours contained nothing but a memorial of opinions, by which this country has been miſled from year to year. He then referred to his own exertions at the commencement of the conteſt, to induce government to ſend an ambaſſador to Paris, when, undoubtedly, he would not have met with the treatment which Lord Malmſbury is alledged to have lately received. "But when they ſay that this ambaſſador was diſmiſſed in a way unexampled in the hiſtory of civilized nations," ſaid Mr. Fox, "they ſurely muſt have forgot the ignominious manner in which M. Chauvelin was ſent from this country. At a ſubſequent period, when the whole of Belgium was regained, when France was not poſſeſſed of one foot of ground in that country, I then," added he, "renewed my motion for peace. This was at the period before the powers combined againſt the French Republic had gained the fortreſs of Valenciennes, but it was certain it muſt fall; I contended that then was the time to attempt a peace, when the grand alliance was unbroken, and the enemy in a ſtate of deſpair."

This able ſtateſman next proceeded to remark on the extravagant terms propoſed by Lord Malmſbury; terms which, he ſaid, the miniſter muſt have known would not be acceded to—and from this he inferred a doubt of the ſincerity of miniſters. He ridiculed the wild project of the miniſter, of reconquering the Netherlands for Auſtria, in the ſame happy ſtrain of irony, in which he formerly expoſed his hopeful ſcheme of the conqueſt of France.

He deprecated the laviſhing of Britiſh blood and Britiſh treaſure, merely for the purpoſe of aggrandizing the ungrateful and ambitious houſe of Auſtria. He ſhowed the utter impolicy of Great Britain interfering in continental diſputes; and how miſerable a compenſation it would be to the widows and orphans of thoſe who fell in this ill-omened conteſt, and to the ſtarving poor, and ruined manufacturers of this country, for the injuries they endured, that Auſtria ſhould be permitted to retain the Netherlands.

Mr. Fox concluded a long and energetic ſpeech, by moving an amendment, which embraced the principal points on which he had previouſly inſiſted.

It expreſſed the regret of his Majeſty's faithful Commons, that the negociation with the Republic of France ſhould have unhappily terminated; adding, that they conſidered it their duty to ſpeak with that freedom and earneſtneſs which became the Repreſentation of a great people—that they regretted that, from the memorial and other documents ſubmitted to their conſideration, his Majeſty's Miniſters appeared not to have been *ſo ſincere* in their wiſhes, or unequivocal in their profeſſions for peace, as the

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houſe had been induced, from their repeated declarations to ſuppoſe. The inſincerity of the overtures for peace which had been made, was to be inferred from Miniſters' inſiſting on the ſurrender of the Netherlands by France, which they thought proper to term a *ſine qua non*, &c.

The amendment enumerated the many fair opportunities which had preſented of concluding an advantageous peace with France, which the puerile arrogance of the Miniſter had induced him to reject in the moſt contemptuous manner; and concluded with theſe words:—"Your faithful Commons will therefore proceed to inveſtigate the cauſe of that miſconduct, on the part of miniſters, which has involved the nation in theſe misfortunes."

Mr. DUNDAS, with much apparent emotion, declared, that he never heard from the moſt envenomed oppoſitioniſt ſuch inflammatory and miſchievous ſentiments. In his uſual unpoliſhed language, he ſaid, that for twelve years paſt Mr. Fox had let ſlip no opportunity of lugging into the debate topics of a ſimilar tendency, but his ſpeech on this occaſion, followed up by his amendment, was more dangerous than any thing that had fallen from him during that period.

He then proceeded to follow Mr. Pitt, in an elaborate vindication of Miniſters, in the conduct of the late negociation; and in reply to an obſervation which fell from Mr. Fox, reſpecting the ceſſion of the Cape of Good Hope and the iſland of Ceylon, repeated what he had ſaid on a former occaſion. He had expreſſed a wiſh that it might remain in our poſſeſſion for ever, but if in the event of a negociation we were obliged to cede it, he ſhould regret the circumſtance, which could only be the reſult of neceſſity. He obſerved, that it was not the intention of his Majeſty's Miniſters to exclude the Dutch, or any other nation, from enjoying the advantages of the Cape; but it would be the height of impolicy to ſuffer it to be in the hands of a weak power, who could not defend it againſt a ſtronger, as it might be an eaſy conqueſt to ſome maritime power, to the prejudice of this country.

Mr. GREY ſpoke at conſiderable length in ſupport of the amendment, and went over nearly the ſame train of arguments with Mr. Fox.

The Houſe at length divided, when there appeared, for the amendment, 37, againſt it, 212. The original motion was then put, and carried without a diviſion.

In the debate in the Lords, a ſimilar amendment was propoſed, and moſt ably ſupported, by Lord Guildford, the Duke of of Bedford, &c. but it experienced a ſimilar fate.

Mr. LONG, on the 29th of December, brought up the Poor Relief bill. The bill was read a firſt and ſecond time, and ordered to be committed on Saturday.

The Houſe of Commons met again on Saturday, the 31ſt of December, and adjourned till February the 14th, 1797.

It was no ſooner made known to the Miniſter that the French fleet, which ſailed from Breſt, in December, was deſigned for the invaſion of Ireland *(ſee the article Ireland)* than the news arrived that it had been diſperſed in a ſtorm, and the intent of the expedition fruſtrated. After this event, the moſt ſanguine expectations were entertained that the Britiſh fleet, under Lord Bridport, and the reſt of his Majeſty's ſhips which were cruizing near that quarter, would fall in with and capture the French veſſels in their return to their own ports. How far theſe expectations have been diſappointed, will be ſeen by the following account of the ſhips taken from the enemy on that occaſion. The fleet under his immediate command had not the good fortune to fall in with any of the enemy's ſhips, but a few detached veſſels have been taken by other cruizers.

On the 5th of January, his Majeſty's ſhip the Polyphemus, capt. Lumſdaine, captured and brought into the Cove of Cork, La Tortue, a French frigate of 44 guns, 625 men, including troops.

Captain Sterling, of his Majeſty's ſhip Jaſon, took, in December, Le Suffrein, a French veſſel, armed en flute, with 230 troops, arms, &c. on board.

On the 13th of January, Sir Edward Pellew, captain of his Majeſty's frigate Indefatigable, diſcovered a French ſhip near the French coaſt, with two tier of guns, with her lower deck ports ſhut, and no poop. He, in company with the Amazon frigate, attacked the French veſſel; but, after an action of ſix hours, the Indefatigable was ſo diſabled, as to be obliged to ſheer off.—The next morning they diſcovered the French veſſel lying on her broad-ſide, and the ſurf beating over her. The Amazon was not to be ſeen at that time, and it ſince appears that ſhe was alſo wrecked. Her crew, as well as that of the French ſhip, were ſaved.

IRELAND.

This kingdom has been lately thrown into a dreadful ſtate of alarm, by the appearance of a French fleet off Bantry Bay, and other parts of the coaſt, with a deſign to invade it.

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This fleet set sail from Brest on the 14th of December, consisting of 18 sail of the line, 14 frigates, six large transports, and some small vessels; the army on board consisted of 25,000 troops, with six weeks' provisions for them, and two months' provisions for the seamen. They sailed out of Brest harbour in two divisions, a gale of wind, however, coming on, the two divisions could not unite when they came to the open ocean. The fleet made Ireland in three days; but from the strong gales, were not able to enter Bantry Bay till the 24th, and then only part of it had anchored. A council of war was held, and the troops, it is said, were decidedly for landing; but none of the fleet having seen the Fraternity frigate, on board of which were admiral De Galles, and general Hoche, since leaving Brest, they resolved to put to sea. Sixty more transports, with troops on board, were ready to follow the expedition, as soon as a landing should be made good.

According to the information received by the Duke of Portland, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated the 10th of January, it appears, that during this alarm the most loyal spirit was manifested by his Majesty's regular and militia forces; and that there was every reason to believe, that if a landing had taken place, they would have displayed the utmost fidelity.

At the time the army was on its march, the weather was extremely severe, the Lord Lieutenant, therefore, ordered them a portion of spirits upon their route, and directed an allowance of 4d. per day to their wives, until their return. During their march, the utmost attention was paid to them by the inhabitants of the towns and villages through which they passed. The roads, which in some places were rendered impassable by the snow, were cleared by the peasantry; "and the poor people," said his Excellency, "often shared their potatoes with them."

From the armed yeomanry the government derived the most honourable assistance. Noblemen, and gentlemen of the first property, vied in exerting themselves at the heads of their corps.

In Cork, Limerick, and Galway, they undertook the duty of the garrison. Lord Shannon told the Lord Lieutenant, "that men of three and four thousand pounds a year were employed in escorting baggage, and carrying expresses."

In short, his Excellency is of opinion, that had the enemy landed, their hope of assistance from the inhabitants would have been totally disappointed.

By the most recent accounts from France, it appears, that the whole fleet, except three ships, had returned to the ports of Brest and Rochfort.

FRANCE.

The Council of Five Hundred, on the 21st of December, adopted the plan of a committee for renewing one third of the legislative body, agreeably to the constitution. The plan was as follows:

1. There shall be elected for the present year only a third of deputies, by the departments of Belgium, of Montblanc, and the other united countries.

2. The division of the *ci-devant* Belgium into nine departments shall be provisorily maintained.

3. A new general list shall determine the number of the deputies to be elected annually, by every department of the republic, in proportion to its population.

4. There shall be sent to the new legislative body, after the first of next Germinal, the application of each deputy to his department.

5. To draw them by ballot, not by deputations, but upon the totality of the ex-members of the convention of one and the same council.

6. To obtain, as the result of the ballot, the effectual maintenance of 83 ex-members of the convention in activity in the Council of Elders, and of 167 members in activity in the Council of Five Hundred.

7. To make share in this ballot all those of the present deputies of Corsica and the colonies who shall not be replaced before the 15th Ventose.

8. To exempt from the ballot no other ex-members of the convention than those elected as members of the new third.

9. To prevent, by proper regulations, the difficulties which may attend the execution of the drawing by ballot.

The council were then reminded by Pofforet, that the constitution also required the renewal of one member of the Directory, and moved, that a committee should devise the mode of putting it in execution.

Lehardy asked, whether the third going out, or the third coming in, should name the new member of the Directory? He objected to the nomination resting with the new members, who, he said, would make a bad choice, because strangers to men and things. This speech produced a mixture of murmurs and laughter; and was combated by Thibaudeau, who showed, that, according to the constitution, the

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new member of the Directory was not to be named till Prairial of the 5th year (the month following the renewal of a third of the council.)

The jealousy which had for some time existed between France and America, on account of the alledged ingratitude of the latter in treating Great Britain as the most favoured nation, has, since the notification of Gen. Washington's resignation, broken out with greater violence. *(See America.)*

The Republican and Imperial armies in Italy have remained nearly inactive since our last statement. General Buonaparte, on the 26th of December, had his head-quarters at Milan, from whence he informed the Directory, that the Austrian troops, under general Alvinzy, were posted on the Brenta and in the Tyrol: that the army of the Republic extended along the Adige, and occupied the line of Monteballo, Carona, Rivoli; and that it had an advanced guard before Verona, and another before Porto Legnago.

Mantua at that time remained blocked up with the utmost strictness. According to a letter from the Emperor to general Wurmser, which had been interrupted, that place must have been reduced to the last extremity; the garrison were said to have had no provisions for a considerable period but horse flesh.

The Republican general then assured the Directory, that the Republic had no army which wished more than that of Italy the maintenance of the sacred Constitution of 1795, the only refuge of liberty and of the French people; and that they were eager and ready to fight the new revolutionists, whatever might be their designs.

About the same time, general Buonaparte also informed the Directory, that the Venetians had favourably received the army of general Alvinzy, which obliged him to take some new precautions. He took possession of the castle of Bergamo, which commanded the city of the same name, to prevent the partizans of the Austrians from strengthening his communications between the Adda and the Adige; for this province of the territory of Venice was ill-disposed towards the French. In the city of Bergamo there was a committee whose business it was to circulate the most absurd reports relative to the army; and in this province the French soldiers had been most frequently assassinated, and the Austrian prisoners most favoured in their desertion.

The fort of Kehl, on the Rhine, after the trenches had been opened before it two months, and after it had cost the Austrians from 14,000 to 18,000 men, and 50,000,000 of florins, was evacuated by the French; they carried away all the artillery, and formed it into a park on the left side of the Rhine, they left nothing to the Austrians, their successors, but ashes and ruins.

West Indies.

By accounts from the island of Martinico, dated the 16th of October, 1796, the British government were informed, that their affairs in Grenada wore the most favourable aspect; tranquillity was completely restored, and the communications throughout the island was perfectly open.

At that time a negociation for a general exchange of prisoners had been opened with the commissioners of the French Republic at Guadaloupe; two hundred had then been interchanged.

In the island of St. Vincent, the Brigands and Charibs had been subdued in October. The number of Brigands who had surrendered or been taken since the 4th of July, amounted to 725; the number of Charibs to 4633, including women and children.—The whole loss of his Majesty's forces, under the command of major-general Hunter, in the island of St. Vincent, since the commencement of the Charib war, amounted to thirty-five rank and file killed, and ninety-six wounded.

America.

A dispute of a very serious nature appears to have taken place between the French Republic and the United States of America. M. Adet, the French minister at Philadelphia, on the 27th of October, transmitted to the secretary of state of the United States a public manifesto, stating, on the part of the French Republic, the grounds of complaint.

This ambassador lays it down as a rule with his Republic, that her flag will treat the flag of neutrals in the same manner as they shall suffer it to be treated by the English. He then hints at the connivance which the Americans have frequently given to the English when they have seized ships bound from America to France;—that in the year 1795, Mr. Jay was ordered by the United States to remonstrate with the English on this subject, which created a hope that the grievance would not be repeated, and, therefore, the French Republic ordered her flag to respect the American vessels. The Committee of Public Safety had every reason to believe that this open and liberal conduct would determine the United States to use every effort to put a stop to the vexations im-

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poſed upon their commerce to the detriment of the French Republic. They were deceived in this hope, for the French Government now finds itſelf, with reſpect to America, in circumſtances ſimilar to thoſe of the year 1795; and if it ſees itſelf obliged to abandon, with reſpect to them and neutral powers in general, the favourable line of conduct they have hitherto purſued, and to adopt different meaſures, the blame of which would fall upon the Britiſh government, it is their conduct the French Government has been obliged to imitate.

The French ambaſſador concludes this paper with hoping, that the government of the United States will maintain from all violation a neutrality which France has always reſpected.

Dec. 9.—A fire broke out at New York, which conſumed nearly 70 dwelling houſes and warehouſes. The warehouſes being of wood, and containing large quantities of ſpirituous liquors, added greatly to the rapidity and extent of the flames. The loſs of property is immenſe.

The town of Savannah, in Georgia, experienced a ſimilar calamity on the 26th of Nov. which deſtroyed 300 houſes; and ſmaller fires alſo broke out in Baltimore and Maryland.

HOLLAND.

In the ſitting of the Batavian Convention, of the 23d of December, a letter from Admiral Lucas was read, relative to the capture of the Dutch fleet at the Cape of Good Hope, by the Engliſh.

The Dutch Admiral relates the facts relative to this buſineſs nearly in the ſame manner as the Engliſh Admiral, till he comes to Saldanah Bay. On the 12th of Auguſt, he gained intelligence, while he was in the bay, that the Engliſh were between 9000 and 10,000 ſtrong, and that a conſiderable part of that force was advancing towards the bay. He reſolved immediately to ſail away, but the fleet was in want of proviſions and freſh water. In the mean time, on the 14th, 4000 or 5000 Engliſh troops arrived, who erected batteries on a height, and the Bellona began to fire with red hot balls. He adds, that he ſhould then have immediately got under ſail, had he not have been oppoſed by a ſtrong ſquadron under the Engliſh Admiral. He then points out the manner in which he and his fleet were captured, and concludes with ſtating the bad diſpoſitions of his men, who ſang Orange ſongs, and were in fact in a ſtate of mutiny; this mutinous diſpoſition of his men, he obſerves, had as much influence in inducing him to capitulate, as the ſuperiority of the Engliſh fleet.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of December to the 20th of January.

ACUTE DISEASES.	No. of Caſes.
CATARRH	23
Peripneumony	4
Acute Rheumatiſm	5
Inflammatory ſore-throat	1
Aphthous ſore-throat	3
Otalgia	1
Enteritis	2
Malignant Fever	2
Slow Fever	1
Hooping-Cough	4
Meaſles	6
Scarlatina Anginoſa	1
Small-Pox	5
Hæmoptoe	2
Hæmatemeſis	1
Hæmaturia	1
Acute Diſeaſes of Infants	8
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough and Dyſpnœa	30
Pulmonary Conſumption	14
Chronic Rheumatiſm	8
Lumbago	2
Aſthenia	7
Dropſy	4
Oedema puerperale	1
Paralyſis	2
Cephalæa	5
Hydrocephalus	1
Epilepſy	1
Dyſpepſia	7
Gaſtrodynia	7
Enterodynia	6
Colica Pictonum	2
Obſtipatio	3
Diarrhœa	7
Worms	3
Scrofula	3
Chlorofis	6
Menorrhagia	2
Prolapſus Uteri	1
Fluor Albus	2
Mammary Abſceſs	2
Schirrous Ovarium	1
Schirrous Liver	1
Gravel and Dyſury	6
Thruſh	3
Shingles	2
Porrigo	2
Itch	3
Boils	1
Prurigo	1
Intertrigo	1
Lepra	1
Purpura	1
PERIODICAL DISEASES.	
Quartan	1
Hectica Adoleſcentium	2
Hectica Senilis	1

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The quick and irregular interchanges of froſt, ſnow, and rain, during the preſent month, have been productive of coughs, catarrhal fevers, internal inflammations, and an aggravated ſtate of phthiſis pulmonalis.

Several perſons, in the decline of life, have died ſuddenly, from a violent attack of catarrh, or the peripneumonia notha of Sydenham, attended with a quick fluttering pulſe, great difficulty of breathing, pain and oppreſſion of the cheſt, head-ache, vertigo, or ſlight delirium; the cheeks being, at firſt, red and flushed, as SYDENHAM remarks, but preſently becoming livid and bloated. Under theſe circumſtances, a large effuſion of lymph uſually takes place, into the cavity of the cheſt and pericardium. Bliſters, diaphoretics, gentle purgatives, and preparations of ſquills, ſeem to be the remedies which afford moſt certain alleviation. Bloodletting is inadmiſſible: of thoſe who have been bled, at any period of the diſeaſe, I ſcarcely ever recollect to have ſeen one ſurvive; and am convinced, that Dr. SYDENHAM's mode of practice, in this complaint, would be almoſt univerſally deſtructive.

The death of one patient was accelerated, in conſequence of the alarm and confuſion occaſioned by the dreadful fire at Mr. *Meux*'s brewhouſe, near which he reſided.

Young perſons, more eſpecially females, are ſometimes affected with the above ſpecies of peripneumony; and have often ſo great a degree of dyſpnea, that they cannot lie down in bed, or take any ſound ſleep, for many ſucceſſive nights: the pulſe is feeble, and very quick, there being not leſs than 140 or 160 pulſations in a minute. In this diſorder bleeding is equally fatal to the young and to thoſe of an advanced age: young perſons, however, in general, recover, if proper and early attention be paid to them.

The inſidious appearances of this complaint ſometimes lead unexperienced or careleſs practitioners into another error. The fur upon the tongue, after a few days, aſſumes a browniſh colour: this circumſtance, added to the ſtate of the pulſe, the loſs of ſtrength, and the abſence of cough, ſuggeſts the idea of a malignant or putrid fever, if the attention is not directed to the heaving of the cheſt, and to the exciting cauſe of the diſeaſe.

The uſe of bark, wine, and aromatics, in ſuch a caſe, it will appear evident, cannot be leſs pernicious than the oppoſite mode of practice, by repeated bloodletting, ſtrong purgatives, nitre, &c. ſo often fatally adopted by thoſe who preſcribe to the name of a diſeaſe, without ſufficiently conſidering the ſtate of the conſtitution affected with it.

The meaſles continue, in nearly the ſame degree as ſtated for the two preceding months. The ſcarlatina anginoſa, and ſmall pox, are ſtill abating.

According to the London bills of mortality, there have died, between the 20th of December, and the 17th of January, of the meaſles, twenty-one; of the ſcarlet fever, three; of the ſmall pox, ninety-ſeven.

In the general bill for the year 1796, it appears, that 307 have died of the meaſles; 3548 of the ſmall pox; and 1547 in other acute diſeaſes. On examining the bills of mortality, from the year 1628 to the preſent time, it will be found that at ſome periods a greater number has died of the ſmall-pox, within twelve months; but that in 1796, the proportion of deaths from this complaint, to the whole annual mortality, has exceeded that of any preceding year. The only years in which the deaths, by the ſmall-pox, amounted to more than 3000, were the following:

Total of Deaths.	*By the Small-Pox.*		
In 1725, 25,523	3188, or 125	in	1000
1736, 27,581	3014,	100	ditto
1752, 20,485	3538,	172	ditto
1757, 21,213	3296,	154	ditto
1763, 26,143	3582,	137	ditto
1768, 25,639	3028,	128	ditto
1772, 26,053	3992,	153	ditto
1796, 19,288	3548,	183	ditto

From the report publiſhed by the committee of the Small pox and Inoculation Hoſpitals, it appears, that of thoſe who take the diſeaſe cafually, the mortality is in the proportion of one to ſix. It muſt be added, as a proof of the advantages of inoculation, that not more than one patient out of four or five hundred dies of the inoculated ſmall-pox. The number of patients admitted into the Small-pox Hoſpital, from the 26th of September, 1746, to the 1ſt of January, 1796, has been 19,202: the number of patients inoculated within the ſame period, 29,890. During laſt year, 1506 were inoculated at the hoſpital, and only three out of that number died there. The number of patients admitted in the natural ſmall-pox, was 480. As the hoſpitals are ſituated without the bills of mortality, their own regiſter alone records the deaths which happen there, and which are according to the average above ſtated.

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PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, Jan. 26, 1797.

SINCE the payment of the dividends, at the beginning of this month, Stocks have gradually risen, in consequence of the ready-money which was brought to market. The purchases made in the 3 per cent. consols have been uncommonly numerous. Lottery Tickets, however, continue to fall, the market being greatly overstocked with them.

BANK STOCK, on the 3d of this month, was at 138; rose, on the 12th, to 140¼; and was, on the 24th, at 143¼.

5 PER CENT. ANN. were, on the 10th of January, at 80; rose, on the 17th, to 81½; and were, on the 24th, at 82½.

4 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 3d of January, at 71½; rose, on the 17th, to 72¾; and were, on the 24th, at 73⅛.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 7th of January, at 53⅜; rose, on the 13th, to 54⅛; and have since gradually risen to 55¼, at which price they left off, on the 24th.

LOTTERY TICKETS were, on the 24th, at 11L 17s

The discount on the OMNIUM was, on the 24th, from 5 to 4½.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.]—At Leyton, Mr. Jones, wine-merchant of Elbow-lane, London, to Miss Elizabeth Adams, daughter of Richard Adams, esq. of Leyton, Essex.

John Bond, jun. esq. to Miss Margaret Eade, daughter of Jonathan Eade, esq. of Stoke-Newington.

At Mary-le-bone church, by the bishop of London, Charles Abbot, esq. M.P. for Helston, to Miss Gibbes, daughter of Sir Philip Gibbes, Bart.

At Mary-le-bone, Mr. John Ritson, of Arundel-street, Strand, merchant, to Miss Maynard, of Portland street.

William Berners, esq. of Bond-street, to Miss Rachael Allen Jarret, of Portland-place.

Benjamin Atkinson, esq of Nicholas-lane, to Miss Judith Norman, of Cannon-street.

At Mary-le-bone church, Mr. Hudson, attorney at law, Furnival's-inn, to Miss Doncour, only daughter and heiress of Wm. Doncour, esq. builder, in Upper Cleveland-street, Marylebone.

Died.]—Mr. Edward Chaplin, of the Haymarket, builder.

Sir Benjamin Tibbs, late sheriff of the city of London.

At Highgate, Mrs. Cox, wife of Robert Kilby Cox, esq.

At his house in Cavendish-square, the lady of William Millbank, esq.

At his house, in Bartlett's-buildings, Benjamin Lyon, M.D.

At George White's, esq. at Newington-house, in Oxfordshire, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs John White, the wife of John White, esq. of Soho-square.

In his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, Lord William Murray.

At her house St. James's-square, the Marchioness de Grey, baroness Lucas of Crudwell. She was born in 1723, married, May 22d, 1740, to Philip late earl of Hardwick; by whom she has left issue Annabel, born January 22d, 1751, married July 16th, 1772, to the late Alexander lord Polworth; Mary Jemima, born February, 1756, married August 17th, 1780, to the late lord Grantham. By her ladyship's death, the title of marchioness becomes extinct; the barony of Lucas goes to Lady Polworth.

Charles Mellish, esq. one of the commissioners of the stamps.

At Hampton Green, at the age of 26 years, after a severe and painful illness, terminating in a dropsy, Luke Gardiner, esq. of the kingdom of Ireland; by whose decease, a very large and valuable estate, in and about the neighbourhood of Dublin, devolves to his three sisters, as co-heiresses.

Much lamented by all his friends, Mr. Thos. Seddon, upholder, Dover-street.

In Gloucester-place, Mrs. Hitchman, widow of John Augustus Hitchman, esq. of Jamaica.

Suddenly, at his house, in Berner's-street, James Bradley, esq. secretary to the India Board Office, Whitehall, a place he had enjoyed for many years, with credit to himself and his employers.

In Charles-street, St. James's-square, Richard Wright, esq. at the advanced age of eighty-two years, steward to the grandfather of the earl of Dartmouth, and till his death in that noble family.

At her house, in Argyle-street, Mrs. Mitford, widow of the late John Mitford, esq. of Newtown, in Hampshire.

At Richmond, Surrey, Miss Rees, eldest daughter of James Rees, esq.

At Walworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Townley, widow of Mr. Hammet Townley, formerly of Tower-street, hop-merchant.

At his house, at Hammersmith, after a long life of usefulness, most sincerely lamented by by his numerous friends, the rev. Morgan Jones, LL.D.

Miss Sophia Garnier, of Conway-street Fitzroy-square.

Abroad, on his passage from Martinico to New York, lieutenant-colonel Andrew Ross, of the 21st regiment of foot.

Suddenly, of an apoplexy, at his house in Southampton-buildings, Mr. Edward Kimpton, surgeon, aged 21 years. The fate of this gentleman

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gentleman affords a ſtriking inſtance of the uncertainty of human plans and events: on the Wedneſday preceding his death he was unanimouſly elected ſurgeon to the London Diſpenſary. In the purſuit of this ſtation, thoſe virtues and talents that called forth the zeal of his friends became known to an extenſive circle, and he entered upon his office with the faireſt proſpect to himſelf, and the firm and flattering expectation of his ſupporters. It is reaſonably conjectured that the exertion in his canvaſs proved fatally injurious. The Directors of Public Charities will, it is hoped, take warning from this caſe, ſo afflicting to humanity, and ſet an early and proper value upon modeſt merit, and not to ſubject it to preſſure that cannot be ſuſtained. The luſtre of Mr. Kimpton's good name, the dawn of ſucceſs that awaited him, his ſudden and unexpected death, afford a leſſon encouraging to virtuous conduct, and to induſtry in the acquirement of uſeful knowledge. Thoſe, therefore, who were impreſſed with his worth, who deplore the loſs of the object of their anxious hope, may derive conſolation from the reflection that the example of his upright, though ſhort life, may be uſeful.

In Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly, aged eighty-five, Edward Maſon, eſq. formerly ſecretary to the late duke of Cumberland.

In John-ſtreet, Bedford-row, Mrs. Amy Filmer, ſiſter to Sir John Filmer, bart.

The honourable Mrs. N. Boſcawen, relict of the late D. Boſcawen, brother to lord Falmouth.

Mrs. Burne, wife of Thomas Burne, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare.

At his father's houſe, in Groſvenor-ſquare, John Stuart Wortley, eſq. M.P. for Boſſiney, and lieutenant in the Coldſtream guards.

At Stoke Newington, in his 66th year, John Page, eſq. of Great St. Helen's.

Joſeph Buſhnan, eſq. comptroller of the city of London, at his country-houſe, Tottenham.

At his lordſhip's houſe in Portland-place, the right honourable lady Rancliffe.

Suddenly, at her houſe in Groſvenor-ſtreet, the dowager counteſs of Guildford; by her deceaſe the rangerſhip of Buſhy Park reverts to his Majeſty.

Henry Pelham, eſq. brother to the right honourable Thomas Pelham, ſecretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

At Mr. Fowler's, at Batterſea, Mrs. Anne Holland, late of Lowlayton, Eſſex, in the 84th year of her age.

After an illneſs of eight days, at his houſe near Fitzroy-ſquare, Mr. Gainſborough Dupont, nephew to the late diſtinguiſhed Gainſborough.

Mrs. Yerbury, wife of John Yerbury, eſq. of Clapham Common.

At Moulſey, in Surrey, in the 89th year of his age, the rev. John Thomas, D.D. rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, upwards of fifty years, and Miniſter of Moulſey ſixty-four years.

On Jan. the 13th, at the premature age of 22, Mr John Geo. Cape, a native of the county of Leiceſter, late ſurgeon of the Earl of Oxford Eaſt Indiaman. He was a young man of promiſing genius, and of conſiderable acquirements. His taſte and knowledge in the fine arts rendered his company highly agreeable. His ſprightly manners and amiable diſpoſition render his death a ſevere affliction to all his relatives and friends. He had lately returned, in the the moſt perfect health, in the Earl of Oxford, to London, and while purſuing his anatomical ſtudies, in the Borough, was attacked with a violent fever, which, in a few days, terminated an exiſtence, the apparent dawn of an active and enterprizing life.

On his late paſſage home from India, the veſſel touched at Diamond Harbour, near to which the unfortunate Monro had been carried off by a tyger. It happened at this time that two adjacent villages were kept in continual alarm by one of theſe ferocious animals. Mr. Cape, however, and the third mate, Mr. Williamſon, engaging a body of the natives to attend them, determined to go in ſearch of him. Soon after they had ſallied forth, Mr. Cape came upon him unexpectedly, as he lay baſking in the ſun in a field of ſtanding rice. The tyger inſtantly ſprung upon them, and a black man, at the ſide of Mr. Cape, fell a victim to his fury; alarmed, however, at the noiſe of the muſquets and the yell of the people, the animal dropped his prey, and faced his aſſailants; but after the diſcharge of a few pieces, he ſet up a horrid roar, and walked leiſurely into the underwood. The poor man had his thigh bone ſtripped bare with one ſtroke of his paw, and was alſo ſo much injured in his head, that notwithſtanding the immediate medical aſſiſtance afforded him, he died in a few hours. This tyger was conſidered as one of the largeſt in ſize which the natives had ſeen. In his haunt were found the remains of a bullock whom he had recently deſtroyed.

Additional Notice of the late Biſhop of Exeter.

On the 12th of December, died, at Downes, near Crediton, in the county of Devon, the right reverend Dr. WILLIAM BULLER, lord biſhop of Exeter; a prelate, whoſe moral qualities and talents, ſtill more than his high rank and ſtation, entitle him to an honourable diſtinction in the regiſter of mortality. Born at Morval, in the county of Cornwall, in 1735, the ſon of John Francis Buller, eſq. and Rebecca his wife, daughter of the right reverend Sir Jonathan Trelawny, lord biſhop of Winchester; he was educated firſt at Weſtminſter ſchool, and afterwards at Oriel college, Oxford. In 1762, he married Anne, ſecond daughter of Dr. John Thomas, lord biſhop of Wincheſter. In 1763, he was collated to a prebend in that cathedral, and ſoon after named to be one of the deputy clerks of the cloſet to his majeſty. In 1773, he was appointed to a canonry in the church of Windſor, which he reſigned in 1784, on being promoted to the deanery of Exeter. From this deanery he was removed, in 1790, to that of Canterbury. In all theſe ſtations, as well as in the capacity of a parochial miniſter, he left the moſt honourable tokens of himſelf; in every place, as a moſt uſeful member of ſociety,

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ſociety, declining no duties, but ſtrenuouſly and cheerfully exerting himſelf to fulfil all. In the year 1792, on the death of Dr. John Roſs, of learned and worthy memory, he was advanced to the ſee of Exeter, with great ſatisfaction to a church and diocese who were anxious for his return, and whoſe experience of his eminent virtues and ability, afforded them the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of finding in him a pious, vigilant, and affectionate paſtor; and in this expectation they were not diſappointed. Their only ſubject of regret is, that they were ſo ſoon deprived of his paternal care, and this at a period when much public benefit might ſtill have been expected from his continued exertions, with equal zeal and prudence, to improve the ſervice of pariſhes, and the condition of the inferior clergy. The diſſolution of this excellent prelate (who was not more reſpectable in public than amiable in private life) may, it is feared, have been haſtened by diſtreſs of mind, for the loſs of three ſons within a ſhort period; the eldeſt of whom, the gallant colonel Buller, died in conſequence of a wound which he received in the ſervice of his country, in January, 1795.

Deaths Abroad.

On the 2d of May laſt, at Calcutta, in Bengal, after a few days' illneſs, Sir James Watſon, kt. one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Sir James was the ſon of a Preſbyterian miniſter, who was for many years connected with a congregation of Proteſtant diſſenters, in the borough of Southwark. He was educated for the miniſtry, at the academy, then at Mile-End, under the care of Dr. Conder and Dr. Walker. When his academical ſtudies were completed, he ſettled with a congregation at Gofport, and officiated for ſome years its paſtor. He there married a young lady of good fortune, either in poſſeſſion or expectation. About the ſame time he entered himſelf at one of the inns of court, abandoned the miniſtry, and devoted himſelf to the ſtudy of the law. He was, in due courſe, admitted a barriſter, received a diploma of Doctor of Laws, and was choſen a fellow of the Royal Society. In the exerciſe of his profeſſion, he traverſed the weſtern circuit, and in conſequence was choſen recorder of the borough of Bridport; and, about the commencement of Mr Pitt's adminiſtration, its repreſentative in parliament. His politics and thoſe of his conſtituents were then in uniſon. He, however, maintained his attachment to Mr. Pitt long after his conſtituents were led to entertain an unfavourable opinion both of him and of his meaſures. Mr. Watſon (who had been appointed a ſerjeant) directed his views to the Supreme Court, in India, and long aſpired to the office of a judge. In the purſuit of this object he was very zealous in his endeavours to attract notice at the India Houſe, and uniformly devoted to the ſupport of miniſterial meaſures. Upon the death of Sir W. Jones, to whom he muſt have proved a very unequal ſucceſſor, he was appointed to the office of judge; but he died immediately after his arrival at Calcutta. What was the true cauſe of his death has not yet been aſcertained; but the event was very unfortunate to a large family, that depended upon the attainment of an object which he had long purſued. His practice in this country was never very conſiderable; and as he had reaſon to expect the office of judge, when a vacancy occurred, he probably never paid much attention to it. His abilities were neither mean nor diſtinguiſhed. He was never very aſſiduous in his application to buſineſs. Having *one* object in view, he laboured to attain it, by entering, on all occaſions, with ardour, into India politics, and by an uniform ſupport of the meaſures of adminiſtration. His natural diſpoſition was amiable; and he appears to have been ſincerely lamented at Calcutta.

In the Weſt-Indies there have lately fallen victims to the ſword and diſeaſe, no leſs than 216 Britiſh officers, among whom are Lieutenant-Colonels Malcolm, Innes, Riddell, Campbell, Whitwell, Aſhton, Gamell, Baillie, Gilman, Scott, Hardy, Count de Billon;—Majors Edwards, Wilſon, De Ravigne, Alcroft, Armſtrong, Chriſtie, Lakenwith, De Hellimer.

At Surinam, Thomas Chriſtie, jun. Eſq. late partner in the houſe of Moore and Co. Finſbury-ſquare.

IRELAND.

The linen manufactures of this country have nearly attained the acme of perfection;—and the damaſk table linens of Ulſter are not only in the firſt repute in the iſlands of Great Britain and Ireland; but are adopted by families of the firſt rank in every European country, as ſpecimens of unrivalled elegance.

The moſt elegant ornamented devices in heraldry are now ſuperiorly executed in the Iriſh linen loom, and our manufactures of cambric rival the moſt famed fabrics of Cambray.

The principle of Count Rumford's fire-improvements, extending to various important objects of domeſtic economy, the cure of ſmoky chimnies, the uſe of ovens and ſteam boilers, as a ſubſtitute for dreſſing meat by fire, is beginning to be generally acted upon in this country.

It is difficult to ſpeak in terms of ſufficient panegyric of the unanimity and ſpirit or loyalty which, on the late critical juncture, pervaded all ranks and denominations of Iriſhmen. The army, militia, yeomanry corps, &c. evinced the greateſt gallantry, and a determination to march in queſt of the invaders.

The Attorneys' corps of Dublin have particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and given a grand impulſe of zeal and ardour to the whole national force.

PROVINCIAL

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE dean and chapter of Durham have lately added 20l. per annum to the incomes of each of the minor-canons, and 18l. 5s. per annum to ditto of each of the 8 finging-men; additions which make their preſent incomes, reſpectively, to exceed thoſe of any ſimilar appointment in the kingdom.

Witton caſtle, an elegant and magnificent ſtructure, (juſt rebuilt, at a prodigious expence,) was lately deſtroyed by fire, only the outer walls being left ſtanding.

The gentlemen who ſerved on ſpecial juries, laſt aſſizes for Northumberland, generouſly agreed to give their fees, amounting to about 30 guineas, towards relieving perſons confined for ſmall debts, in Morpeth gaol: three perſons were accordingly diſcharged by this act of humanity.

Through the exertions of a number of gentlemen, who have fitted up, ſeverally, at their own expence, houſes that will accommodate the French eccleſiaſtics, (ſome 40, others 20, 10, &c.) the ſituation of thoſe unhappy *ſtrangers*, whom Britiſh benevolence has hoſpitably *taken in*, has been of late conſiderably ameliorated.

Married.]—At Morpeth, Capt. Leeds, of the Eaſt Middleſex Militia, to Miſs M. Sanderſon. The rev. Dr. Price, prebendary of Durham, to Miſs Sanderſon, of Wimpole-ſtreet, London. At Cheſter-le-Street, by the rev. Mr. Neſfield, Mr. J. Wolf, ſurgeon, to Miſs E. Wilſon, of Charter's-haugh.

Died.]—At Newcaſtle, J. Hedley, eſq. frank even to bluntneſs in his manners, yet not a little reſpected for the inflexible honeſty by which he was characteriſed in all his tranſactions. As a man and a magiſtrate he has left a good name behind him: nor durſt detraction itſelf ſay to him when living, "Ill haſt thou done" Mrs. Dixon. Aged 37, Mrs. Turner, wife of the rev. W. TURNER; ſuddenly torn away from the nurture of an infant family, and from all thoſe delights, the enjoyment of which, on earth, men call Happineſs. Her premature fate is pungently regretted by her numerous friends and acquaintance. Mr. C. Robinſon. Aged 97, Mrs. Greenwell. Mr. J. Elliott. Mrs. Hewitſon. Miſs Hamilton. At Willington, near Newcaſtle, Miſs Wardell, a young lady not more diſtinguiſhed for perſonal attractions, than for her mental accompliſhments and amiable diſpoſition. At Gateſhead, aged 60, Mrs. H. Cowas. Aged 17, Miſs Forſter.

At Hexham, Miſs M. Giles. Miſs Bell. Aged 67, Mr. F Stokoe, attorney. Aged 77, ſuddenly, Mr. J. Maſon. Mrs. Saunders.

At Durham, Mr. J. Turbett: as he was walking in the ſtreet, ſome unknown perſon wantonly threw a ſnow-ball at him, which hit with ſuch force againſt the pit of his ſtomach, that he could only ſtagger to an adjoining houſe, where he inſtantly expired.

At North Shields, aged 24, Mr. T. Robſon. Mr. P. Kennedy, agent to the Howdon Dock Company. Mrs. Lilly.

At Hurworth, Durham, of the ſcarlet fever, two ſons and a daughter of major Colling, of the North Yorkſhire Militia. The major had left them all in perfect health a few days before, when he ſet out to rejoin his regiment, at Colcheſter.

At Newton-le-Moor Hall, S. Cook, eſq. At Newton-le-Moor, Mrs. Strother. Miſs Hutton, of Sedgefield, Durham. At Brampton, Mr. F. Martin, ſurgeon, of great ſkill and dexterity in his profeſſion. At Chichimin, aged 84, Mr. L. Tone. At Fatfield upon Wear, Mr. A. Baker, ſtaithman and ſittage agent to the Beamiſh South-Moor Colliery. Mr. R. G. Galilee. At Broomhill, aged 97, Mrs. A. Pickering. Miſs J. Wardle, of Whitburn. Mr. W. Walker, of Sunderland. At Stockton upon Tees, Miſs J. Bell, reſpected while living and lamented when dead.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A number of new ſhips have been lately built at Whitehaven, and the trade of that port, in this and other reſpects, is at preſent very flouriſhing.

Some diſturbances took place lately at Whitehaven and Carliſle, when the pariſh officers were proceeding to carry into execution the militia ſupplementary act: about a thouſand perſons aſſembled, and burnt the pariſh-books, &c.

Married.] At Carliſle, H. Cliff, eſq. of Taviſtock, Devon, to Miſs Wilſon.

At Workington, Mr. R. Wells, to Mrs. S. Cummins, widow. The bride and bridegroom had both entered their 63d year; the bride's-maid had alſo juſt celebrated the 62d anniverſary of her birth-day, and the bridegroom's man had reckoned "the tardy hours of time" to within a little of "threeſcore years and ten!"

At Caſtle Sowerby, by the rev. Mr. Denton, Mr. W. Johnſton, of Kirklington, to Miſs Ellwood Mr. W. Robinſon, of Lambfield, to Miſs Ritſon, of Dobie Hall, near Sebergham. At Croſs Canonby, Mr. Tiſdale, public notary, of Belfaſt, Ireland, to Miſs Steele, of Maryport. At Broomhill, Mr. Gattinger, to Miſs R. Frazer, of Findrack. At Preſtbury, by the rev. G. Mounſey, Mr. J. Goodfellow, to Miſs M. Slack.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. G. Brown. Mrs. Blamyre. Mr. M. Stainton.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Pattinſon. Mr. T. Smith. Aged 64, J. Walker, eſq. Mrs. Rothery. Mrs. Sawyer. Mrs. Bragg, a Quaker.

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At Workington, Mr. W. Gilliad. Aged 45, Mrs. Barns. 97, Mr. T. Bready. Mr. J. Caſſon. Mr. J. Harriſon. Mrs S. Smith. Mrs. E. Young. Mrs. A. Williamſon. Mrs. M. Harriſon. Mrs. R. Fairlam. Aged 22, Mr. J. Elwood. At Seaton, near Workington, aged 81, Mr. S. Cragg.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. S. Black. Mrs. Major. Mr. J. Nicholſon. Mrs. Wilkinſon. At Ulverſton, Mr. J. Fell, the oldeſt inhabitant. Mrs. Hodgſon. Aged 45, Mr. J. Reah, of Hutton, Cumberland. At Kirkby Lonſdale, Mr. E. Batty. At Kirklington, aged 47, Mrs J. Dures, a quaker. At Ulpha, aged 105, Mr. T. Jackſon, a reſpectable yeoman, who was able to hold the plough till his hundredth year: he left, by three deſcents, a progeny of fifty-five deſcendants. At Kendal, aged 53, Mrs. E. Dickinſon. Mrs. Robinſon. At Egremont, Mr. A. Benn. Mr. T. Golding. At Calthwaite, near Penrith, aged 72, Mrs. Dixon. At Brampton, Mr. F. Martin, ſurgeon.

LANCASHIRE.

A number of impoſitions and peculations have been, for ſome time paſt, practiſed in the town of Mancheſter, by the overſeers of the reſpective pariſhes. According to a forcible and well-authenticated ſtatement of facts, lately laid before the public, it is clearly ſhown that the pariſhes there have been, in many inſtances, moſt grievouſly impoſed upon; and that the conduct of thoſe hireling officers towards the poor of that town has been egregiouſly cruel and inhuman. This diſcloſure of parochial abuſes ſatisfactorily accounts for the exorbitant poor-rates with which the public there have been burthened for ſome time paſt; and the author of the performance is entitled to the beſt thanks of his townſmen and the public, for the fidelity and zeal he has evinced, in tracing and collecting a ſeries of ſuch atrocious barbarities and impoſitions of office. One great ſource of theſe evils is attributed to the overſeers not keeping their accounts fairly, and not producing them at regular and ſtated periods, for public inſpection. Their ſtatements ſhould be kept as clear as thoſe of mercantile houſes, and publiſhed every year; in which caſe impoſitions would be eaſily detected. Indeed, of late, a number of reſpectable lay payers of Mancheſter have expreſſed their wiſhes that an annual report of this kind might be printed: this propoſal, however, *for certain weighty reaſons*, has never yet been complied with.

Within the ſhort ſpace of a fortnight no leſs than eight children were burnt to death in Mancheſter and its vicinity; in moſt of theſe caſes this diſaſter aroſe from the children having been left alone.

The Mancheſter Agricultural Society have offered a premium of five guineas, to be given at their next annual meeting, for the BEST model of a BRICK, *deſtined ſolely for the purpoſe of draining land, and not applicable to any of the general purpoſes of building.*

Married.]—At Liverpool, Captain Dawſon to Miſs M. Wilſon. By the rev. Mr. Houſman, Mr. J. Roberts to Miſs M. Orton. By the rev. Mr. Roghſedge, Mr. J. Williams to Miſs A. Rogerſon. By the rev. Mr. Houſman, Mr. N. Megrow to Miſs A. Millington. By ditto, Mr. T. Walthew, jun. to Miſs M. Lyon. Mr. R. Riding, attorney, of Preſcott, to Miſs Downill, of Huyton. At Warrington, N. Milner, eſq. of Moor, in Cheſhire, to Miſs Gaulty, of Longford-Hall.

Died.]—At Mancheſter, Mr. J. Wilſon. Mrs. Haworth. Mr. J. Barkley. Mr. J Barker. Mrs. Brownſon. Aged 36, Miſs M. Imms, of unaffected piety and modeſty. Aged 75, Mrs. M. Lightbound, exemplary by a life of true chriſtian devotion. After a long illneſs, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Dixon. Lieut. J. Brieſley. Mr. Booth. Mrs. Shaw. Aged 60, Mr. R. Axſon. Mr. T. Rimmer. Mr. J. D. Meredith, a young gentleman whoſe virtues and amiable qualifications had not yet arrived at meridian ſplendor. His death proves an irreparable loſs to his relatives and friends. Mrs. Borral. Mrs. Howard. Mrs. Dawſon. Mr. W. Moreton. Mr. J. Richardſon. Near Mancheſter, Mrs. Brundrett. Mr. J. Forſter.

At Liverpool, Mr. C. Neeſham. Mr. Fiſher. Miſs M. Fearon. Aged 24, Miſs White. Mrs. Froſt. Aged 74, Mrs. E. Magee. Mrs. Moſs. Aged 74, Mr. G. Cunliffe. Mrs. E. Berry. Aged 51, Mr. R. Middleton, merchant.

At Tarporley, aged 75, Mr. J. Walley. W. Patrick, a negroe, for 30 years an honeſt and faithful ſervant of W. Gregſon, eſq. of Everton. At Newchurch, in Roſſendale, Mrs. Taylor. At Lancaſter, Mr. J. Chantley. Mrs. Dodſon. At Blackburn, aged 63, after a tedious and painful indiſpoſition, borne with great patience and fortitude, Mrs. Bolton. Mrs. Eilinthorp. At Ruſholme, Mr. R. Wood, an amiable and worthy young man. Sir R. Juxon, bart. of Rufford Hall. N. Hyde, eſq. of Ardwich, a gentleman poſſeſſed of pleaſing affability of manners, and a liberal benefactor to his indigent neighbours. Near Littleboro', Widow Wyld, with the character of a good wife, a good mother, and a good friend. Mr. R. Charlton, of Ardwick. Mr. J. Lonſdale, of Haſlingden. Mr. G. Wood, of Strangeways. At Preſton, Mr. R. Loxam, attorney. Mrs. Stapleton. Mrs. Crane. At Barton upon Irwell, Mr. J. Chadwell, ſen. Mr. W. Latham, of Dean Head, Rivington. Aged 94, Mrs. Rainsford, of Chorley. Mrs. A. Hopwood, of Rhode Green, near Middleton. Mr. B. Holworth, of Chapel Walks.

YORKSHIRE.

Some very material alterations and improvements are about to be ſet on foot in the city of York, under the ſanction of the mayor and commonalty. It is intended to pull down the preſent Ouſe bridge, and all the avenues, on both ſides, leading to it, and to build *a new bridge of iron*, with one principal arch in lieu of three; or otherwiſe a new bridge of ſtone, of the width of 35 feet within the parapets. The ſtreets contiguous at each end are to be widened

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ed 40 feet, and the lower parts to be raiſed, ſo as to make the aſcent and deſcent eaſier. To effect this purpoſe, all the buildings, gardens, &c. adjoining to the avenues, are to be purchaſed, and on their ſite new houſes are to be erected, on a correct, uniform plan. Mr. Burdon, who poſſeſſes a patent for building iron bridges, is to be forthwith treated with, &c. The principal and intereſt of the money to be expended (eſtimated at 30,000l.) are to be liquidated by a toll on foot and other paſſengers, &c. till the whole ſum is diſcharged, and then to ceaſe. To promote this deſirable work, the corporation of York have agreed to ſuſpend, proviſionally, their preſent tolls for coals and other articles, and alſo to contribute 400l. annually till the whole undertaking ſhall be completed.

At Northalerton, lately, a turnip being cut open, a gold ring was diſcovered in the centre of it. The ring had been loſt 15 years ago, by a lady who lived on the premiſes, to whom it was now fortunately reſtored

A great number of ſhip owners and merchants, in this and the adjoining counties, are ſo uneaſy at a late deciſion of the court of King's Bench, which renders them reſponſible for the loſs or damage of goods committed to their care, that, after different meetings on the buſineſs, they have agreed to petition the legiſlature for a new law to releaſe them from ſuch obligation.

Married.]—At Guiſeley, the rev R. Hammerton, of Hipperholm, to Miſs Harrop, of Holmfirth. Mr G. Jackſon, of ——, near Rippon, to Miſs L. Lumley, of Oſgoodby. The rev. T. H. Fowle, M. A. of North Otterington, to Miſs Tanfield, of Carthorp, near Rippon. At Thorn, by the rev. J. Dixon, Mr. M. Pilley, of Lincoln, to Miſs A. Staniland. At Methley, near Leeds, by the rev. J. Bailey, Mr. R. D. Aſkam, of Knottingley, to Miſs Nalſon. At Wakefield, by the rev. Dr. Bacon, F. Maude, eſq. of Gray's Inn, London, to Miſs Nettleton. At Hutton-Roof, by the rev. M. Sedgwick, of Manſergh, Mr. J. Smith, of Hale, near Kendal, to Miſs Slater. Dr. Miller, organiſt, of Doncaſter, to Miſs Lloy, of Tuxford. Mr. Walſh, of Tickhill, ſurgeon, to Miſs Outwith, of Harworth, near Everton.

Died.] At York, aged 79, Mr. J. Threakſton, coroner of the county. Mrs. Hardiſty. Mr. J. Tate. In the Caſtle, John Wilkinſon, a Quaker, who, with ſeven others, was committed to that priſon upwards of twelve months ago, under an exchequer proceſs, for refuſing to pay tythes. The proſecution was inſtituted at the ſuit of the rev. G. Markham, vicar of Carlton, (W. R.) and who poſſeſſes, excluſive of that preferment, a rich benefice in Cheſhire. It was partly with a view to the relief of theſe unfortunate ſufferers that the benevolent ADAIR has preferred his bill, now pending in parliament; and we cheriſh the honeſt hope that the ſurvivors may yet live to profit by his philanthropy. Aged 53, Mr. W. Hodgſon, a gentleman well known for his exploits on the turf. Mrs. Johnſon. Aged 56, Mrs. Wrangham. At Scarborough, the rev. C. Burgh. Mr. R. Wilſon. At Scalby, near Scarborough, aged 84, Mr. T. Craven. Mr. P. Mackintoſh. At Leeds, Mr. B. Randall. Mrs. Hotham. Mr. Reed, acting governor of the Infirmary, a ſtation for which he was peculiarly qualified, by that zeal for the public good, and that warmth of ſocial affection, which formed ſo leading a trait in his character. Mr. S. Whalley. Ann Driver, mother, grand-mother, and great grandmother to 108 children, of whom 92 are now living. Mrs. Ellis. Mrs. Hodgſon. Mr. Crooks, ſchoolmaſter. Mrs. Harriſon. Mrs. Aſquith. Mr. Goodrick. Mrs B. Benſon, of Armley, near Leeds. Aged 61, Mr. Z. Wilkinſon, of Oſmondthorp, near ditto.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Newton. Mr. S. Bramhall. Mr. J. Woodcock. Miſs Wilkinſon. Miſs Hedley. Mr. Pheazant.

At Hull, Mrs. Wilde, wife of capt. W. who in the ſhort ſpace of one month has had to lament the loſs of a father, a wife, and a child. Aged 27, Mr. W. Temple, printer.—To thoſe who can appreciate MERIT, by genuine *worth of character*, and not by thoſe tinſel diſtinctions which glitter only in the imaginations of little minds, it is ſufficient to ſay, that Mr. T. was a moſt valuable member of ſociety, and one whoſe conſtant ſtudy and endeavour it was to bleſs and meliorate the circle in which he moved. Mrs. Lee.

At Doncaſter, Mr Oldfield. Mr. Arnold. At Stokeſley, Mrs. Romans. At Lowrow, (N. R.) aged 73, J Parke, eſq. a gentleman very charitable to the neighbouring poor, and deſervedly eſteemed for the ſtrict honour and punctuality which uniformly marked his dealings. At Givendale, aged 56, Mrs. Singleton. At Poppleton, aged 21, Mr. A. Fothergill. At Bedale, the rev. R. Clarke, rector of the living, worth 1400l. per annum. At Norton, near Malton, Mrs. Taylor. At Kiveton Hall, the ſeat of the duke of Leeds, aged 70, Mrs. M. Milner, houſekeeper in the family upwards of 50 years. Near Beverley, R. Jefferſon, who from eccentricity of character, was generally known by the nick-name of "Bobbera of Moleſworth." Sixty guineas were found concealed in the floor, at the foot of his bed, which he had bequeathed to a young woman who attended him, and who went by the name of "Bobbera's wench." At Beverley, aged 55, Mr. W. Staveley. Mr. P. Harriſon, of Killing-Hall, near Ripley. At Plumpton, near Wetherby, aged 53, Mr. J. Cullingworth; he ſpent his life in ſtrict conformity to *religious* as well as moral duties, and poſſeſſed a number of amiable qualities in a more than common degree. At Brighouſe, Mr. W. Crolley, engineer to the Rochdale Canal. At Kirby Lonſdale, Mr. E. Batty. Mr. B. Milnthorp, of Arthington, near Otley.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Smallpage. Mrs. A. Brookes. At Whalley, aged 65, Mr. Iſherwood; alſo, a few days afterwards, aged 62, Mrs. I. Mr. J. Duſton, of Bradford.

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[The late T. Hutchinſon, of Harrowgate, M.D. F.A.S. was an uſeful man in the line of his profeſſion. He had, in the courſe of many years' experience, made a number of acute obſervations on the nature and efficacy of the Harrowgate waters; ſo that his loſs will be ſeverely felt by thoſe who are obliged to have recourſe to the Spa. In other reſpects, he was a man of taſte and literature; had made an extenſive collection of ſpecimens of natural hiſtory, and poſſeſſed a well-furniſhed muſeum, which was ever open to the inſpection of the virtuoſo and antiquary.]

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Works of conſiderable importance have been commenced, and are carrying on, for improving the out-fall of the river Welland, and for more effectually draining the fenny grounds contiguous. The ſum of 10,000l. has been already collected for this purpoſe.

The late annual ball at Lincoln, inſtituted for the encouragement of ſtuffs, &c. of the Lincolnſhire manufactory, was more numerouſly attended than even that of the year preceding.

Married.]—Mr. E. C. Holgate, of Thornton Curtis, to Miſs D. Anſell, daughter of J. Anſell, eſq.

Died.]—At Lincoln, aged 100, Widow Robſon. Aged 41, Mr. W. Bingham. At Stamford, Mrs. Clipſham. Aged 24, at Burleigh Houſe, near ditto, after lying-in, to the inexpreſſible ſurpriſe and concern of all acquainted with her, the right hon. the counteſs of Exeter. At Gainſboro', aged 84, of a mortification in his hand, in conſequence of the burſting of a gun, Mr. R. Otter. Mrs. Chapman, of Holbeach. Mrs. Gill, of Pinchbeck.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The magiſtrates of Nottingham have lately offered a reward of five guineas on detecting and convicting any perſon who ſhall be found bringing counterfeit copper coin into the town.

The diſſentions which for a great number of years paſt have agitated the borough of Eaſt Retford, have at length terminated, in conſequence of a late deciſion of the Court of King's Bench, that *all bye laws ſhall be ipſo facto invalid which take upon them to enact matters which* CONTRADICT OR OPPOSE THE CHARTER.

At a late election of common-council-men, for Nottingham, it was agreed upon by the candidates on both ſides, very much to their honour, that the abuſe of giving money, &c. as practiſed on former occaſions, ſhould be wholly relinquiſhed.

Died.]—At Nottingham, aged 63, Mr. T. Hanby, a methodiſt itinerant preacher. He had travelled upwards of 40 years in this religious connection, and had undergone in former years many hardſhips and perſecutions which he ſuſtained with extraordinary meekneſs of temper. His life was diſtinguiſhed by ſingular purity, and he preached three times on the Sunday which preceded his deceaſe. His laſt words were thoſe of the Apoſtle, "I have fought the good fight; I have finiſhed my courſe; I have kept the faith," &c. Aged 84, Mr. Movetty. Mr. L. Jackſon. The rev. J. Bigſby, rector of St. Peter's. At Caddington, Mrs. Aſhwell. At Newark, aged 74, Mrs. Newham. At Mansfield, aged 17, Mr. G. Bilſborough. At Halloughton, aged 77, Mrs. Stuttevant.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At Derby, aged 59, Mrs. Ward. Aged 76, Mr. Rowland. Aged 92, Mr. B. Granger, ſteward of the corporation of Derby. Aged 48, Mr. T. Smith. Aged 61, Mrs. Beard. J. Barker, eſq. of Edenſor. Mrs. A. Wilmot, of Spondon. Mr. J. Harper, of Etwall. Aged 40, T. P. Bonnel, eſq. of Duffield. At Aſhborne, Mrs. Frith.

CHESHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. W. Leigh, jun. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Okill, of Durton-Hall.

Died.]—At Cheſter, Mr. Howell. Mrs. Sproſton. Mr. W. Macready. Mr. Hawkins. Mrs. Nicholſon, of Stockport. At Knutsford, aged 79, Mrs. Wright. Mr. S. Saliſbury, of Tranmore. Mr. W. Higginſon, of Tarvin. Near Congleton, aged 100, M. Wright, yeoman. He was, to the laſt, an entertaining and lively companion, and poſſeſſed, in a moſt extraordinary degree, the uſe of his mental and other faculties.

SHROPSHIRE.

Lately were diſcovered, at Cadwgan Houſe, near Wrexham, four ſuits of iron armour, and the ſkeleton of a very large horſe, depoſited in a dry ſandy ſoil, in the ſide of an artificial mount, within the ancient mural extent of the Caſtelline incloſure. One of the caſques, or helmets, differs from the reſt, and bears a ſtriking reſemblance to the iron bonnet of Bulkley, on the tomb at Beaumaris. The armour was complete, in head-piece, gorgets, or ſafe-guards for the neck, an iron apron in front, with a cuiraſs for the back, annexed to the apron by hinges. The ſuits were evidently knightly, the hooks and hinges being extremely compact, and well executed. The poſition of the horſe's head was ſingular, being placed on the coats of mail.—Cadwgan Houſe ſtands on an elevation, on the terrace of Offa's Dyke, is a very ancient edifice, and was once ennobled by the reſidence of a ſucceſſion of Welch chieftains.

A corn and flour warehouſe has been lately eſtabliſhed by the inhabitants of Shrewſbury, where corn is retailed by ſingle ſtrikes, and flour in pecks, for the accommodation of poor families.

Married.]—At Pitchford, by the rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. P. Williams to Miſs E. Swift. At Albrighton, by the rev. Mr. Lloyd H. L. Galabin, eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Crump.

Died.]—At Shrewſbury, Mr. Dyas. Aged 82, Mrs. Teece. Aged 71, Mr. J. Watkis, remarkable for the peculiar ſimplicity of his manners, and the integrity of his life. Mr. Baſnett. Mrs. Botevyle. Aged 87, J. Powell, eſq.

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eſq. of Worthen. Mr. Fowler, comedian; his body was taken out of the Severn, at Shrewſbury. He had trod the ſtage in the companies of Whitley, Miller, and Mihill, for upwards of 30 years. The approach of old age, for which he had made no proviſion, is thought to have deranged his faculties, and to have produced this cataſtrophe. He was not conſidered as a firſt-rate actor, but bore the character of an honeſt worthy man.—B. Williams, eſq. of Eaton. Aged 82, Mr. T. Morral, of Whitchurch, Aged 89, Mrs. Faulknor. Aged 92, Mrs. Lightfoot. Miſs Broome, of Onſlow. At Hopeſay, the rev. C Tucker, 40 years rector of the pariſh; he was profoundly learned, and bore a high character for juſtice and integrity. At Waters Upton, Mrs. Beech. Mrs. Smith, of Bridgnorth. At Worfield, aged 78, Mr. T. Bennet, pariſh clerk; of ſeven vicars that have lived there ſince the reformation, it is ſingular that Mr. B. has ſerved under four of them. Near Elleſmere, Mrs. A. Maſon.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Grand Trunk Canal Company have agreed to widen their canal, ſo as to admit the navigation of river boats, in that part of the line which extends from Fradley Heath to the tunnel at Hare Caſtle.

The magiſtrates of this county, at the laſt quarter ſeſſions at Stafford, publiſhed a number of ſalutary regulations, with a view to prevent and ſuppreſs drunkenneſs.

Married.]—At Litchfield, after a courtſhip of thirty years, A. Newton, eſq. to Miſs S. Nott. At Newcaſtle under Line, Mr. Haywood, aged 70, to Mrs. Bennet, aged 75. This is the *fourth time* that this bleſt couple have offered their mutual vows at the altar of Hymen.

Died.]—At Blythfield, the hon. Miſs Bagot, daughter of lord B.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A number of LADIES of Leiceſter have formed themſelves into a ſociety, for the purpoſe of adminiſtering relief to *deſtitute female emigrants*; objects really deſerving of compaſſion and charity. The ladies of Hinckley have followed this praiſe-worthy example.

The Leiceſter Agricultural Society have offered, for the enſuing year, a premium of 10 guineas, for clearing effectually and economically a ſtated quantity of land from ant-hills. Ditto for the moſt ſatisfactory information relative to diſpoſing advantageouſly of the ſoil of ſuch ant-hills. Ditto for the beſt eſtimate of the comparative advantages between horned cattle and horſes in plowing, drawing, &c. and other prizes, of 5, 3, and 2 guineas value, for the beſt management of cattle, teams, &c. They have alſo adjudged a number of premiums, of 4, 3, and 2 guineas each, to different claimants; one for a faithful ſervitude of 40 *years' duration!*

Married.—A. Caldecott, eſq. of Stretton Hall, to Miſs Marriott, of Cottiſback.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Harris. Aged 68, Mrs. Valentine. Aged 69, Mr. J. Lewin, mace-bearer to the corporation, an office which he diſcharged with credit to himſelf, and advantage to the corporation. For ſome years of late before his death he had been incapacitated in ſome meaſure from fulfilling the duties of his function; the ſalary, however, was generouſly paid him. Mrs. Cotchett. Mrs. Guttridge. Mrs. Alſop. Mr. W. Eames.

At Keyworth, aged 93, Mrs. Hardy, many years a governeſs to a boarding-ſchool of young ladies. At Melton Mowbray, aged 25, Mrs. Wainer. Miſs Gibbons, endeared to her acquaintance by the engaging ſuavity of her manners. At Caſtle Donnington, Mr. Widowſon. At Loughboro', Mrs. Kirkland, relict of the late Mr. K. formerly bailiff of the corporation of Leiceſter. Mr. Scamp, of Belgrave.

At Lutterworth, aged 80, Mr. Higgs. Aged 76, Mrs. Murphy. At Market Harboro', Mrs. M Major. Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. A. of Leiceſter, and youngeſt daughter of T. Filher, eſq of Caſtle Donnington, eminently pious in her life, attentive to every ſocial duty, and remarkably affectionate and courteous. Often has ſhe made the heart of the widow and orphan to rejoice.

RUTLAND.

Died.]—The rev. Mr. Robinſon, of Glaſton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The corporation of Cambridge have tendered gratuitouſly to the heirs of the late Sir George Downing, bart. their option of two grants or parcels of land, whereon the new DOWNING COLLEGE is to be erected. The latter is an extenſive piece of ground, comprehending 15 acres of land, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of the town, beyond Emmanuel College; the other is contiguous to the Caſtle, at the north-end of the town.

Died.] At March, Iſle of Ely, aged 103, Widow Griffiths. At Linton, aged 89, Mr. T. Talbot, attorney. Aged 96, Mr. R. Taylor, of Hiſton. Mr. T. Page, of Ely.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The barracks, with their extenſive appendages, which are now erecting at Yaxley, (in the form of an oblong ſquare,) cover about 40 acres of ground, and will be fully adequate to the reception of a body of 6000 men.

Died.]—At Huntingdon, Mr. W. Stephenſon, clerk of the peace for the county: an excellent boon companion. The rev. T. Stafford, rector of Hemington Abbot, and of Upton cum Coppingford, and juſtice of peace. Mr. Baſs, of Kamſay.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Some conſiderable eſtates have been bequeathed, by the late Sir Edward Nicols, bart. to be diſpoſed of in benefactions to clergymen, incumbents on ſmall livings, ſituated only within the county.

Married.]—W. King, eſq. of Merton, Lincoln, to Miſs Hopkins, of Peterboro'. W. Lucas, eſq. of Kimcote, to Miſs E. Clark, of Swinford, Leiceſter. Mr. T. Ilett, of Kington,

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ton, Warwick, to Miſs Crump, of Brackley. At Polebrook, near Oundle, the rev. T Thompſon, to Miſs Seward. H. Boulton, eſq. of Cottingham, to Miſs Iſaac, of Stamford Baron.

Died.]—At Oundle, aged 76, Mr. J. Selby. Aged 66, Mr. T. Sanderſon, of Maxey. At Mears-Aſhby, aged 54, Mr. F. Walker. Aged 70, the rev. E. Owen, rector of Southwick, near Oundle. Aged 70, Mrs Wroot, of Thorney Fen. At Chatſon, near Caſtle Aſhby, Mr. Green. A cottager, near Mr. G's houſe, having been miſſing for ten days, was diſcovered lying dead on his bed; Mr. G. being the firſt who entered the chamber, imbibed the putrid effluvia, was inſtantly taken ill, and died in the ſpace of ten days. At Peterboro', C.W. Reynolds, e. lieut. in the 1ſt diviſion of Marines.

WARWICKSHIRE

Married.]—Mr. J. Profitt, of Aldridge, to Miſs Blower, of Birmingham. At Birmingham, Mr. R. Court, of Stourbridge, to Miſs Church, of Cirenceſter.

Died.]—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Harriſon. Aged 79, the rev. S. Blyth, for near 50 years miniſter to a diſſenting congregation. Mr. F. Meacham. Aged 66, the rev. T. Price, M.A. rector of Caldecote, and maſter of King Edward's free Grammar School, in Birmingham; a clergyman diſtinguiſhed for the moderation of his ſentiments, and his profound and critical learning. He was, in brief, learned without pedantry, and devout without bigotry. Mrs. J. Moſely. Mrs. Greatrex. Mr. T. Morgan. Mrs. R. Tindall. Mrs. Anderton. Mr. W. Pearce. Mr. Bolus.

At Warwick, Mrs. E. Cockbill. At Auſtrey, Mr. G. Simms. Miſs E. Pargetter, of Cradley. At W. Broomwich, Mr. B. Brett. At Duddeſton Farm, near Birmingham, Mrs. Wilſon. Mr. W. Bradſhaw, of Prior's Martin. Mr. A. Gravenor, of Coventry. At Middleton, Mrs. Sadler. At Tividale, Mrs. M. Cox.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—At Fakenham, Mr. J. Eades, aged 56, to Mrs. Trier, aged 98. Wonderful to tell, the old lady ſettled her eſtate on the children ſhe ſtill expects to have by her preſent huſband. The rev. G. Shelton, vicar of Cleeve Prior, to Miſs M. Stevenſon.

Died.]—At Worceſter, Mr. T. Hurdley. Mr. Perrins. Mrs. E. Sterry. Mrs. E. Done. Mr. E. Andrews. Mrs. Hodges. Mr. J. Maurice. Mrs. Shipley, of Broomſgrove. Mrs. Dougla, of Salwarp. Mrs. Worthington, of Stourport. At Alceſter, Mr. J. Ford, a Quaker. At Little Malvern, the rev. Mr. Williams. Mr. F. Lightband, of Holt. Mrs. Higgs, of Hartlebury.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—At Bromyard, J. H. Jones, eſq. to Mrs. Freeman.

Died.]—At Hereford, Mr. W. Thackwray. Aged 34, Mrs. Williams. Aged 98, Mrs. Price, long eminent for the benevolence of her diſpoſition, and her practice of Chriſtian piety. Aged 95, Mrs. Trehearn. Near Hereford, Mrs. Morgan, and Mrs. Yeates. At Brockmanton, G. Dale, eſq. At Kington, Mrs. Hare. At Llangarren, aged 105, M. Davies, widow. She could read the ſmalleſt print without ſpectacles, till within a few weeks before her death; and enjoyed a cheerful old age in the uſe of all her faculties. At Hentland, Mrs. M. Bennet, a kind benefactreſs to the indigent. At Much-Marcle, Mrs. M. Chambers. At Leominſter, aged 82, Mrs. E. Thomas, and Mrs. Vale. Mrs. Pritchard, of Bartaſtree-Court. Mrs. Gregory, of the Bog-Mines.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The Monmouthſhire Agricultural Society, at their laſt meeting, at Uſk, offered premiums, of two guineas each, to any man or woman who ſhall ſhear the greateſt number of ſheep in the neateſt manner, at the next ſhearing ſeaſon; alſo of one guinea each, for the ſecond beſt performance of ditto; and half-a-guinea for the third beſt. They alſo awarded a premium of ſix guineas to a claimant for the beſt crop of potatoes hoed and kept clean, five guineas for the ſecond beſt ditto, and three for the third.

Died.]—At Monmouth, Mrs. Tanner. L. Edwards, eſq. of Talgarth.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. E. Shepherd, of Uley, Glouceſter, to Miſs Durke, of Breedon, Worceſter.

Died.]—At Cirenceſter, Mrs. A. Webb. Miſs E. Aldridge, of Stroud. At Glouceſter, Mr. G. Gibbs. Mrs. Saunders.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—The rev. H. Geary, chaplain of of Chriſt Church, Oxon, to Miſs Watſon, of Sandford.

Died.]—At Oxford, Mrs. S. Smith. At Newington Houſe, Mrs. John White, of Soho-ſquare, London. At Woodſtock, Mr. T. Morris, well known in that diſtrict as a fox-hunting ſportſman. Mr. W. Baylis, of Henley. At Abingdon, Mr. Powell. At Bampton, Mrs. M. Fox, a dutiful wife, a tender parent, and a kind neighbour. Mrs. Dolley, of Coggs. Mrs. M. Hearn, found dead through the inclemency of the weather, near Oxford. Mrs. Allen, of Hendred.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.]—C. Thompſon, eſq. of Round Copſe, to Miſs A. Smith, daughter of M. S. eſq. Major, of the Tower of London.

Died.]—Mrs. S. Hurſt, of Newton Bloſſomville.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

A very great number of weekly allowances which the late Mr. Whitbread had paid for many years before his death, to poor aged perſons at Bedford, and the adjoining villages, are generouſly continued by his ſon, the preſent Mr. Whitbread.

Died.]—At Bedfordſhire, Mr. W. Langley. Mr. E. Deverell, of Leighton Buzzard.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.—At Sawbridgeworth, aged 80, the hon. Mrs. Boſcawen, ſiſter-in-law to the late gallant admiral B.

ESSEX.

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ESSEX.

Died.]—W. Deane, sen. mayor-elect of Harwich. At Colchester, Capt. Perkin, adjutant to the North Yorkshire Militia. Mr. Bullock, surgeon, of Chelmsford. Mrs. Hedgley, of Abridge. Mrs. Brooks, of Boreham. Mr. J. Philpot, of Galley-wood Common. At Cooperfall, J. Cheveley, esq. barrister, and justice of peace. This singular character exceeded in various instances of parsimony, the late J. Elwes, esq. Aged 20, of a paralytic fit, Miss F. White, of Great Saling.

NORFOLK.

The holding of the Lent assizes is to be removed from Thetford, which lies in a corner of the county, to Norwich.

Died.] — At Norwich, Mrs. S. King. Mrs. C. Hogan. Mr. W. Yallop, Clerk of the Market. Mrs. Southern. Mr. C. Fearman, father of the Common Council. Mrs Wilcocks. Mrs. Bokenham. Mrs. R. Harmer. Mr. Dye. Mrs. E. Brewster; in whose character, integrity and benevolence were prominent traits. Mrs. Havers. Mr. S. Brigs, the last surviving members of a society of Herbalists, who laudably passed many of their leisure hours in the study and gathering of plants, and were the first to cultivate and propagate the Rhubarb-plant in this country, which they effected so successfully, as to rival, in colour, flavour, and medicinal virtues, the roots of the Russia and Turkey kind. Aged 78, Mr. P. Holt, the Dean's verger. Mr. Bevis. Aged 71, J. Hardy, gent. Mrs. King. At Wymondham, Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Forster. At Yarmouth, Mr. E. Crane, Mr. G. Hurry, merchant, and Mr. J. Symonds, jun. At Swaffham, Mrs Fuller. At East Dereham, Mrs. M. Unwin. Mrs. Carter, of Hardingham. At Attleborough, Mrs. P. Cockell, and Mrs. M. Grubb. Mr. C. Poppey, of Cotessey. At Lynne, Mr. R. Newman. At Diss, Mrs. Brown. On Allhallows Plain, Mr. R. Wright, who submitted, with meek passive fortitude, to adverse circumstances; he was diligent in business, and ever evinced a disposition to relieve the afflicted and poor, as far as his situation and circumstances enabled him. At Bingham, Mrs. England. At Weston, Mr. Man. At Burnham Thorp, Mr. N. Howard. Mr. P. Ransom, of Swanton Morley. Miss Cole, of Thetford, Mrs. Riches, of Stoke Holy Cross. Mr. S. Bennet, of Harleston. Mr. P. Bloy, of Walsingham. Mrs. S. M. Iveson, of Hingham. M. Martin, esq. of Newton. Mrs. Glover, of Sedgeford. Rev. T. Howes, M.A. rector of Fritton.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] The rev. R. Dreyer, LL.B. rector of Wroughton, Bucks, to Miss Bonhote, of Bungay.

Died.] Mrs. Plumer, of Dalham. Mr. G. Turner, of Creeting St. Peter's. Miss H. Syer, of Brettenham. Mrs. Goldsmith, of Fornham All Saints. At Bury, aged 104, A. Prigg, widow. Mrs. E. Spark. Mrs. Twist, of Icklingham. Mrs. E. Drury, wife of the rev. G. D. rector of Whitton. Mrs. M. Curtis, of Lowestoft. At Ipswich, Mr. R. Clark. Mrs. Bantoft. Mr. E. Kerridge, late of Stutton Hall, near Ipswich. At Haddenham, aged 24, Mr. W. Gotherd. He was found frozen to death in the morning, after having been skaiting the day before, and having parted with his companions in good health and spirits. The rev. R. Nunn, rector of Hepworth and Hemmingston. Mrs. Winn, of Bury.

SUSSEX.

In the extensive new barracks lately erected at Horsham, the beds are placed in nitches, resembling brewing coolers, in two tiers, one above the other, on each side of the room. The fire-places are made of cast-iron, and the furnaces for boiling are on a new and curious construction, conformable to the plan of count Rumford, and are at once commodious, economical, and safe.

It is in contemplation to erect and establish at Lewes, a county infirmary and dispensary, which shall be capable of receiving and accommodating at least 50 patients constantly.

The herring-fishery on this coast has been productive, in an unparalleled degree, during the whole season; affording a very seasonable relief to a great number of indigent families.

The subscriptions to the Sussex Society, lately set on foot for an annual exhibition of bulls, heifers, and South Down sheep, have been of late considerably augmented, and the society meets with general encouragement.

It is in contemplation to improve the road from Brighton to London, by making a partial new road, of 20 miles in length, which will avoid the fatiguing hills of Ryegate and Clayton.

A plan of the new Sussex Infirmary and Dispensary lately submitted to a meeting of gentlemen, &c. at Lewes, having been approved of, measures are now taking to procure subscriptions, &c. throughout the county, for building or hiring a competent house, and for drawing up suitable regulations, &c. for effecting the purpose of the charity.

Died.] At Ditchling, Mr. Fildwick, schoolmaster. At Shoreham, Mr. J. Roberts. — Gollum, esq. of Walburton, near Arundel. At Horsham, Mr. E. Lee. At Sllerfield-Place, Lady Sheffield.

KENT.

The works for the improvement of the fortifications at Sheerness are rapidly proceeding. A large tract of marshy ground has been lately inclosed for this purpose. The powder magazine is also to be removed to the Isle of Grain, and store and rope-houses are to be erected on the ground where the old ships stand.

The Kent Agricultural Society have offered premiums, of two guineas and one guinea each, to servants of both sexes, who shall have lived five years in husbandmen's families; two guineas each to labourers who shall have lived in ditto five years, and the same to cottagers who shall have reared six children by honest industry; also five guineas to the person who shall produce the best *turn-wrist* plough, so constructed

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ed as to be fit for general uſe; alſo four guineas for the beſt cart ſtallion kept for covering in the county, and two guineas for the ſecond beſt ditto; alſo four guineas for the beſt bull kept in Kent, and two guineas for the ſecond beſt; alſo two guineas to any labourer in huſbandry who ſhall have had in his poſſeſſion five *living* ſtocks of bees, for five months prior to a time mentioned; one guinea and a half for the ſecond in number, and one guinea for the third ditto; alſo four guineas for the exhibition of the beſt Romney-Marſh ram, and two ditto for the ſecond beſt; and, laſtly, two guineas for an exhibition of the beſt fleece of wool of a Romney-Marſh ram, grown in Kent, of a ſtipulated quality and quantity.

Married.]—D. Walker, eſq. ſenior captain in the 60th regiment, to Miſs Ryan, of Hales Place, near Canterbury. Rev. H. Roper, rector of Charlton, to Miſs Chamberlayne.

Died.]—At Canterbury, Miſs Starr. Mr. J. Underdown. Mr. H. S. Brown. S. Johnſon, gent. Mr. W. Harnden, of Bredgar. Rev. P. Cromp, chairman of the quarter ſeſſions of the weſtern diviſion of the county. At Hythe, Mr. W. Maxted. At Bobbing, Mrs. Goord. At Milton, next Sittingborn, Mrs. Adams. At Whitſtable, Mr. J. Thorp, of the company of Dredgers. At Birchington, Mrs. S. Neam. Mrs. Rigden, of Lenham. At Smeeth, Mr. W. Elliott. J. L. Blackman, eſq. of Farnborough. At Bromley, Mr. R. Booth. Mr. W. Coleman, ſchoolmaſter, at Deal. At Hoath, Mr. W. Goldfinch. At Romden Ⓒ. Otway, eſq. At Weſt Wickham, P. Shepherd, eſq. H. K. Bradford, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at Sandwich. At Dover, Mrs. Partridge, and Mr. R. Bradley. Mr. T. Powell, of Deal, who, from affluent circumſtances in life, by a ſudden reverſe of fortune, was plunged into a ſtate hardly above mediocrity; after which, his fortitude being unequal to the ſhock, "he pin'd in thought," and gradually declined in health. Mr. M. Comport, ſen. of Cooling Caſtle.

HAMPSHIRE.

The company of the Portſmouth and Portſea fiſhery (although a recent inſtitution) is actively ſupported by a great number of the inhabitants, and promiſes to enſure, ultimately, conſiderable ſucceſs.

The ſhell of the king's houſe, at Wincheſter, built by order of Charles II, and originally deſtined for an occaſional royal reſidence, has lately been repaired and fitted up, for the purpoſe of being converted into barracks.

At Boldre, near Lymington, a new poor-houſe has been lately erected, in which the ignorant are inſtructed, and many of the abandoned have been reclaimed. The children are trained up to induſtry and virtue, and are catechiſed, at ſtated periods, when the old people regularly attend.

Three hundred orphans or helpleſs children have been brought up to uſeful trades, &c. by the charitable ſociety of Aliens, at Wincheſter, ſince their firſt inſtitution.

A new lodge for the fraternity of Freemaſons was lately opened at Wincheſter.

To the diſgrace of humanity and Britiſh juriſprudence, the ſavage practice of bull-baiting was lately announced, by the TOWN CRIER, in the ſtreets of Wincheſter!!!

Died.] — At Southampton, Mr. Balfour. Mr. J. Briſſault, jun. a corporal in the Weſt Yorkſhire militia, ſo well beloved and ſo much reſpected, that a very unuſual honour was paid to his memory; all the privates of the regiment, and all the commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, attending the corpſe, in funeral proceſſion, to the grave. At Wincheſter, Mrs. Dennis. At Portſmouth, Mrs. Collins, and Mr. C. W. Bedford, firſt clerk of the cheque at the victualling office. At Portſea, the rev. J. Pennington, of St. Peter's chapel, after a laborious life ſpent in the ſervice of the church, yet not privileged to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate.* At Botley Grange, the lady of E. Morris, eſq. Mrs. E. Demery, of Hartford Bridge. Mrs. Shephard, of Lymington. At Itchenſery, Mrs. Hatton. P. Ewer, eſq of Burſledon. At Newport, Iſle of Wight, aged 20, Miſs Chapple; and at Yarmouth, ditto, aged 84, Mr. H. Deveniſh, who had lived on Thorley farm upwards of half a century, and acquired a handſome fortune by ſucceſsful induſtry.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.]—The rev. J. Bradford, maſter of Oakham School, Rutland, to Miſs Angel, of Reading.

Died.]—At Brixton Hill, aged 77, Mrs. Jackſon. Mrs. Hopkins, of Cholſey. Mr. J. Treacher, of Hurley. At Reading, Mrs. Symonds. Mrs. Vines. Mr. Davies, miniſter of a Baptiſt congregation upwards of 30 years. The hon. and rev. W. Cadogan, vicar of St. Giles's, Reading. Mr. J. Couſins, of Speen.

WILTSHIRE.

The late Chriſtmas feſtivities at Fonthill, the ſeat of Mr. Beckford, were celebrated with an hoſpitality that would have done no diſcredit to the noble ſpirit of our moſt magnificent ancient Engliſh barons. The fore part of the day was devoted to rural ſports and exerciſes, as wreſtling, running, playing at ſingle ſtick, &c. and prizes were awarded to the moſt ſucceſsful performers. On the lawn before the houſe, commodious booths were erected, for the accommodation of all the poor of the two Fonthills, Hindon, and ſeveral adjoining pariſhes, amounting to ſeveral hundreds; two bonfires, and 11 fires were made in the area, at which an ox and 10 ſheep were roaſted whole. About 400 gentlemen, and other parties, tradeſmen and tenants of Mr. B. dined in the houſe. The number of ſpectators was about 10,000. Mr. B. cloſed the feſtivity by ordering 200 blankets, of the Salisbury manufacture, to be diſtributed among the neighbouring poor, with a load of fuel to each, &c.

On Jan. 3, part of that ſtupendous monument of antiquity, Stonehenge, was obſerved to fall, by ſome huſbandmen who were ploughing

EVENT

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near it; a remarkable concuſſion of ground was occaſioned by the circumſtance. Three of the five trilithons (or pairs of ſtones at the weſtern end, with their impoſts) of which the adytum of the ſtructure originally conſiſted, fell flat weſtward, levelling alſo, in their deſcent to the ground, a ſtone of the ſecond circle, that ſtood juſt in the line of their precipitation. The two other trilithons remain in their original poſition. One of the trilithons in the inner circle had long been obſerved to decline from its true perpendicular. The ſtones which fell were ſeven feet eight inches wide, three feet thick, and twenty and a half long, of which four feet and a half were always under-ground. On the top of theſe ſtones were ſemi-globular tenons, of eighteen inches diameter, made to fit mortices in a cap-ſtone, which is laid acroſs them; that ſtone is ſixteen feet in length, four feet nine inches in width, and three feet in thickneſs. From the lower end of the ſupporters being now expoſed to view, their prior depth in the ground is ſatisfactorily aſcertained, ſix feet. The deſtruction of any part of this grand oval is a circumſtance to be regretted, as it contained the moſt gigantic materials of the whole ſtructure. Repeated moiſture, and particularly the rapid thaw which ſucceeded the late deep ſnow, had, in all probability, ſapped the foundation. No account is upon record of the falling of the other parts; and, perhaps, previouſly to this tremendous downfall, no alteration in the ſtructure had taken place for the three laſt centuries. The impoſt, which is the ſmalleſt of the three ſtones, weighs about thirty tons; and does not appear to have received any injury by the fall.

Died.]—At Saliſbruy, Mrs. Green. Mr. W. Biſhop. Mr. J. Rogers. Mrs. A. M. Egerton. Mr. L. Chubb. Mr. T. Gibbons. Mr. W. Wewitzer, brother to Mr. W. of Drury-lane theatre. At Eaſt Knighton, Mr. E. Symonds, of Poole. At Marlborough, Mr. W. Coleman. At Ameſbury, Mrs. S. Hixon. Mrs. Simmons, of Alderbury. Miſs Lambert, of Boyton. At Trowbridge, Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Cottle. Mr. Norman. Mr. T. Greenland. J. Edwards, eſq. of Chalcot-houſe, juſtice of peace.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Lately, in the kitchen-garden of a gentleman at Gartmore, a number of carrots were pulled up, which weighed between four and five pounds each, excluſive of their green tops.

Mr. Palmer, Mayor of Bath, has publiſhed a ſecond letter on the ſubject of his propoſed ſubſcription for diſcharging the intereſt and principal of the late loan, and to aſſiſt government in a vigorous proſecution of the war.

The Bath and Weſt of England Agricultural Society have announced a number of premiums, to be diſtributed at their next annual meeting, for inventing any new manure or compoſt; for a more cheap and uſeful ſcarificator; for making the beſt cyder; exhibiting the beſt ſwine; conſtructing the moſt ſimple and uſeful dung-cart; a new threſhing machine, &c. They awarded, at their laſt meeting, ſeveral premiums, of the reſpective value of ten guineas, five, three, and one, for an exhibition of the beſt ram, and of the fineſt ram's fleece; for experiments on drilling on turnips, and potatoes; for long and faithful ſervitude, and bringing up children without the aid of a pariſh. The DUKE of BEDFORD obtained a prize of five guineas, for his exhibition of the fineſt fat ſheep.

A correſpondent of ROUTH's *Briſtol Journal* recommends, as a certain cure for the cancer or fly in turnips, to ſprinkle lime-water over the ground, as ſoon as it ſhall be prepared for the ſeed; alſo to ſteep the ſeed in old urine, and to ſprinkle the ground a ſecond time with lime-water as ſoon as the plant begins to appear above the ſurface.

Lately, at Briſtol, at the celebration of the anniverſary of the late Mr. Colſton's birth-day, the ſum of 5391. 18s. was collected by the *Dolphin*, *Anchor*, *Grateful* and *Merchant Venturers* ſocieties for that city, for the purpoſe of being diſtributed among neceſſitous families.

Married.]—At Briſtol, Mr. Witherington, to Miſs Maynard. Mr. J. Perry, to Mrs. Brown.

Died.]—At Briſtol, Mrs. Roberts. Mr. Stephens. Mrs. Banniſter. Mr. E. Hill. Mr. J. Pearce. Mrs. Johnſon. Mrs. Gooding. Miſs A. Scoopholme. At Bath, Major Gen. B. Eyres, in the ſervice of the India Company. Mr. Anelly. Miſs A. Monk, of Edmonton. Mrs. Halton. Mrs. Hannam. The Rev. E. Armſtrong, diſſenting miniſter, of engaging gentleneſs of manners, and benevolence of diſpoſition. Mrs. M. Iſted, Mr. W. Mayo. S. White eſq. J. Hamilton, eſq. from the Weſt Indies. Mrs. Page. Mr. Scudamore, Mr. A. Vickary, of Taunton Mr. Penny, of Tiverton. At Keynſham, Mrs. Gawen. At Stanton Drew, Mr. T. Coates. At Willington, Mrs. R. Lippencott. At Chew Magna mills, Mrs. Reed. At Jacob's Well, Mrs. Comiſh. At Axbridge, Mr. L. Weſt, attorney. At Hallowtrow, Mrs. Purnell. Mrs. Townley, of Norton. At Pill, Mr. G. Blackwell. At Dundry, Mr. Dyer. At Bedminſter, Mr. Bell. At Crewkherne, Mr. Clarke, ſurgeon, a ſkilful practitioner in the line of his profeſſion. At Shipton Mallet, Mr. E. Pullin. At the Hot Wells, C. Edwards, eſq. of London. At Belmont, Mrs. Curtis. At Long Sutton, Mr. J. Pill. At Puxton, Mrs. A. Bailey, whoſe hoſpitable doors were never ſhut againſt the deſtitute ſtranger. Aged 84, the Rev. C. Budge, of Chewſtoke. Rev. W. Barret, Rector of High-Ham. At Banwell, Mrs. Denmead. Miſs Brice, of French-Hay, a young lady of tranſcendant merit; her virtues and accompliſhments rendered her the delight and admiration of her friends and acquaintance; her life was one uninterrupted charm of goodneſs, condeſcenſion, and ſympathy; and in her laſt moments, it was difficult to aſcertain which ſhone the brighteſt, the triumph of her virtue, or the ſelf-abaſement of her humility.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.]—At Poole, Mrs. T. Weſt. At Warminſter, Mrs. E. Galpine. At Lyncombe, the

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Lady of major Cheſter, late of the 33d. reg. At Dorcheſter, Mrs. Hawkins. Mr. Drew At Pulham, the rev. J. Parſons, rector for upwards of 52 years. At Bridport, W. Sloane.

DEVONSHIRE.

The works on the culm-pits, in the pariſh of Taviſtock (recently diſcovered) are at length commenced, with the promiſe of great public and individual advantage. The culm already dug, proves to be of the beſt quality, and equal to that imported from Wales, either for the lime-burner or the maltſter.

An aſylum for lunatics on a charitable foundation, has been lately eſtabliſhed at Exeter. Upwards of 1600l. have been already ſubſcribed.

Lately, at Exeter, the workmen employed in digging a new vault in the cathedral, diſcovered, about two feet below the ſurface, covered with fine earth, a complete ſkeleton, put together with wires. On the occiput was this inſcription, neatly and deeply cut: *Opera & ſtudio Joh. Ritzeni & Godfr. Schlæri, Germanorum,* 1632.

Married.]—J. A. Wallinger, eſq. of the Eaſt Eſſex militia, to Miſs A. M. Gordon.

Died.]—At Exeter, Mr. J. Vigurs. Mr. W. Couſſom. Mr. Pickhard. Mrs. Symonds. Mr. Woolcombe. Mrs. Pulſon. Mr. J. Gifford. Mr. J. Rocket, of Honiton. At Bodmin, aged 100, Mrs. M. Chapman; till within a few days of her death, her memory was perfectly ſound, and her appetite, taſte, and ſmell, remarkably good; for the laſt 15 years, however, her eye-ſight had entirely failed her. At Dunſter, Mrs. M. Dodd, miſtreſs of a ladies' boarding ſchool for many years, with reputation. At Torr Abbey, the ſeat of G. Carr, eſq. aged 84, Edward Seagel, who had ſerved in the family 50 years, in the capacity of hind, with genuine honeſty and integrity. T. Carpenter, eſq. of Tavyton, near Taviſtock. At Kingſbridge, Mr. Wolreed. At Exmouth, Mrs. Elſon.

CORNWALL.

Died.] Aged 73, the rev. J. Lethbridge, of Launceſton. Mrs. Stevens, of St. Ive's.

SCOTLAND.

The North Britiſh Muſlins have driven the India do. out of the American market;—indeed, the demand there for Britiſh goods in general is greatly increaſing.

The river Clyde lately deſerted its courſe, above the celebrated fall of Corra, leaving the channel below, for above four hours, almoſt wholly dry. This is the fourth inſtance of the kind which has occurred in remembrance; it has not been traced, however, to any ſatisfactory cauſe. It is conjectured that the waters have found ſome ſubterraneous paſſage.

Died.]—The Hon. Ld. Dreghon, one of the judges of the Court of Seſſion.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JANUARY.

THE ſudden and extreme changes which have taken place in the weather of this month, have done ſome damage among the late-ſown WHEATS, that had not got ſufficient hold of the ground; but not ſo much, perhaps, as to be of ſerious moment. The prices of this article remain, on the whole, nearly ſtationary, or rather on the decline. What is extraordinary, is the great diſparity of prices between the Weſtern and Northern diſtricts. In ſome of the markets in Yorkſhire, the price is near two ſhillings a buſhel below that of ſome of the Wiltſhire markets. Both of them are manufacturing counties: but, in the former, oats (which are low) are the ſtaple food of the poor; while, in the latter, wheat is the main article of conſumption. Beſide, the markets of Bath and Briſtol are ſupplied chiefly from this quarter.—The average price of all England is 54s. 11d.

The preſent mild ſtate of the weather is ſingularly favourable to the BEAN culture, and we expect ſpeedily to hear of the DIBBLES being got to work in the Vale diſtricts.

The Price of WOOL is on the decline; owing to a check which has lately been experienced in the woollen Manufactures; but even under theſe circumſtances, we fear, the decreaſing number of aged ſheep will not prevent its future riſe: ſheep ſlaughtered at eighteen or twenty months old, afford little wool to the clothier, and that of an inferior quality.

SMITHFIELD MARKET has this ſeaſon been remarkably well ſupplied. The Norfolk and Suffolk ſupply, which is juſt commenced, promiſes to be very conſiderable. The conſumption continues, however, to be ſo great, that prices are ſtill on the advance, BEEF averaging 4s. and MUTTON 4s. 8d. per ſtone. The demand for Government continues to be from 500 to 700 head per week. In NEWGATE MARKET, Beef is ſold from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d. and Mutton from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d

The HOP MARKET is tolerably briſk.—Bags, Eaſt Kent, ſell from 80s. to 112s. Pockets, ditto, 100s. to 126s.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XIV.—For FEBRUARY, 1797.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, OLD LILLY, has very agreeably diſplayed his talent at prediction, and I doubt not, that the cloſe of the year will give him the credit of more accompliſhed prophecies, than ever could be exhibited by his name-ſake, with thoſe renowned ſeers, *Wing* and *Partridge*, to boot. I do not pretend to ſee farther than he into the general ſcene of human affairs; but there is one particular department which he has but ſlightly touched upon, in which I preſume to think myſelf qualified to make ſome addition to the hiſtory of the coming year. This is the ſtate of *literary occurrences* which are to take place during its courſe; and if you, ſir, will indulge me with a place in your next Magazine, I hope to convince your readers, that *Old Lilly* is not the only prophet in the preſent age, out of a mad-houſe. I ſhall imitate him in uttering my predictions with a clearneſs of language, that ſhall leave no doubt, after the event, whether they are really accompliſhed or not.

LITERARY PROPHECIES FOR 1797.

I diſcern in embryo three new tragedies, five comedies, and ſix muſical entertainments, for the London Theatres. The tragedies will be ſplendid, ſtately, and abundantly loyal—they will be praiſed in the papers till nobody goes to ſee them. The comedies will be partly ſentiment, partly farce; and two of them, at leaſt, by the efforts of the actors for whom they are written, will be preſerved from oblivion till the year 1798. The muſical pieces will certainly expire with the almanacs.

A new impoſition will be practiſed on the black-letter gentlemen with ſome ſucceſs; but the hero, this year, will not be Shakſpeare, nor will a ſix ſhilling book be written, after its detection, to prove that it ought to have been believed.

The controverſy about the talents of women, which you, Mr. Editor, after ſetting on foot, ſo cruelly left in the lurch, will give birth to two bulky volumes, from a female pen; which will, at leaſt, prove that lightneſs and vivacity are not, as has been ſuppoſed, characteriſtic of the writers of that ſex.

The Oxford Univerſity preſs will this year be chiefly employed in printing catechiſms for the uſe of French emigrants and their converts; yet ſome progreſs will be made in re-editing a German edition of a forgotten claſſic. N.B. Dr. Bradley's aſtronomical papers will *not* appear this year.

The alliance of church and ſtate, and the conſanguinity of *all* religions, will be ably ſupported by an eminent divine, in full proſpect of a ſeat on the epiſcopal bench.

The political world will be thrown into a ſtrange ferment towards the end of autumn, by an extraordinary publication of an extraordinary character, containing a renunciation of all former principles. I am ſorry that the delicate nature of the ſubject obliges me, in this inſtance, to adopt ſomewhat of the ambiguous language of other prophets.

The elegant preſs of Bulmer will, this year, ſend forth a Collection of *the Puerile Poetry of England*; wherein the popular compoſitions of "Hey my kitten, my kitten;" "Jack and Gill went up the hill;" "There were three crows they ſat on a ſtone;" and a variety of the like kind, will be carefully edited and illuſtrated with hiſtorical and critical notes, by a learned member of the Society of Antiquaries. Vignettes, head and tail pieces, and deſigns, by a lady of quality, as uſual.

Two Pindaric Odes, by a hackney coachman; a Collection of Sentimental Sonnets, by a waſher-woman; and an Epic Poem, in twenty books, by a prin-

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ter's devil; composed in types, instead of being committed to paper, will agreeably entertain the lovers of poetry.

An infallible method of cure for the yellow fever, which wants only a trial beyond the Atlantic to demonstrate its efficacy, will be communicated to the public by a young graduate from Scotland.

A new project of nutrition, by inhaling the gales of baker's, cheesemonger's, and cook's shops, will administer *food* to the pneumatic speculators.

I see this moment on the road from Edinburgh, two bulky MSS. one, an absolutely new Theory of the Human Understanding; the other, a Complete History of the Proceedings of one of the Provincial Synods ever since the Reformation; but whether any bookseller will be found to undertake their publication, my art does not positively inform me.

A novel, by a lady, will make some noise; in which the heroine begins by committing a rape, and ends with killing her man in a duel.

A Proposal for a Reform in Law-proceedings, published under the name of an eminent barrister, will greatly astonish the gentlemen of the long robe, and occasion much debate as to its authenticity, till a statute of lunacy taken out against the author will clear up the matter.

Lastly, Mr. Editor, I foresee the setting up of three new Magazines, furnished with all the meretricious baits and decorations that are calculated to draw in purchasers; but I do *not* see in any of them, a rival to the *Monthly Magazine*.

Your most obedient.

February 5, 1797. TIRESIAS, Jun.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The following humorous effusion, in imitation of the style of Dr. Johnson, fell from the pen of the HONOURABLE THOMAS ERSKINE, *about sixteen years since. It is supposed to have been written by the Doctor, who was then at Buxton, after coming out of the bath, and addressed to his friend, Mr. Boswell, in Scotland.*

FORTUNE often delights to exalt what nature has neglected, and that renown which cannot be claimed by intrinsic excellence, is often derived from accident. "The Rubicon was ennobled by the passage of Cæsar," and the bubbling up of a stream in the middle of a lime-quarry, has given celebrity to Buxton.

The waters, in which it is agreed no mineral properties reside, and which seem to have no better claim to superior heat than what is derived from comparing them with the almost Siberian atmosphere that surrounds them, are said, however, to possess a spirit, which, though too volatile and unknown to receive a name from the chemists of graver ages, have, in this fanciful æra, when macaroni philosophers hold flirtation with science, taken the lead of all the other elements, and those whose nerves have found no relief in change of sky, or variety, seek for a refuge here, in *fixed air*.

Amazing, indeed, is the avidity with which all ranks of mankind seek after that health, which they have voluntarily alienated to disease. Like methodists, who hope for salvation through faith without works, invalids come here in hopes to find in the well, that vigour they lost in the bowl; and to absorb in the bath, the moisture that evaporated at the ball, or in the stews.

For this purpose, they venture to this dreary spot, which contemplates, with envy, the highlands of Scotland; surrounded by barren mountains, beaten by storms almost perpetual — where scarce an inhabitant is to be seen, unless when the sun (whose appearance is justly considered as one of the wonders of the Peak) draws them out, from a curiosity natural to man, to wonder into what cavern the storm has retired. Yet this is summer; and if the winter holds its natural proportion, the inhabitants of the hall, who are not thirty yards from the well, must pass months without any communication with it. Yet here, the same folly which created disease, for the cure of which so much is suffered, obstructs the operation of the remedy from which so much is hoped. Animated by the appetite, which even the diluent powers of common water, assisted by the vibrations of exercise, and the collisive hilarity of reciprocal salutation, would give to a body obstructed by gluttony and rest; they devour, with delirious hunger, a farinaceous sponge*, with its interstices undulated in butter, which might smile with contempt at the peristaltic exertions of an elephant, and of which, the digestion would be no less an evil, than the obstruction: if

* Muffins.

obstructed,

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obſtructed, it convulſes the ſtomach with rancid exhalations; and if, by its gravity, it finds its way to the bowels, it tumefies them with flatulent paroxyſms: by its detention in both, it becomes acrimonious and mephytic; and, while its fumes ariſe and ſalute the brain with palſy, its *caput mortuum* deſcends, and lays the foundation of fiſtula. Very providentially, however, the evils of breakfaſt are not aggravated by the dinner. Dinner is rather a ceremony here, than a repaſt; and thoſe who are delicate and ſick acquire popularity, by diſſeminating among the multitude that food, which nothing but rude health, both of body and mind, could digeſt. When it is finiſhed, the chaplain calls upon the company to be thankful for what they have received; and the company, remembering they have breakfaſted, join in the thankſgiving.

The evils of the day are likewiſe happily alleviated by the early hour of going to bed; and, if ſleep forſakes the pillow, even fancy itſelf cannot charge it upon the ſupper.

There are, notwithſtanding, here, upwards of two hundred people, who, by talking continually of how much nature has left undone, and how little art has done for the place, increaſe the ſpleen they hope to cure at it; who ſpeak with rapture of the beauties and pleaſures of Matlock, which, though within their reach, they never go to; and who hoping, by the power of imagination, to convert a ſmoking cauldron into a cold bath, relax, and waſh to ſenſitive agony, thoſe fibres, which require the tenſion of the bow-ſtring, and the rigour of ſteel!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE extenſive circulation of your Magazine, and the popularity it has juſtly acquired, render it one of the moſt proper vehicles for conveying to the public, a plan which has been often in my contemplation, and which appears calculated to ſerve the intereſts of ſcience and literature, not leſs eſſentially than a more elaborate undertaking.

Previous to the happy invention of printing, it was impoſſible to acquire erudition otherwiſe, than through the medium of thoſe great academical inſtitutions, which certainly, ſince the revival of letters, have nobly contributed to the improvement of mankind. When books were ſcarcely to be procured, it was abſolutely neceſſary to attend to oral inſtruction. The domeſtic man, who could not enrol himſelf as a member of an univerſity, was placed out of the reach of improvement; the late ſtudent knew not how to cultivate his hitherto neglected faculties; and the female ſex were totally excluded. It has, however, been well remarked, that ſince that great diſcovery to which I allude, every bookſeller's ſhop is become an Univerſity in itſelf. There are few ſciences which may not be acquired from books, as well as from lectures; and the modern languages are as much the repoſitories of knowledge, as the ancient. There are, however, few advantages entirely free from inconveniencies, and thus the multiplicity of books is attended with a difficulty to the ſtudent, in the choice and ſelection. He who reſolves to ſtudy without the aid of a tutor, knows not where to begin; and the facility of acquiring knowledge, is leſſened by the danger of embracing error.

I have been, ſir, a ſelf-taught man myſelf, and I cannot but remember, with pain, the difficulties I have encountered, and the time I have loſt, for want of that information which a man of ſome reading might, with eaſe, have imparted. I have, therefore, long wiſhed for an opportunity of pointing out to young perſons, who may now be in the ſituation in which I then was, a few initiatory treatiſes, as guides, in the ſeveral walks of ſcience and literature, which may render their journey leſs fatiguing, and their courſe leſs devious than mine have been. This opportunity it is, ſir, in your power to afford me; and I flatter myſelf, you will not find it to your diſadvantage to appropriate a ſmall part of your Magazine, to an article which may be eventually of no inconſiderable uſe to the younger part of your readers—for, ſince time is one of the moſt valuable of our poſſeſſions, he who inſtructs us in the œconomy of that article, is a benefactor to mankind.

As I ſhall not addreſs myſelf to proficients in the ſeveral ſciences, it is not my intention to enter into any criticiſms on thoſe elaborate works, which are more calculated for the uſe of profeſſors, than of ſtudents—I ſhall chiefly confine my endeavours to the taſk of enumerating ſuch elementary treatiſes, as may lead to a general acquaintance with the moſt uſeful branches of human knowledge. I have not the vanity to believe, that either my reading is ſo extenſive,

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or my judgment so correct, that I shall not be sometimes mistaken. I do not presume to seat myself upon the bench; I shall be content to act in the humbler capacity of crier of the court—as I shall only mention those authors in which I am conversant myself, some valuable productions will, of course, be overlooked. I shall hold myself, however, obliged to any of your correspondents, who will undertake to correct my statements, or supply my deficiencies; and to your readers I shall say, in general, that though I pretend not to infallibility, I may yet be of some service; or in the words of a well-known author—

——— Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

Natural philosophy is, if not the most useful, at least, one of the most captivating of the sciences. To be totally ignorant indeed of that world which we inhabit, must afford a painful sensation; and he who can observe the various phenomena of nature, without wishing to explore the causes, must be destitute of that curiosity which is almost a characteristic of man. But in this science, more than in any other, discoveries are multiplied; new theories are almost every day presenting themselves to our notice; and new systems are explored. The important, but recent, discoveries concerning the composition of natural bodies, and particularly the aerial fluids, have been only lately methodised and collected; and I should have been at a loss to name an elementary book, had not your last retrospect of literature, directed our attention to Dr. GREGORY'S ECONOMY OF NATURE, as "a comprehensive and well-arranged summary of physical knowledge, judiciously adapted to conduct those who have not leisure for extensive reading, into a general acquaintance with nature." The work itself I have procured, and examined with some attention, and I can safely give it my sanction, as comprehending all the most important of the new discoveries, and as explaining them in a remarkably clear and intelligible manner. The second book, which treats of the nature of fire and heat, I would particularly recommend to the attention of students, since I have not seen the doctrine, which it explains, before in print—I have, however, myself, long been in possession of the substance of it, in a MS. copy, of the justly admired Dr. Black's Lectures, which I obtained from a student at the University of Edinburgh, and from those lectures the Doctor must have selected his principal materials. The different species of airs are more correctly and clearly described in his fourth book, than I have observed in any other publication; and the whole of the second volume, which relates chiefly to the structure of the earth, and the materials of which it is composed, is well deserving the attention of the student, and will serve as an excellent introduction to the study of mineralogy.

Mr. NICHOLSON'S INTRODUCTION to NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, is a very comprehensive and accurate work on these subjects. The third book, which treats of astronomy, I should particularly recommend, as well as the preceding book, which is connected with the same subject. The books on electricity and magnetism, are short, but satisfactory. The chemistry is, in part, out of date, as it is compiled on the old phlogistic principles, yet the greater portion of it is still correct, and may be read with improvement. Mr. Nicholson's book, I must add, however, is better adapted to the use of those who have made some progress in philosophy, than to mere beginners; but it may serve as an useful companion to those who are attending, or have attended, lectures.

Dr. ENFIELD'S INSTITUTE OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, is professedly intended for those who are instructed in the first principles of mathematics; and to such, I will venture to recommend it, as one of the clearest and best books on the subject: it was apparently intended to serve as a text-book to lecturers, &c. and it is certainly well adapted to the use of students, who attend academical courses of lectures. The optics, I think, particularly able and clear. The late Mr. FERGUSON'S LECTURES are admirably adapted to the use of beginners; they require no previous acquaintance with mathematics, and the style is simple and perspicuous. It is well known that Mr. Ferguson's forte was mechanics, and this subject constitutes the most valuable part of his lectures. I say nothing of Dr. Goldsmith's philosophy, since, though it is beautifully written, it is superficial, and in some parts, erroneous.

Those readers who, without any considerable knowledge of mathematics, wish to acquaint themselves particularly with the discoveries of Newton, will find them detailed in a popular and pleasing style,

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ſtyle, in Dr. PEMBERTON'S VIEW OF THE NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY. VOLTAIRE'S account of the Newtonian philoſophy, though very ſuperficial, is yet pleaſing; I have always, in particular, admired his account of the diſcoveries on light and colours, and his explanation of the phenomena of the rainbow. Another French book I muſt alſo mention, with commendation, as a general work on natural and experimental philoſophy, and that is, BRISSON'S TRAITE ELEMENTAIRE DE PHYSIQUE, to which I can perceive Dr. Gregory, in his late work, has conſiderable obligations. There are alſo ſome detached treatiſes on particular topics of philoſophy, which are popular and uſeful. Dr. PRIESTLEY'S HISTORY of ELECTRICITY and of OPTICS, are both of them replete with entertainment and inſtruction. Mr. Cavallo's treatiſes on air, &c. and Mr. Adams's work on electricity, are well deſerving attention. The lectures publiſhed by the latter gentleman, I have not read, but I have heard them reſpectfully ſpoken of. GRAVESANDE'S INTRODUCTION, and HELSHAM'S LECTURES, are old; but they are ſcientific, though ſomewhat abſtruſe; and I have ſeen a work on experimental philoſophy, in three volumes, by the late Benj. Martin, which I thought good for the time in which it was compiled, viz. about forty years ago, if I rightly remember.

One or two, however, of the firſt books which I have recommended in this letter, will enable any perſon to read with advantage, the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, in which moſt of the new diſcoveries, at leaſt in this country, are, from time to time, recorded. I know not whether the JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE is ſtill continued; it was an excellent and uſeful periodical repoſitory for the ſcattered parts of ſcience. But I perceive, ſir, that I have already exceeded the uſual limits which, I believe, you allot to ſuch addreſſes as this; — if you approve of my correſpondence, I ſhall be tempted occaſionally to reſume it, and ſhall, before long, tranſmit to you a ſhort eſſay on the ſtudy of hiſtory — in the mean time, I am, ſir, with many thanks for the entertainment which your Publication has already afforded me,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

Feb. 20, 1797. NEPIODIDASCALOS.

4

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE reputation which Mr. Marſh has acquired by his letters to Mr. TRAVIS, a work, which will vie in critical acumen, induſtry, and genius, with any ever publiſhed in this country, is too well eſtabliſhed to receive addition from farther teſtimony: yet, as Mr. Travis has gotten the manuſcript in diſpute in his own poſſeſſion, and threatens, notwithſtanding his repeated defeats, to write again, it may not be improper to ſtate to your readers, that the greateſt critic in biblical literature now living, is deciſively of opinion, that the fact is completely proved. Greiſbach, in the prolegomena to his new edition of the Greek teſtament, ſpeaks of Mr. Marſh's diſcovery in the following manner:

Steph. I.) detectus nuper eſt a Marſhio in publica bibliotheca Univerſitatis Cantabrigienſis, ubi ſigla K k. 6. 4. notatus eſt. Quondam Vatabli fuerat, amici Stephani. Hunc omnino codicem Stephani I) eſſe; validiſſimis argumentis evicit Marſhius.

The conſequences of this diſcovery are fatal to Mr. Travis and his adherents, if he has any, in this, or any other, kingdom; and the learned and religious world muſt rejoice, that this controverſy has occaſioned the moſt accurate reſearches of a PORSON, a MARSH, and a GRIESBACH, into the value of the edition of the Greek teſtament, which is the baſis of moſt of the teſtaments in the vulgar languages of Europe. I remain, ſir, your's,

London, Feb. 11, 1797. INDAGATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the enquiries made laſt month, by your correſpondent B, I beg leave to ſtate, that there are, to my knowledge, eight pieces preſerved of the poetry of *Hywel*, the ſon of *Owain Gwynez*, Prince of Wales. The volume, No. IV, of the Welch School Collection, being a tranſcript, made by Dr. Davies, of the poetry of the middle ages, contains copies of the number above ſpecified; and, the following is one of them, accompanied by a literal tranſlation, by

Your humble ſervant,

MEIRION.

Hywel ab Owain a gant yr Awdyl hon.

Caravi gaer wengiaer o du gwerylan,
Men yd gâr gwylder gweled gwylan;
Ydgarwni vyneđ, can ni'm cated yn 'rwy,
'Ry eizun ovwy, i ar veingan,

I adryg

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I edryç vy çwaer, çwerthin egwan ;
I adrawz caru can doeth i'm 'ran ;
I edryd vy lledvryd, a'i lled ovrwy
I edryd, llywy lliw ton dylad.
'Liwiant o i çyscoeth â zoethr atan,
'Liw eiry 'lathyr ocrvel ar ucel van,
'Rag val ym cozidi yn 'Lys Ogyrvan.
Çweiris o'i hazaw hi azoed cyntan ;
Ethyw a'm eneidi ; athwyv yn wan !
Neud athwyv o nwyv yn ail Garwy Hir,
I wen a'm lluzir yn 'Lys Ogyrvan !

TRANSLATION,

Hywell, the son of Owain, sang this ode.

I love the white glittering walls, on the side of the bank, clothed in fresh verdancy, where bashfulness loves to observe the modest seamew's course. It would be my delight, though I have met with no great return of love, in my much desired visit, on the sleek white steed, to behold my sister, of flippant smile ; to talk of love, since it is come to my lot ; to restore my ease of mind ; and to renew her slighted troth with the nymph as fair as the hue of the shore-beating wave.

From her country, who is bright as the coldly-drifted snow upon the lofty hill, a censure has come to us, that I should be so treated with disdain in the Hall of Ogyrvan.

Playful, from her promise, was newborn expectation ;—she is gone with my soul away : I am made wretched ! Am I not become, for love, like Garwy Hir, to the fair one, of whom I am debarred in the Hall of Ogyrvan ?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE I acknowledge with gratitude the very great obligations we owe to divines and philosophers, for the valuable precepts they have laid down, to guard us against those vices which are followed by great calamities, and for the no less important consolation they afford us against such evils as we can neither foresee nor prevent ; I regret much that they have narrowed their labours by addressing themselves to mankind in general. This may seem an extraordinary objection, but it will appear very justifiable, when you consider that the advice which is given to all is seldom accepted by any, and that it is individual application only which can give it effect. These sages of ancient and modern times deserve great praise for what they have done, for cheering the hearts of men in the hour of anxiety, for affording consolation in the hour of distress, and for suggesting a lively hope even on the brink of despair. But these are things in which man, *as man* only is concerned. It is much, but it is not all ; and where they have, in my opinion, fallen short, is in handing down no advice, no precepts, no comfort, adapted to the case of men of fashion, women of ton, and persons of distinction ; nor have they been more attentive to the distresses which befall us as members of the corporation, as chairmen of clubs, and as guests at a table.

Now, sir, these and other distresses of a like kind, which I shall enumerate, although usually set down among the "little things" which are, or ought to be, beneath our attention, are really among the greatest misfortunes of life : first, because they are perpetually recurring, and add, therefore, to the general mass of unhappiness ; and, secondly, because not one of those philosophers and divines who have made the afflictions of human life their study, have condescended to say one word about them, or have mentioned them with indifference and contempt. All this appears to me very extraordinary, and to detract much from the utility of their labours. You will permit me, therefore, to enter a little minutely into a subject which is highly interesting, and for aught I know, hitherto untouched.

I believe, sir, that if we will set about analyzing and decompounding our respective portions of happiness and unhappiness, we shall find that each is made up of an infinite series of "little things." Little things, then, "being great to little men," ought not be beneath the attention of those who assume the chair of authority, direct our judgment, prescribe our sentiments, and regulate our hopes and fears. These have given us admirable counsel against excessive grief for the loss of relatives, and the loss of fortune : but are these the only losses that require a healing balm ? How many are every night made miserable in this metropolis, by the loss of an odd trick ! How many have their sensibility deeply wounded by the death of a parrot ! How many are cut to the heart to reflect that the ball they missed yesterday will no more return ; or that the brilliant assemblage of persons of fashion which they were prevented from joining, may never meet again ! Nay, with all due respect to philosophers be it spoken, is the misplacing of a cane, or a pair of gloves, no misfortune ? Is not the insolence of a box-keeper, who refuses us places on the night the king visits the theatre, a calamity, aggravated by rudeness, and incurable by its being, perhaps, the last night of the season ?

Yet

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Yet for theſe evils we have no remedy. What avails it to fortify the mind againſt covetouſneſs, againſt ambition, againſt the fears of death, when amidſt our ſpeculations on ſuch abſtract and diſtant ſubjects, a viſit remains unreturned, or a mantua-maker has forgotten her orders? We may bear up againſt the pangs of deſpiſed love, and the oppreſſor's wrongs, but it requires no ſmall ſhare of philoſophy to behold the china in ruins, and the canary-bird a prey to the undiſtinguiſhing ferocity of a cat. How many have we ſeen bury a wife, in "all the decent manlineſs of grief," who have been tortured almoſt to madneſs when they beheld the meat ſpoiled, the butter rancid, or the pie over-baked! How many, who can ſubmit with patience to the diſorders attendant on a late period of life, are mere children in philoſophy, ſhould they come late into the theatre, their favourite ſong paſt, and their places taken!

He, therefore, who would preſcribe for ſuch calamities, would be a general benefactor. It would require, however, that he ſhould not merely poſſeſs the auſterity of an ancient philoſopher; that he ſhould be able to harangue like Socrates, or epiſtolize like Seneca: it would require that he ſhould be a man of the world, and apply his remedies where the diſorder was contracted. In my laſt excurſion to the watering places, I had many melancholy inſtances of the great need the viſitors of thoſe places ſtand in for ſuch a philoſopher. Of what avail would it be to preach there about the common and vulgar aſperities of human life, and omit the more important and trying circumſtances of a cruel rain, a perverſe raffle, and a morbid *ennui?* to have a party of pleaſure broke up juſt as the ſet is made up; to be within one of the lucky number; and to be tormented, perhaps for a day, with *don't-know-how-iſhneſs?* theſe, indeed, are calamities; they wring the heart, they put the temper to a ſevere trial, ſpoil the appetite, cover the countenance with a deadly pale, and drive ſleep from the eyes, and ſlumber from the eyelids. Muſt they not, therefore, be greatly aggravated, when no aſſiſtance is at hand, no ſoothing conſolation nigh, nor friend to ſympathize, no kindred boſom to ſhare the grief with?

But we need not leave this epitome of the world, the metropolis, for inſtances of calamity for which we ſeek in vain after conſolation. Men of callous minds, who have not learned the ſweet luxury of ſympathy with the diſtreſſes of others, may view the ſtock-liſt "in the calm lights of mild philoſophy." Ah! little do they know the infelicity which a fraction gives, nor the miſery that hangs upon a half per cent.: nor how much eaſier it is to put off the thoughts of eternity than to diſpel the fears of a bargain for time.—In the higher ranks, let us behold the diſtreſs of lady A. when ſhe finds that lady B. has two more card-tables at her rout, and, perhaps, ſix more perſons of faſhion on her liſt. No leſs afflictive is it to be outdone in the ſplendour of one's equipage, the richneſs of one's liveries, the number of footmen, or of horſes.

Such, ſir, are a few of the calamities of human life, for which I can find no ſources of conſolation among divines and philoſophers. Whether they thought ſuch matters too much above, or too much beneath their concern, I know not; but certain it is, all our *Solamina miſeris* are very deficient in ſuch important matters. This is a want which I hope to ſee ſpeedily ſupplied. The circulation of your Magazine is ſuch as entitles me to expect with certainty that this paper will meet the eye of ſome perſon qualified for the taſk. It would be an expenſive work, in all probability, becauſe it muſt neceſſarily be a voluminous one, but the expence would be more than defrayed by a general ſubſcription among the unhappy ſufferers.

I have already hinted that the frequency of theſe calamities renders ſuch a work more neceſſary than all our other ſyſtems of philoſophy. A man cannot loſe above two or three affectionate wives in his whole life; but he may loſe a ſplendid dinner every week; and a lady of rank may weep over the grave of twenty lap-dogs, before ſhe has an opportunity to pay the laſt duties of friendſhip to a much-lamented huſband. We may not be ambitious of a place at court, but it is inſupportable not to have a place at a new play. We may not be deſirous to make a fortune rapidly, but not to make a party rapidly when "Ranelagh" ſtrikes upon the ear, is one of the moſt trying "calamities that fleſh is heir to."

I am, ſir, your's,

SOLOMON SYMPATHY.

Feb. 10.

To

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THE Editor of the Monthly Magazine is desired to mention, in reply to C. D. in the Magagine for January, page 4, under the title of "Hume misquoted in the controversy on the Talents of Women," that the words, "it is a maxim in all philosophy, that causes which do not appear, are to be considered as not existing," appear in the octavo edition of Hume's Essays, vol. i. part 1, essay xxi, page 181, printed for Cadell, &c. 1788.

Hume himself, in the advertisement prefixed to the second volume of his Essays, protests against what every candid man would spontaneously avoid, the quoting an early edition of an author's works, to the neglect of his latest improvements. C. D. in defiance of this principle, refers to an edition of Hume, who is well known by every person acquainted with literature, to have been continually improving his works, printed in 1753, above twenty years before the author's death. It is, however, most probable, that the very words in question, would likewise be found, not looked over superficially, in the duodecimo edition.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present universal dearness of provisions, renders every hint calculated to increase its abundance, or diminish the price of any of the necessaries of life, worthy of attention. A small pamphlet has lately appeared at Vienna, with a view to promote this desirable end: it is entitled, Experiments on a Cheap and Nutritive Food, at present totally neglected. This food consists of the blood of horned cattle, with the addition of aromatic herbs; it has been boiled into a soup, in no respect inferior to other soups. By evaporating the liquor to dryness, a kind of portable soup is formed, which may be preserved for several months. When fried in a pan, the blood assumes the consistence, and resembles the taste of liver. The author calculates, that with the addition of a moderate quantity of bread, 15,000 persons might be supported daily, in the city of Vienna, with a wholesome and palatable food, that is suffered to run to waste. Objections to this kind of nourishment can only arise from absurd prejudice; as every one that eats meat, is, in fact, nourished by the same kind of blood as is shed in the slaughter of the animal, and as the blood of the hog is universally eaten without disgust.

Feb. 8, 1797. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SUBSTITUTES FOR CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

1. *NATURAL History*—either real objects, or pictures, explained in order.

2. *Civil History.*—The most impressive moral lessons selected, and the whole connected and illustrated by chronological tables, maps, plans, &c.

3. *Experimental Philosophy*—which, appealing to the senses, ought to be one of the first objects.

4. *English Style.*—A point of the first importance, and of no small extent—not only to understand, but to be expert in all the accuracy, and delicacy, and force, of our own language. For the attainment of which, as in the customary education of the Greeks, the finest parts of our best authors, in verse and prose, may be committed to memory, and recited—and afterwards imitated at leisure with the pen.

5. *Modern Languages*—so necessary in traffic, conversation, and some of them replete with information.

6. *Geometry, Algebra, Logic.*—The last treated as a practical art, applicable to every department of human life, and taught by copious examples and exercises.

7. *Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture.*—the several operations viewed, and afterwards pursued in books, improvements considered, &c.

8. *A greater attention to Gymnastics.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you allow me a corner of your Magazine for a query to your numerous and learned readers?

How far back can the practice of smoking and taking snuff, whether of tobacco, or any other substance, be traced; and to what part of the world?

The creation of two new senses, or inlets to sensual enjoyment, appears to me so extraordinary a fact in the history of mankind, that I think it well deserving of an accurate investigation; and I shall be happy, at least, to be put in the way of making the research.

Your's, &c.

INQUISITIVE.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when ſerious alarms are felt on the ſubject of a French invaſion, and when miniſters are adopting the ſtrongeſt meaſures of defence, in moſt parts of the iſland, will you permit me, through the medium of your excellent Miſcellany, to call the public attention to an important, but neglected and defenceleſs part of the country?

MILFORD-HARBOUR has been often celebrated for its natural advantages and excellencies; it is alſo generally conſidered as a place of great national importance; for its ſituation and ſafety render it a very proper place for the execution of the *naval part* of a project of invaſion. Speculators have propoſed various methods of ſecuring it; the moſt plauſible of which is, rendering it the ſtation of a diviſion of the channel fleet. The mere inſpection of a map will convince any one, that this would alſo greatly add to the ſafety of Ireland. *Government* has likewiſe entertained ſuch an idea of its conſequence, as to take ſome meaſures towards fortifying it, a brief account of which, with its preſent power of defence, will, I hope, not be unacceptable to your readers.

The firſt attempt to fortify this harbour was made by queen Elizabeth, early in the year 1588, to protect this part of the kingdom from the threatened *Spaniſh invaſion*: two forts were then erected, one on each ſide of the mouth of the harbour. They were dug in the cliffs, not far above high-water mark. The ruins of them are ſtill viſible, and are called *Angle* and *Dale Blockhouſes*. They do not appear to have ever been completed, nor is it known that any cannon were mounted on them. The tradition here is, that ſtrong chains were thrown acroſs the entrance of the harbour, from one of theſe houſes to the other, and firmly fixed in the rocks. The diſtance between the *Blockhouſes* is about 300 yards. Great judgment was ſhown in the choice of theſe ſpots: they command the entrance of the *harbour* ſo completely, that a few heavy guns placed here would render it highly dangerous for any hoſtile veſſel to attempt paſſing them.

The next attempt to fortify Milford-harbour was made as late as the year 1757, when it was ordered to be fortified by an act of parliament, which appointed commiſſioners, and granted 10,000l. towards carrying on the works. Theſe commiſſioners, after one year's deliberation, delivered a *report* to the Houſe, in conſequence of which another act was paſſed, in 1759, to alter and amend the former. Engineers were now added to the commiſſioners, another ſum, of 10,000l. was granted, and batteries were ordered to be erected at *Peterchurch-point*, *Weſt Lanyon-point*, and *Neyland-point*. Theſe places were fixed upon in conſequence of the report of the former commiſſioners, who were directed in their choice by reaſons with which the public are not yet thoroughly acquainted. Some perſons, at the time, propoſed the ſite of the *old Blockhouſes*, which, from the above account, muſt appear highly proper. But queen Elizabeth's *miniſters were no more!* Others recommended the *Stack Rock*, which riſes above water, between *Angle* and *Dale*, at no great diſtance from the entrance. The harbour between theſe places is very wide, and forms two fine bays, very commodious for landing an army. This rock commanding both the mouth of the harbour and theſe bays, would have been a very good ſituation for a *fort*. Indeed, a ſmall ſum expended on either of theſe places, would have afforded comfortable ſecurity. They were, however, attended with one *dreadful inconvenience*: their diſtance from *Pembroke*, the neareſt *genteel town* is no leſs than eight miles; the officers and engineers muſt have put up with indifferent accommodations: and how troubleſome muſt it have been to pay viſits, attend aſſemblies, &c.!! The importance of this matter muſt ſtrike every reader, and, until he can diſcover a better reaſon, juſtify the abandoning of thoſe diſtant and expoſed ſituations! Of the *three points* mentioned in the laſt act of parliament, which are within muſket-ſhot of one another, *Peterchurch* is the only one on which any work has been begun. This is a low and level ſpot, on the north ſide of the harbour, projecting a conſiderable way into it: it is within one mile of the town of Pembroke, but nine miles from the mouth of the harbour, in a right line. *Neyland point* is a little higher up, on the oppoſite or north ſide. The water between theſe two points is much narrower than it is all below, or for a conſiderable way above. A ridge of rocks, called the *Carrs*, viſible at low water, runs almoſt acroſs the harbour, from Peterchurch-point to Lanſtadwell, a little below Neyland. This would render it dangerous for a ſhip of the line to venture ſo far up. In

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spite, however, of these untoward circumstances, in building the external walls of a fortification on this spot, were expended the aforesaid *twenty thousand pounds*. During the progress of the work, it was perceived, that this fort could not prevent a fleet of men of war from anchoring either at Dale, Angle, Hubberston, or, indeed, in any part of the haven where it would be safe for ships of the line to lie.

But it was alledged that government had it in contemplation to construct dock-yards and arsenals, at *Neyland*, where two 74 gun ships had been built some time before. This fort, it was asserted, would both protect these, and contribute to the internal safety of the whole harbour. With this view, the walls were carried on, until all the money was some how disposed of. But, unluckily! before another application could be made to parliament, it was discovered, that both this fort and the intended dock-yards were entirely commanded by the hills that overhang them, on both sides of the water. It was, at last, admitted that a few men, landed any where below, might, by gaining these hills, take the fort, without any possibility of resistance. The works were instantly abandoned. Nothing but the outer walls, which are very capital, have been finished. No cannon were brought thither, nor is there *one* on *land* near the harbour. "Hear the conclusion of the whole matter:" *we are as defenceless as nature left us!*

Your's, &c.

Milford, Jan. 1797. DYFED.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN times of public calamities, we must expect to hear public complaints; and where numerous evils are known to exist, one complaint will be only introductory to another. It is true, indeed, cautious and self-interested politicians, prudent and timid philanthropists, will be forward in putting the question, Where will your reformation stop? By this single question, they will confound themselves, and perplex others: in the moment when talking of public exertion, they will sink into indolence and repose; and instead of opposing, will be borne down by the popular current.

But corruption, no less than reformation, is progressive; and may not the question be put in another form: Where will your evils stop? or, more properly still, Where *do* they end? The latter, I confess, is too serious and sedate a question to receive an answer rapid and extemporaneous, I therefore agree to pass it.

"But we are prepared, at present, to meet all these questions." I rejoice to hear it. I wish we could meet them like men and philosophers; like persons determined to pursue the enquiry, and to obtain the right answer; to trace public calamities to their true source, and to ascertain the proper remedy. But *national* evils do not float on a surface; they usually lie deep; and more patience is required to fathom them than may be at first conceived. The schemes of *philanthropists* are frequently feeble and insufficient; those of politicians are sometimes evasive and ruinous: while the philosopher throws out his solitary truth, and, retiring, sighs, "Alas! my country."

I have just been looking over the copy of Mr. PITT's Bill for the better Support and Maintenance of the Poor, lately presented to the House of Commons. I intend making no remarks on it at present. During this session, also, Lord MOIRA, I understand, designs bringing forward the case of persons confined for debt; this subject also I shall pass without any remarks: both will shortly be made the subject of parliamentary enquiry. May the distresses of the poor be seriously investigated, and effectually relieved!

But is there not another class of evils equally entitled to parliamentary enquiry? I mean such as arise from THE PRESENT STATE OF OUR PRISONS.

You perceive, sir, I here allude not to the *persons* of *debtors* merely, the question embraces *the actual present state* of the *prisons themselves*; a subject involving the condition of the buildings; the circumstances and characters of the different classes of prisoners; the mode of their confinement; the nature of their employment; the unavoidable evils, both in regard to health and morals, to which these places of terrors are left exposed, and in which, after all that has been attempted by individuals, and all that has been sanctioned by parliament, they are, even at present, almost universally involved.

These evils have been hinted at, though but slightly, in THE COMPLAINTS OF THE POOR PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. I have had a fresh opportunity of reviewing them; and from the terrors

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terrors that I have myself been witness to in several prisons in England and the principality of Wales (and in Wales the condition of the prisons is, for the most part, deplorable) as well as through information received from others, sufficient reasons present themselves for the questions I have frequently heard proposed: Do these evils still exist? Do they admit of a remedy? Is there sufficient ground, at present, for parliamentary enquiry?

Permit me to leave these questions in your excellent Repository, for useful hints. Some of your readers, perhaps, may, at their leisure, make them the subject of their contemplation. I am myself, sir, neither a philosopher, a politician, or a philanthropist, but a mere collector of facts: a few I intend, at a future period, to submit to the consideration of your readers; in the mean time, I remain their's and your's respectfully. G. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Miscellany seeming perfectly calculated to afford not only general instruction, but to contribute much to the advancement of literature, I doubt not, but that the lives and biographical memoirs of literary men must ever be agreeable to you.

If the public can, by means of some of your numerous correspondents, be furnished with those of the late reverend MORGAN JONES, of Hammersmith, I am well persuaded, it will not only be doing justice to his memory, by a display of his virtues, but will evince to the world at large, that those who have derived benefit from his exertions, are not destitute of gratitude. In his death, the public sustain the loss of a promoter of science, while youth is deprived of a most agreeable preceptor, at the same time that a numerous family has lost the best of friends.

February 4. G. J. W. DISCIPULUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD the following notice of three most celebrated libraries in Paris, which have been dismembered, or sold in retail, since the commencement of the Revolution, be judged not incompatible with your plan, its insertion will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

THE first of these libraries, which was that of LAMOIGNON, was thought to be the most splendid and select of any in France. This had formerly belonged to William de LAMOIGNON, first President of the Parliament of Paris, in the time of Louis XIV, who lavished prodigious sums in procuring the collection of all works of excellent taste and erudition. It became afterwards successively the property of BERRYER, Lord Keeper of France, and of LAMOIGNON his son-in-law. Berryer exerted indefatigable diligence in getting into his possession the best editions of every work, always making it his business to procure the most perfect and finest known copies, for strength of paper, excellence of preservation, elegance of binding, and width of margin. With respect to the modern editions of works, even of such as were published in foreign countries, he always directed his agents to get them for him, if possible, in boards; and when he had collected a variety of copies, he made choice of a perfect one out of the number, which he afterwards ordered to be bound in the best Morocco.

Lamoignon, equally inspired with this hereditary passion for bibliography, submitted the Catalogue of his grandfather's library to a rigid examen of learned men, with orders to discard all ordinary editions, and all works of which later and better editions were to be had. (The learned Adrien Baillet, librarian to the first M. de Lamoignon, had been chiefly consulted in the arrangement of the original library.) A new Catalogue was however now executed, in the analytical mode, consisting of 35 vols. in folio, in which all the MSS. were preserved, together with all the books which M. Berryer had added to the collection; while many, which had now become unnecessary, were expunged. The two libraries were then consolidated into one, and M. de Lamoignon, with unceasing care, was continually augmenting it. In 1770, he printed a catalogue of the library, in one volume in folio. There were upwards of 5000 volumes bound in Morocco, green, red, blue, and yellow; many also were lined with tabby; by far the greater number were large paper copies, and some were printed on vellum. It is a circumstance highly to be regretted, that this magnificent collection is now dispersed.

Another very valuable library was that of the late Cardinal de BRIENNE, archbishop of Sens, the catalogue of

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which was published by Debure, in three volumes 8vo. in 1792. The two first volumes of this catalogue, entitled, *Index Librorum ab inventa Typographia*, contained a most curious relation of the original of the invention of printing, with a similar history of engravings in wood and copper, and a prodigious number of the first editions of the Greek and Latin classics. The last volume contained the most superb and accurate modern editions of the same classics; authors, in large paper; a great number of books printed on vellum; prayer-books by Nic. Farry, decorated with flowers and miniatures; several books of cuts; a grand assemblage of the finest books of antiquities; and a most beautiful and complete collection of traves, by *Theodore de Brie*, in 29 volumes in folio, bound in a style of incomparable elegance. The bulk of this splendid library was sold in retail, at the Hotel de Bouillon, many articles of it having been previously conveyed abroad and dispersed.

In the same Hotel de Bouillon was also sold by auction, the library of the late famous MIRABEAU, member of the first National Assembly. This collection was by no means so extensive as those of Lamoignon or Brienne, although it contained, like them, the most costly works, and the best editions. It was rather, indeed, a sketch of the immense library he meant to have accumulated, if he had not been prevented by a premature death. What renders its dispersion the more unfortunate, is, that it was made up for the most part out of the fine collection of the celebrated Count de Buffon.

London, Feb. 4, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the present interruption of our political and literary commerce with ITALY, the following *Skizzo*, relative to the present state of literature in that country (which I have been at some pains to collect and translate from foreign journals and other publications) will, I presume, be an acceptable *morceau* to you and your readers. I know not whether the present situation of the political circumstances of Italy may not even give an additional interest to the article.

It is well known, that in Italy, every city entitled to any consideration, is provided with academies of natural history, of architecture, antiquities, and poetry; an observatory, a gymnasium or institute, &c. and that the greater part of these societies publish their memoirs, containing the result of their investigations at regular and stated periods. These collections, however, are for the most part circumscribed, more or less, within the limits of their own vicinage, and are seldom or ever known to pass the Alps. In fact, the whole stock of Italian bibliography, if we except the libraries of Venice and Bassano, is rather tied down to a narrow retail business, than exported in a productive intercourse with foreigners, or even expanded into a respectable internal circulation.

LITERARY JOURNALS.

On the same account it is, that the Italian literary journals are neither able to give a competent account of the periodical productions of their country, nor even to support themselves for any length of time. Thus, the *Efemeride di Roma*, the *Novelle Litterarie di Firenze*, the journal published every month at Venice, by ANGLIETTI, and the *Giornale di Pisa*, by FABRONI, three or four volumes of which are generally published in the course of every year, have experienced in their progress a number of interruptions, so that it is, and has been, exceedingly difficult, and especially for foreigners, to procure complete sets of any of these works. The *Giornale della Litteratura Italiana*, printed at Mantua, and the *Efemeride Encyclopedicbe di Napoli*, are the publications the most to be depended upon with respect to the regularity of their appearance. This last work, however, chiefly furnishes original pieces, although it also gives, occasionally, some announcements and critiques on new publications. Of the former work, a volume (the fifth) appeared towards the end of the year 1795 Till lately, a volume, divided into two parts, was published every three months; by a new arrangement, however, two volumes only are now published in a year, that is, one every six months (price 18 paoli, ready money). It is not possible that this journal, although by far the most complete of any, should be able to present a satisfactory analysis of all the new literary performances which appear in the course of the same year; it gives, however, a concise preliminary notice of them, at the end of every year.

MEMOIRS OF SOCIETIES.

Among the memoirs of literary bodies, those of the Florentine society of *Georgiphiles* deserve an honourable mention in this place. The active Leopold

infused

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infused a new spirit and life into this ancient institution; under his auspicious encouragement, the secretary was enabled to draw forth and arrange a prodigious mass of materials, which had been forty years in accumulating, and to publish some of the most interesting. The first volume of these memoirs appeared under the patronage of *Leopold*, in 1791. A second was published last year, by PAGANI, under the title of *Atti della Real Societa Economica di Firenze, ossia di Georgofili*, in 8vo. It comprises the years from 1783 to 1789 inclusive. It is said that a third volume is now in the press, which is to bring the labours of this society down to the present year, and will comprehend two eulogies, the first on *Targione-Tozzetti*, and the second, on *Manetti*; thirteen memoirs, among which, two of the chymist *Hofer*, a learned German, residing in Florence, and one of *Tozzetti*, on the different materials requisite for the manufacture of paper, &c. are the most remarkable; and a number of extracts.

The *Societa Italiana*, of Verona, of which the chevalier LARGUA, a distinguished chymist, is the president, published last year the seventh volume of its *Memorie di Mathimatica e Fisica* (at Verona, by RAMANZINI, in a quarto of 511 pages, with seven cuts) consisting of twenty-two memoirs. There is a curious letter of CALDANI in it (professor of medicine at Padua) on the subject of two pretended hermaphrodites; also a history of the *Kermes*, and of the use made of it in the middle ages; and a dissertation on the knowledge which the antients had of the sexual system of plants, by ROSSI.

Since the announcement, by SPALLANZANI, of the discovery of a sixth sense in bats, which, with those animals, is a substitute for sight: all the naturalists of Italy are, if I may use the expression, in close pursuit of this organ. The volume I last mentioned, contains a memoir of doctor BONVICINI, which announces a similar discovery in snails.

In Verona, is another academy of agriculture and arts, a succinct history of whose transactions is published annually, in the form of a *programme*, by the marquis ALEXANDER CARLOTTI. It is printed by Moroni, under the title of *Storia dell' Academia di Agricultura, Commercio ed arti di Verona.* In the same city was published, last year, a pamphlet of 20 pages, in 8vo. entitled, *Osservazione Meteorologiche, Mediche, ed Agrarie, fatte in Verona, nell' anno*, 1794.

The literary society of Belluno has announced the following question, as a subject of the prize (twenty-four sequins) to be adjudged at their next general meeting: "*What mode can be adopted, likely to prove the most efficacious, in reconciling and harmonizing the Italian Puristes, surnamed* CRUSCANTI, *and the modern Neologists?*" For a number of years past, a new edition of the dictionary *della Crusca* has been preparing at Florence, on principles more comprehensive than formerly. The new verbs, *esistere, analizzare, tasteggiare, illeggiadrire, remarcare, ruffittare*, till now the stumbling-block of the CRUSCANTI, are here cordially admitted and naturalized.

ASTRONOMY.

The best Observatory in Italy, is that of BOSCOVICH and DE LA GRANGE, in the *ci-devant* College of Jesuits, called *la Breza*, at Milan. SCHAFFER, in his Letters on Italy, lately published (*Briefe auf einer reize durch Italien*, vol. ii. page 206) gives it the preference even to that of Greenwich. An interesting description of it is also to be met with in a Voyage to Lombardy, by the Spanish Abbé, JUAN ANDRES, published at Madrid, in 1793, under the title of *Cartas familiares del Ab. J. Andres, a su hermano, C. Andres*, a work, in other respects, worthy of mention, and particularly for the accuracy of its descriptions. The *Ephemerides Astronomicæ* of Milan, begun in the year 1775, have been continued up to 1795. The title of the last volume is, *Ephemerides Astronomicæ, Anni* 1796, *ad meridianum Mediolanensem supputatæ. Accedit appendix, cum observationibus & opusculis. Mediolani, apud Galeatium* (in 8vo. 218 pages.) The Abbés REGGIO, CESARIS, and ORIANI, are alternately editors of this work, and enrich it with remarks and occasional dissertations.

Next to the *Ephemerides* of Milan, we may rank the *Tavola delle Efemer. Astron. calcolate col mezzogiorno di tempo medi nel meridiano di Roma, ad uso della specola Gaetani*, published at Rome, by Fulgoni, 1795. This observatory, constructed at Rome, by the Duke DI SIMONETTA FR. GAETANI, on the summit of his palace, is now under the direction of the Abbé VEIGA. P. Audefredi has given a description of it in his Travels.

PHYSICS, &c.

Among the original productions on the subject of the mathematics and physics, the continuation of the *Elementi d'Algebra*, by Professor P. PAOLI, of Pavia; the second volume of which (in

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(in 4to. 378 pages) appeared at Pavia, at *Magnani's*. The *Fondamenti della Scienza Chimico-Fisica*, by *Vin. Dandolo*, at Venice, at *Pepoli's*, 1795, in 8vo. 528 pages; and the *Annali di Chimica e Storia Naturali, Ouvera Raccolta di Memorie, fatta da L. Brugnatelli*, are chiefly entitled to notice. The 7th and 8th volumes of this last work (each of 330 pages, in 8vo.) were printed at Padua, in 1795, and are not unknown in other countries, especially to the amateurs of animal electricity. CALDANI, MORELLI, VALLI, CARRADORI, in conjunction with the editor, defray the principal charges of it.

It is well known, that at the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, June 16th. 1790, there fell out of the air many stones, of considerable size, on the coast of Sienna. This shower of stones has given occasion to a number of polemical writings relative to it. Besides the paper of the Abbé SALDANI, that of DOMINICO TATA, published at Naples by NOBILI, under the title of *Memoria sulla Pioggia di Pietra*, (74 p. in 8vo. 1794) and which assumes that these stones were generated in the air, has met with a most favourable reception from his countrymen.

MEDICINE.

The recent productions on the subject of Medicine do not seem to be very interesting. MONTEGGIA, who translated the works of FRITZE, on the venereal malady, has also published his own observations on this disease, under the title of *Annotazioni sopra di Mali Venerii*, at Milan, 1794, in 8vo. STRAMBIO has republished his former Memoir on the *Pellagre*, an endemic disorder peculiar to the inhabitants of the Milanese, with considerable additions. (At Milan by Bianchi, 1794, in 8vo.) The Œconomical Society of Verona, among other Memoirs which they have crowned, have published, *Illustrazioni della Terme di Caldiero, nel distritto Veroneze*. (At Verona, by GUILIARI, 1795, in 4to.) The physicians BONGIOVANNI and BARBIERI drew up the narrative, which they prefaced with a history of those Hot Baths, not a little interesting to the amateurs of antiquities and philology. A third edition of the *Principes de l'Art des Accouchemens* (Principles of the Art of Midwifery) by KOEDERER, with 18 plates, and a considerable Supplement, by the Translator, JOSEPH GALLETTI, appeared at Florence, in 1795, in 4to. The chief thing remarkable in this work, is the description of a machine of his own invention, and which is now made use of in the Hospital for Midwifery at Pavia. —"*Questa machina, unica nel suo genere* (says the author) *consiste nel dimostrare al vivo e nel far sentire elastiche tutte le parti della generazione della donna, a tal segno che a norma della violenza, o sia del grado di forza, con cui opera l'ostetricante sulle parti medesime, et su quelle del corpo del feto, viene espresso il dolore negli occhi della donna ivi rappresentata.*"

Many years ago, a rich atterney of Rome, Pasquale di Pietro, sent to Paris, at his own charge, a young physician, of great promise (Asdrubali) to be under the tuition of the celebrated Le Roy. Pasquale, afterwards, with the permission of the pope, founded a professorship, for illustrating the art of midwifery, at the *Archigymnasium della Sapienza*, at Rome, to the chair of which the fame Asdrubali was appointed. Two annual prizes were also founded by Pasquale, consisting of a medal of gold and another of silver, to be awarded to the pupils who should evince the greatest proficiency. Asdrubali manifested no less zeal for the improvement of the art, by taking upon himself the tuition of a number of female pupils, at the hospital of St. Roch. As a last instance of his public spirit, Pasquale founded a school for the instruction of deaf and dumb persons, devoting much of his own time to the duties of the institution. The *Elementi di Ostetricia*, lately published at Rome, by professor ASDRUBALI, in two volumes, in 12mo. with cuts, may be farther considered as the fruit of Pasquale's zeal for the improvement of midwifery. This work is more popular in Italy than even the *Lezione di Ostetricia*, by VALLE, and demonstrates Asdrubali to be equally consummate in the theory and practice of his art. His *Pelvimetro digitale*, which he describes in the 35th page of the first volume, is particularly deserving the attention of the faculty.

Count Francis BONZI, of Rimini, who distinguished himself, in the year 1751, by several Tracts on *Veterinary Medicine*, published, in 1794, the two first volumes of an intended Vocabulary of this science, the letters of which, however, reach only to B. The work, when completed, is to contain at least twelve.

SCUDERI, a physician of Naples, in some repute for his philanthropic treatise on the Extirpation of the Small-Pox, published, in 1794, an *Introduzione alle*

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Storia della Medecina Antiche e Moderna, in 8vo. containing 274 pages. The author, to judge of him by this specimen, does not appear to be very familiar with the most modern medicinal works of Germany, and the other northern nations.

THEOLOGY.

In the department of theology, properly so called, an habitual silence seems to prevail at present: even the bitter source of polemical controversy has been dried up for several years past. With difficulty has the ex-jesuit ZACCARIA, (an Octogenary) been able to bring down to a ninth volume his *Raccolta di Dissertazioni di Storia Ecclesiastica, in Italiano o scritte, o tradotte del Francese.* (At Rome, by Salomoni.) This work, begun in 1792, has brought the history of the church no farther than down to the third century.

Pietro PALETTA, a canon of Verona, has announced an accurate and detailed History of Heresies *(Storia ragionata delle Eresie)* which is to be executed by the beautiful presses of Guiliari.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

In the department of Oriental literature, the *Annali Ebreo-tipografici*, of the Abbé ROSSI (at Parma, in 4to.) claims distinguished notice. This work may be considered as the continuation of the four volumes of *Various Readings of the Old Testament*, published by the same author.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has lately occurred to me, that the 3d verse of Hebrews xi. is not only erroneously translated in all the modern versions of the New Testament, but that, in its true meaning, it strongly favours one of the leading dogmas of those ancient Christian heretics, the Valentinians, and shows St. Paul to have entertained opinions somewhat analagous to the Platonic theory of ideas. The passage in the original is as follows:

Πιστει νοουμεν καταρτισθαι τους αιωνας ρηματι θεου, εις το μη εκ φαινομενων τα βλεπομενα γεγονεναι.

This, in the English version, is rendered: "Through faith we understand, that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen, were not made of things which do appear."

In the first place, *the worlds* is evidently a forced interpretation of αιωνας; and, even admitting it was not, leaves the passage very ambiguous, from the uncertainty to what worlds St. Paul alludes. If we adopt *ages*, which is the general sense of the word in the New Testament, we shall indeed avoid a forced and ambiguous interpretation, but we shall render the meaning of the apostle trifling in the extreme: for as he has elsewhere told us, "that all things were framed by the word of God," what particular faith does it require to believe, that by the same word he framed the ages?

I observe, in the second place, that according to the definition of faith, given in the first verse of this chapter, that it is "the evidence of *things not seen*," it is clear, that St. Paul is speaking in this passage of something *invisible*. Since then αιωνας is neither *worlds* nor *ages*, what shall we say it is? I answer the *æones* of the Valentinians: and, agreeably to this, the whole passage should be translated as follows: "By faith we understand, that the *æones* were framed by the word of God, in order that things which are seen, might be generated from such as do not appear (i. e. from things *invisible*)." Every one who is much conversant with Greek authors, must certainly be convinced, that εις το means *in order that*: and I was glad to find, that bishop Pearson translates as I have done, the latter part of this verse.

Now we learn from the second book of Irenæus against the Heretics, that according to the Valentinians, all created things are the images of the *æones*, resident in the *pleroma*, or *fullness of deity*. And does it not clearly follow, from the above version, that according to St. Paul too, the *æones* are the exemplars of visible, or created things? To which we may add, that this sense of the passage wonderfully accords with the assertion, that "faith is the evidence of things not seen." For here the *things which do not appear* are the *æones*; these, according to the Valentinians, subsisting in deity. So that from our version, St. Paul might say, with great propriety, that "we understand by faith, that the æones were framed by the word of God, in order that things which are seen, might be generated from such as do not appear:" for this naturally follows from his definition of faith.

It appears likewise, that St. Paul mentions

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tions these æones, Heb. i. ver. 2, where he asserts, "that they were produced by God through Christ."

I farther add, that among these *æones* of the Valentinians were νους, βυθος, σιγη, αληθεια, σοφια, i. e. *intellect, a profundity, silence, truth*, and *wisdom*, which, as the learned Gale well observes in his notes on Iamblichus de Mysteriis, &c. prove their dogmas to be of Chaldaic origin. For these words perpetually occur in the fragments of the Chaldaic oracles; not to mention that the middle of the Chaldean intelligible triad, is denominated αιων, *æon*.

It will be said, perhaps, that these oracles were forged by certain heretical Christians; but this may be easily confuted by considering, that they were largely commented on by Porphyry, Jamblichus, and Proclus, who are well known to have been great enemies to the Christian religion; and that it is very unlikely, men of such uncommon learning and sagacity, should have been so grossly deluded *. Besides, though these oracles were the fountains of the Valentinian dogmas, yet it will be found, by a diligent inspection, that they are repugnant in most particulars to the leading tenets of Christians of all denominations. Hence Proclus has largely shown, in his books on Plato's Theology, that the several orders of gods mentioned in these oracles, are perfectly conformable to those delivered by Plato in various parts of his works.

I only add, that as these *æones* of St. Paul, and the Valentinians, are the exemplars of the visible universe, it is evident that in this respect they are analogous to the ideas of Plato.

I remain, sir, your's, &c.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Manor-Place, Walworth, Feb. 4.

* That some of these oracles may be confidently ascribed to Zoroaster, and that others of them are of much less antiquity, is, I think, evident from the following considerations: in the first place, Johannes Picus, earl of Mirandula, in a letter to Ficinus, informs him, that he was in possession of the oracles of Zoroaster, in the Chaldean tongue, with a commentary on them, by certain Chaldean wise men. And that he did not speak this from mere conjecture (as Fabricius thinks, and many other learned men have thought, he did) is evident, from his expressly asserting, in a letter to Urbinatus (Op. p 256) that, after much labour, he had at length learned the Chaldean language. And still farther, he has inserted in his works, fifteen conclusions, founded on this very Chaldean manuscript, though they appear to have escaped the notice of all the critics.

In the next place, Proclus cites one of these oracles as prior, and another as posterior, to Plato. And what is still more, in his MSS. Scholia on the Cratylus, he says, that certain oracles respecting the intelligible and intellectual orders, were delivered by Theurgists, under the reign of Marcus Antoninus.

THE ENQUIRER. No. XI.

QUESTION: *Ought Error, in any case, to be designedly propagated?*

——— FOR TRUTH AND GOOD ARE ONE, AND BEAUTY DWELLS IN THEM, AND THEY IN HER, WITH LIKE PARTICIPATION. *Akenside.*

A MORE important point of practical casuistry can scarcely be canvassed, than that which is proposed as the subject of the present enquiry. It is interesting to all who are concerned in the education of children and youth, whether as parents, or as official preceptors, who, if they be desirous of discharging their duty faithfully, must be solicitous to determine, whether they are bound, on all subjects of instruction, strictly to adhere to their own opinions, and communicate to their pupils the honest result of their best judgment; or whether they ought, even contrary to their own private sentiments, to follow the general sense of the public, expressed in its instituted, or customary, formularies. It is interesting to the whole body of public instructors, who must be desirous to satisfy themselves, whether they be under a moral obligation, in all their addresses to the people, to adhere religiously to that doctrine, which they judge to be true; or whether they are at liberty to adopt popular errors, and foster vulgar prejudices, under the notion of deceiving men for their benefit. It might be added, that it is interesting also to the legislator and magistrate, were it not fully proved, not only from theoretical speculations on the nature and end of government, but from the long story of disorder and misery, introduced into society by the patronage which civil governors have thought it necessary to afford to one set of religious opinions in preference to another, that legislators and magistrates have nothing to do with the establishment of truth.

Perhaps there are few young people, whose minds have been imbued with sentiments of integrity, to whom it will not appear strange, and almost immoral, to make it at all a question, whether it be

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be lawful to propagate error? Judging from the genuine principles of rectitude in which they have been instructed, and glowing with that honest love of truth, which is so natural to the uncorrupted mind,

——— *incoctum generoso pectus honesto,*

they start back with a kind of instinctive horror from every appearance of deceit, and ask, with indignant emotion, Can virtue hold alliance with falsehood? Can good come out of evil?

On the other side, the fact is indisputable, that many persons, in other respects eminently distinguished for wisdom and virtue, have not scrupled to bend their ordinary language into the track of current opinions, and to conform to practices, which they have little hesitation in acknowledging to have originated in error. Who has not heard of the distinction which almost universally prevailed among the wise men of the ancient world, between their *esoteric* and their *exoteric* doctrine? the former consisting of the pure result of their most subtle speculations, which were industriously kept from the public ear; the latter, of the ordinary precepts of morality, mingled with the dogmas and tales of a fabulous theology, and the institutes of vulgar superstition. Many of those who have been celebrated, not only for purity of moral doctrine, but for their personal virtues, appear to have thought the propagation of error perfectly right and justifiable, as the only means of imposing necessary restraint upon the minds of the multitude.

It is on this supposition alone, that we can account for the general countenance which ancient philosophers, who were, certainly, not insensible of the absurdity of the Pagan mythology, gave to superstitious rites and ceremonies, which had no other foundation than these fables. Even the wise and excellent Socrates, who taught so pure and rational a doctrine concerning the Supreme Being, laid it down as a maxim, that a wise man will worship the gods according to the institutions of the state to which he belongs; and he adhered to this maxim to the latest hour of his life, when he requested his friend, Crito, not to neglect the offering of a cock, which he had vowed, to Æsculapius. Pythagoras, concerning whom, if any thing be certain, it is, that he was, both in his doctrine and practice, a friend to good morals, did not scruple, in order to give his doctrine the more powerful sway over the multitude, to encourage superstitious credulity, by pretending to supernatural powers. His precepts were delivered to the people as from the oracle of Apollo; and, on several occasions, he professed to perform miracles. The enlightened Cicero, who so completely saw through the impositions which were practised upon the Roman people, as to say, that he wondered how the *haruspices*, when they looked each other in the face, could refrain from laughing; nevertheless, did not scruple to lend his assistance towards carrying on the deception.

Even the sacred school of Christianity has furnished abundant examples of error, designedly countenanced and propagated by great and good men. False miracles have, through a long course of ages, been exhibited on the ecclesiastical theatre, by Christian priests: and from a curious narrative, lately published*, it appears that they are not yet wholly out of vogue. The laity are still, in various Christian churches, both Romish and Protestant, taught to embrace tenets, and to practise ceremonies, which candour, with its utmost effort, cannot suppose to be universally believed and reverenced by the clergy. Discourses are written, and lectures are read, to apologize for subscription to articles of faith, which are not throughout, and in their obvious sense, believed. Church benefices are retained by men of amiable manners, and, in other respects, of strict probity, who, nevertheless, do not scruple to disavow their belief in many parts of the formularies to which they have solemnly declared their assent, and thus, inconsistently enough, support with one hand that system of error, real or supposed, which they pull down with the other. Bishop Hoadley preached a sermon against church authority, which put the whole nation in a ferment, and yet continued in his see. Dr. Clarke wrote against the doctrine of the Trinity, and yet continued to read the Litany. Dr. Blackburne wrote *The Confessional*, and yet kept the preferment which he held by subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles.

If great and good men have thus contributed to the support and propagation of error, it must have been their serious opinion, that there are cases in which error ought to be supported and propagated. An explicit declaration of the

* See Mr. Berrington's Examination of Events termed Miraculous, and reported in Letters from Italy.

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reasons on which this opinion is founded, might, perhaps, be expressed in some such terms as the following:

"After all the fine-spun theories of morals which have been advanced by ingenious men, it is now pretty generally agreed, that there is no other satisfactory criterion of moral action than its tendency to produce happiness. No action, therefore, which has this tendency ought to be pronounced immoral. If, by any means, I create in the mind of another a judgment, or opinion, which I know, or believe, to be false, I am, it is true, imposing upon him error in the shape of truth; but if I am, at the same time, impressing his mind with a conviction which will probably have a beneficial influence upon his conduct, I am doing him good, or performing towards him a benevolent and virtuous action. The beneficial effect is the same, whether my words, which produced it, correspond to the abstract truth of things or not.

"Abstract truth, or falsehood, must, it is granted, always exist with respect to every possible proposition; for every supposable thing either is, or is not: but universal experience has shown, that the knowledge of truth is an attainment of extreme difficulty. The depth at which truth lies is proverbial. Who is certain, after all his labour, that he has brought it up from the well? What appears truth to me, appears error to another. Why, then, follow so uncertain a guide as my own judgment of what is true, when I can so much more easily determine, from observation, what is useful? If I am satisfied that my instructions are, on the whole, useful, why disturb myself because they have in them, unavoidably, a mixture of apparent error?

"We necessarily imbibe error with our infant breath. Errors innumerable are forced upon our judgment by the report of others, by our own senses, by the customs and habits of society, and even by its wisest institutions. Why should we attempt to avoid that which is evidently a part of the great plan of nature? Why not co-operate with its general laws, by rendering men's unavoidable errors productive of good?

"Whether it be possible for human nature to become altogether the pupil of truth;—whether it be possible to put all men in possession of a sufficient stock of certain knowledge, to become the basis of individual and social happiness;—may admit of doubt; but, in the present state of the world, it can scarcely be questioned, that it is impracticable to conduct its affairs without giving encouragement and support to error. Whenever the magistrate has made himself the judge of abstract truth, and professed to take it under his patronage, by giving a formal establishment to one set of opinions in preference to another, he has adopted a system productive of incalculable mischiefs. This is equally true, whether the system has been adopted in a Romish conclave, a British council, or a French convention; and the man who projects or supports this system, whether he be a Bonner or a Robespierre; whether he be a Burke or a Condorcet, is, unquestionably, a persecutor. The magistrate whose sole object is the public good, in order to preserve the public tranquillity, and secure to every individual the first right of a rational being, that of exercising his reason without restraint, ought to afford equal patronage, or at least equal protection, to all public instructors, although it may be very evident that, in doing this, he must, in many cases, give countenance and encouragement to the propagation of error: his business is to consider not what is true, but what is useful; and even error may, in certain circumstances, be useful.

"This usefulness of error has, in many instances, been experimentally proved. In all ages, the multitude have been kept in awe by fictions addressed to the imagination and passions. What effect would the ancient metaphysical philosophers of India have produced on the minds of the people by their abstract speculations, concerning the divine nature and attributes, if they had not personified the operations of Deity under the names of Brahma, Vishnou, and Sheva, and exhibited them to the fancy in fables and images? Among the Greeks and Romans, what would Plato's *beauty and good*, or Tully's *honestum* have done to keep the world in order, without the fables and ceremonies of the Pagan religion—without priests and augurs—without the Elysian Fields and the Shades of Tartarus?

"In fine, let the most correct philosopher ask himself, Whether, in his ordinary intercourse with mankind, he does not find himself under the necessity of accommodating himself to their habits of thinking, and, by the terms which he uses, to encourage opinions which he thinks erroneous? Is there a disciple of Berkley, of Hartley, or of Hume, who, while

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while he plumes himſelf upon thinking with the wiſe, does not condeſcend to ſpeak with the vulgar, and hereby to ſupport and countenance error?"

Such, in their full force and extent, are the arguments which may be conceived to be urged by the advocates for the diſcreet propagation of error: and it muſt be confeſſed, that they carry with them a degree of plauſibility which may eaſily gain them credit, eſpecially with perſons who happen to lie within the attraction of other adventitious motives to the exerciſe of diſcretion. It may, however, be doubted, whether they will ſtand the teſt of an unprejudiced and diſintereſted examination.

Without entering into the general queſtion concerning the foundation of morals, and even admitting utility to be the meaſure of virtue, it may be confidently aſked, whether an invariable adherence to moral truth, or veracity, be not, at leaſt, as likely to be uſeful to mankind, as the violation of this law of morality in the wilful propagation of error? Whether the love of truth be woven into the original fabric of the human mind, or whether it be the reſult of a ſeries of unavoidable aſſociations, it cannot be doubted that it is natural to man. No good man ever violates it without reluctance. Few merchants take a cuſtom-houſe oath, which they know to be not ſtrictly true, without wiſhing that they might be excuſed. A clergyman, who ſubſcribes the Thirty-nine Articles with a ſecret conſciouſneſs that they do not perfectly coincide with his ſentiments, muſt feel an uneaſy preſſure as he enters the narrow door, and, notwithſtanding the uſefulneſs of the edifice to which he is admitted, muſt wiſh the paſſage into it enlarged. Theſe are right and laudable feelings; and it is by no means certain, that mankind have ever been benefited by counteracting them.

If the certain knowledge of abſtract truth be a difficult attainment, it is not leſs difficult to determine, with certainty, what will be, on the whole, uſeful. The general good is a vaſt object, and comprehends an endleſs variety of complicated relations and circumſtances, in which the mind is in as much danger of being loſt, as in the labyrinth of a ſpeculative truth. Becauſe the whole field of knowledge does not lie open to the human underſtanding, it is not to be inferred that man is incapable of poſſeſſing himſelf of ſufficient knowledge to ſecure his happineſs, without calling in the aid of error: nor ought the miſtakes and errors into which men fall before they acquire the perfect uſe of their reaſon, or while they neglect to exerciſe it, to be urged as an argument for the deliberate and ſyſtematic propagation of error among beings to whom reaſon is given for the very purpoſe of correcting error.

It is admitted, that the excluſive patronage of any particular ſyſtem of opinions, under the notion of ſupporting the cauſe of truth, is an exerciſe of civil power which always has been, and always muſt be, injurious to ſociety: but it is alſo aſſerted, on the other hand, that any interference of magiſtracy for the purpoſe of encouraging and ſupporting a ſyſtem which the magiſtrates themſelves believe to be founded in error, in expectation that it will furniſh uſeful inſtruments of controul, is, at leaſt, equally injurious. If the magiſtrate affords equal protection and encouragement to inſtructors of all claſſes, he permits, it is true, the diſſemination of falſe principles, but he does not, in reality, patronize and propagate error; for nothing ſo certainly promotes the diſcovery and propagation of truth, as the unlimited freedom of diſcuſſion. Whatever is for the public good, it is the buſineſs of the magiſtrate to encourage; but experience has proved, that the public good is not promoted either by the patronage of any ſpecific ſyſtem of ſuppoſed truth, or the propagation of error: it muſt, therefore, be his duty to leave truth and error a clear field of conteſt, with no other interference than may be neceſſary to bring together ſkilful combatants, and to ſecure them fair play.

It cannot be proved, in a ſingle inſtance, that any interference, either of the magiſtrate, or the prieſthood, in favour of error, has ever been productive of good. The ingenious devices, for example, of the Indian Brahmins, to amuſe the people with ſplendid fictions, what effects have they produced for which the people have reaſon to thank them? They have eſtabliſhed the moſt debaſing ſyſtem of ſervility; they have confounded moral obligation with childiſh ſuperſtition; they have created an unnatural ſeparation between man and man, by dividing ſociety into diſtinct caſts, productive, on the one part, of inſolent tyranny, on the other, of abject and wretched ſlavery. Similar conſequences, though perhaps in an inferior degree, have followed from ſimilar ſyſ-

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tems of impoſition in other countries: and, if, in any inſtance, good effects have been produced, by inſtitutions founded in error, it has been owing, not to the error, but to the truth which has been incorporated with it: for, perhaps, no ſyſtem has ever been eſtabliſhed ſo erroneous, as not to contain ſome true and uſeful principles of religion and morality. In every age and country, the multitude have poſſeſſed a ſufficient ſhare of underſtanding, to be capable of receiving, from their more enlightened brethren, a plain and ſimple ſtate of facts, with their obvious concluſions, as the ground of general maxims for the conduct of life: and, in order to render men virtuous, nothing more ſeems neceſſary, than to convince them, from the known nature of things, and from certain experience, that it is their intereſt ſo to be ſo. Had this experiment been fairly tried, through the long courſe of ages, in which men have been amuſed with the fictions of prieſtcraft, it is impoſſible to ſay to what degree of wiſdom and happineſs men might, by this time, have attained.

The truth is, it is not only contrary to experience, but to the nature of things, that error ſhould be productive of good. In the ſtrict language of philoſophy, "truth and good are one." To treat every being and object according to its true nature, qualities, and relations, muſt be to render it, as much as poſſible, uſeful. Every error in judgment, concerning the nature of things, muſt open the way to ſome error in conduct, and, conſequently, be injurious. Theſe obſervations ruſh upon the mind nearly with the force of ſelf-evident axioms. To ſuppoſe that error ſhould produce good, appears almoſt as palpable an abſurdity, as to make darkneſs the parent of light. It may, therefore, without heſitation, be concluded, that no attempt to impoſe upon mankind, by propagating error, either "is," or, "can come to, good;" and that where appearances of this kind ariſe, they are the miſtakes of miſapprehenſion, or the ſelf-created illuſions of a timid or ſelfiſh mind.

Prudent men will tread the ground of new opinions with cautious ſteps; modeſt men will judge with deliberation, and aſſert with diffidence; and polite men will not unneceſſarily deviate from the eſtabliſhed forms of language: but good men will always prefer truth to error; and wiſe men will not be eaſily perſuaded, that truth may not be ſafely truſted with the great charge of making the world happy. If the glorious day ſhould ever arrive, in which the clouds of error ſhall be cleared away, it will, we doubt not, be ſeen, that truth is a luminary ſufficiently bright to ſhow mankind the path to happineſs.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondents J. J. and I. H. p. 691 and 852, differ very widely in their ſentiments reſpecting the utility of the *Board of Agriculture*; and this, too, will probably be the caſe among ſuch of your readers as think the queſtion to be of any importance.

For my own part, I am very much inclined to agree with J. J. upon the whole, becauſe the objects he points out as deſerving the *firſt* attention of the board, have been as yet in a great meaſure overlooked, and alſo becauſe the political conſiderations he alludes to, appear to have been one of the principal cauſes of its formation.

Be this, however, as it may, I. H. certainly over-rates their "philanthropic exertions," when he aſcribes "the preſent ſpirit of agricultural knowledge and improvement in the country" to the labours of the board of agriculture. I have, like this gentleman, made tours through various parts of the country, though not of the ſame extent, or occupying ſo much time as thoſe he deſcribes; and my information authorizes me to ſay, that, excepting in ſome few counties around the metropolis, or in the neighbourhood of Bath, there is not one farmer in ten, who has the leaſt knowledge that ſuch a board exiſts. The improvements to which I. H. refers, may rather, therefore, be aſcribed to a very different cauſe, viz. to the high price of the produce of land, by which the farmers are encouraged and enabled to cultivate their farms in a ſuperior manner, and to try any experiments by which their art may be yet farther improved. Reduce the value of their produce, and at the ſame time keep up or increaſe the preſent enormous taxes, and then I. H. will ſoon find that the benefits of the board in queſtion are by no means "incalculable!"

I. H. juſtly obſerves "that the principal point is to make the earth produce as much human food as poſſible." Should we

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we not then be approaching this important, this principal point, in proportion as we cultivated our *waſte lands?* Have we not immenſe tracts of theſe waſtes*, which might be made highly productive by the reſpective proprietors, if they *could obtain permiſſion?*

The moſt eſſential ſervice the Board could render to the country, would be to puſh forward as much as poſſible, "the general bill for the encloſure of commons;" and alſo of open town-fields, which are a very great impediment to good huſbandry. Such a bill would indeed be "incalculably beneficial" and acceptable: and although I. H. rightly ſuppoſes, that many obſtacles would preſent themſelves, by reaſon of "the various jarring intereſts" which would ariſe, yet zeal, perſeverance, and ſtrict impartiality, would eaſily ſurmount them —eſpecially if "the general voice of the nation calls" for this neceſſary improvement.

That the general voice of the nation (particularly of the yeomanry and leſſer freeholders) does make this call, is beyond all doubt. Why the call is not attended to, I. H. in part, accounts for, and certainly his reaſons have their weight. But yet there is a number of wrongheads who whiſper, that perhaps the bill is poſtponed, not only for the above-mentioned reaſons, but alſo becauſe it would leſſen the quantity of game, interrupt the ſons of Nimrod, and deprive ſome profeſſional men, or men in a certain ſubordinate ſtation, of part of their emoluments!

If, however, the freeholders of this country are yet to obtain private local encloſure bills, according to the preſent expenſive mode, they would do well to conſult the excellent obſervations of Mr. A. Young (*North Tour, vol.* i. *p.* 252) upon the glaring defects of many ſuch bills, previouſly to their ſigning a petition for the purpoſe, or employing a ſolicitor. Your's,

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Doncaſter, Feb. 2, 1797.

* By the report of Meſſrs. *Rennie, Brown,* and *Skirrefſ*, who were employed by the Board of Agriculture, in the year 1794, to examine into the ſtate of huſbandry in Yorkſhire, it appears, that in the North and Weſt ridings of that county, there are no leſs than 265,000 acres of waſte land, capable of cultivation.—The encloſing of this vaſt tract, would indeed "be in a ſhort time incalculably beneficial."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE magnitude and boldneſs of the plan propoſed in your valuable *Supplementary Number*, for a total abolition of tythes, excited my curioſity and ſurprize, but as on an attentive examination of it, I am by no means ſatisfied either of its juſtice or its practicability; I truſt to your uſual impartiality for an admiſſion of the following remarks:

The author of the eſſay obſerves, that "there is no deſcription [of tythes] but what is capable of *valuation*: and whatever may be fairly *valued*, may be fairly *bought*, and *annihilated* for ever."

Now I am ſo far from agreeing with this gentleman, that any deſcription of tythes can be fairly valued, that I ſhall not ſcruple to deny that they can be *valued* at all. The preſent poſſeſſors are only tenants for life, and though the valuation may be juſt and advantageous for them, it will not be ſo for their ſucceſſors, eſpecially at ſome diſtant period, when land and every thing elſe ſhall riſe far above the preſent ſtandard. Let us ſuppoſe, for inſtance; that the tythes had been bought up, on the preſent plan, at the beginning of the Reformation, what would be the condition of the clergy now? and ſhould we not juſtly have had reaſon to complain of the arbitrary act of the rulers of that period, and the tame indifference of the clerical body, who could ſo ſhamefully ſell their right for a preſent advantage? Or had this project taken place no farther back than the latter end of the preceding century, I fear the miniſterial proviſion at the preſent moment would have been of a ſorry nature, and far more pitiable than the condition of the poor curates, which has been ſo often and ſo pathetically deſcribed.

We may call our valuation (made by conſcientious and ſagacious men, ſworn to make a juſt account) *fair* and *beneficial*, and it may be ſo, according to the preſent price of land, and the neceſſary articles of life; but the queſtion is, whether the preſent ſtandard is the higheſt to which thoſe articles can poſſibly go? If not, our valuation cannot be *fair*, and thoſe who come after us, will have juſt reaſons to execrate our conduct. They will have *juſt reaſon* to complain, becauſe we have ſold that which does not belong to us. It is the property, not of a body of men, but of an inſtitution, and, therefore, if any of the truſtees ſhall alienate that

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that which is committed to their care, what are they in the eye of ſtrict and impartial juſtice?

The right of the Church to the object in queſtion, is to the full as ancient, and impreſcriptible too, as the oldeſt land-owner in this kingdom. This right, is not, indeed, *jure divino*, neither is the Moſaic or Melchiſedechian order a neceſſary rule of government in Chriſtian countries; but the clergy have another and a far more ſolid ground of ſupport to their claim, and that is in the national law; I do not mean any particular acts of parliament, but in the very primary principles of the Engliſh law, and which ſecure to him who has a proprietorſhip in land, from time immemorial, an inviolate poſſeſſion. It may be deemed very preſumptuous to ſay, but it is nevertheleſs true, that the parliament has no authority to compel men to ſell their property, and eſpecially that of which the holders are only tenants for life.

This plan appears clearly to have the tendency, I will not ſay the *deſign*, of reducing the clergy to a capricious and dependent mode of ſubſiſtence. There muſt, neceſſarily, upon its adoption, be a public fund, out of which the miniſters are to be paid. Who are to have charge of this fund?—Laymen, no doubt. What will be the conſequence, but the erecting a new inſtitution, which will require a very liberal ſupport, ſo that a conſiderable part of the property of the church will go to pay treaſurer, ſecretaries, and a numerous *et cetera* of officers? Then a divine will have to dance attendance upon theſe men in power, who will look for perquiſites and fees, without which, his ſalary will not be very regularly paid.

I confeſs, the mere ſuppoſition of *bumbling* the eccleſiaſtical body to ſuch a ſorry condition, makes me look on the plan with diſguſt, although no one is more ſenſible of the neceſſity of a reform in this caſe, than, Your's, &c.

Feb. 6, 1797. J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following compariſon between great and ſmall farms is the reſult of a diſcuſſion on the ſubject, in a converſation among real farmers, and is at the ſervice of your Magazine, if you think it worthy of inſertion:

A pariſh divided into large farms will require fewer horſes to till it, by one third, than the ſame pariſh divided into ſmall farms.—A horſe conſumes as much as would comfortably ſupport three human creatures.

Two-thirds of the labourers will gather in a harveſt of a pariſh if in large farms, of thoſe whom it would require to get in the harveſt of the ſame pariſh, if divided into ſmall farms. Men walking with the cart from the field to unload it, then back into the field to load it, which muſt be the caſe on ſmall farms, is great waſte of time, or unproductive labour, and at a ſeaſon when labour is doubly valuable. At other ſeaſons of the year, too, waſte of time on a ſmall farm is neceſſarily very great; one man will ſow for all the ploughs on a large farm; and on a ſmall one, a man will do nothing beſides, ſuppoſing there are only two. The ſame caſe applies to the ſhepherd, for there requires one to attend the flock, if any is kept, on the ſmall farm (be the ſheep ever ſo few) where any part of the farm is common field (except where the cuſtom of the pariſh is to keep ſeveral ſmall parcels together, called town-flocks, a practice almoſt every farmer complains of, who is concerned in them); and on a large farm, one man is ſufficient. Yet the pariſh laid into large farms, employs nearly as many labourers as if it was divided into ſmall ones. The large farmer hoes his corn, and performs ſeveral other operations in huſbandry, little practiſed by ſmall farmers.

Sheep are moſtly bred, reared, and fatted by the large farmer; I refer to thoſe reared on farms chiefly arable. To him we are indebted for moſt of our mutton, and our wool; and the utility of this laſt article, in a national view, almoſt exceeds calculation. The expence of the ſhepherd, if the farm is common field, and the want of room if encloſed, prevents the ſmall farmer from profiting by ſheep.

It is alledged againſt large farms, that they do not breed the poultry and eggs, nor make the butter, which ſmall farms do: which may be a fact. But before it is proved that ſmall farms are advantageous to the community from this circumſtance, it muſt be proved, that breeding of poultry and eggs, and making of butter, is ſo. If all the produce of the lands throughout the kingdom were converted into poultry, or were conſumed at the ſame waſte, as that is which is eaten in turkies, fowls, geeſe, &c. it would not ſupport half the inhabitants

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it now does. And grafs converted into butter, inftead of beef, bears nearly the fame proportion. The high price of poultry cannot be injurious to the poor, as nearly half of it is bred by them, and I am fure they fell twenty times as much as they buy. Breeding and rearing of poultry, is within the reach of almoft every perfon's finances and fituation, which makes the competition fo great, that fcarcely any profit is attached to it: and there appears no reafon why a farmer fhould pay his attention to that part of his bufinefs from which no profit arifes. Every farmer keeps a fufficient number in his yard, to pick up what is unavoidably fcattered, fo that nothing is wafted or loft.

Another charge againft large farms is, that the holders of them monopolize the corn. But as the charge has frequently, and repeatedly, been brought forward, without a fingle inftance produced of either time, or place, or perfons, who have entered into this combination, it falls to the ground. It is not probable, I imagine it impoffible, that fo large a body of men as the farmers, fhould ever enter into a combination to enhance the price of corn, or any part of them, that can have any effect. As a proof that the farmers bring their corn to market, as faft as it is beneficial to the community, we in general find it gets dearer from Chriftmas to the enfuing harveft. They may fpeculate fometimes, in part of what they raife themfelves, and fuch a fpeculation is abfolutely neceffary, for the intereft of the nation. Suppofe, on the contrary, they never fpeculated, but fold all their corn as they threfhed it out, which would ufually be by the firft of May; the confequence would be, that all the mealmen of fmall capital would be obliged to relinquifh bufinefs immediately, and the whole trade would be thrown into the hands of a very few opulent men. For mealmen would be obliged to lay in a ftock of wheat to laft them from May till after harveft, near five months; and as a greater capital would be required, a larger profit muft be laid on every quarter of wheat for breaking it, to pay the intereft of that capital. Befides, a part would be damaged, perhaps fpoiled, by being ftored in fuch large quantities: and as the good muft pay for the damaged, or fpoiled, this would farther enhance the price. This very circumftance would endanger a combination, as the whole of what muft be had to fupport the nation would be in the hands of a few very opulent individuals, who are in the habits of convening meetings to regulate their trade.

An argument brought in favour of fmall farms is, that they hold out an encouragement to induftry and fobriety, by enabling a perfon, who has faved a hundred, or a hundred and fifty pounds, at fervice, to employ it to the beft advantage in farming one of them.

Suppofing the fact of difcouragement, there will ftill be a balance of evils.—Small farms are the principal caufe why fo little improvement has been made in our agriculture for centuries paft; it has by no means kept pace with the improvement either of our mechanics, or manufactories; but is centuries behind them, when compared with that ftate of perfection to which it might be brought. The mode of farming adopted by a farmer of this defcription, is almoft always the fame as has been practifed in the village, time immemorial; his ideas are local, and his prejudices ftrong in favour of his fyftem, however erroneoufly founded. Improvements he cannot find out, as they are the refult of experiment; experiments he dares not try, for if the firft fails (which is often the cafe) he is ruined. It is almoft impoffible he fhould: perhaps he can fcarcely read or write; he can confult no authors on agriculture, fince he would not underftand their terms: on the contrary, the large farmer is, from his circumftances, enabled to give his fon a liberal education, when compared to the other. This deftroys prejudice, and gives him ability to extract information from the innumerable publications on agriculture, which are daily iffuing from the preff. He tries experiments, for if the firft fails, his circumftances enable him to try a fecond, or a third, and he is moftly rewarded in the end. All the principal improvements which have been made, were by large or rich farmers. But, leaving the introduction of improvements from drills and hoes, &c. out of the queftion, the large farmer's land will in general be found in the higheft ftate of cultivation of the two, fuppofing both to farm according to the fyftem of the diftrict.

Another argument brought in favour of fmall farms is, that they produce moft happinefs: that where four or five farms are laid into one, one family only is happy, where four or five before were comfortable. But if we examine a pa-

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rish divided into large farms, we shall find the poor better off than when divided into small ones. The small farmer performs that part of husbandry himself, for which the labourer would receive the highest price. The large farmer's attention being his chief employ, he lets the poor the best, with the rest of the labour. Thus, on the score of happiness, as it immediately affects the persons concerned and employed in agriculture, the balance is equal.

I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Kelshall, Jan. 16, 1797. J. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following particulars, relative to the recent eruption of a singular species of VOLCANO, in an island of the CRIMEA, I lately received from the continent; I conceive such an article to be consonant with the generally useful plan of your Work.

On the 27th of February, 1796, about eight o'clock in the morning, on a point of land which lies a few miles north of Taman, a subterraneous noise, resembling thunder, was suddenly heard to proceed from under a small mountain, situated in the district of Putsche, in one of the islands of the Crimea. Soon afterwards, there was seen to arise from the summit of the mountain, a thick column of smoke, which changed, after an interval of some minutes, into fire, in the shape of a sheaf, and retained this appearance for the space of half an hour. The mountain then began to throw out, to the distance of a furlong, an argillaceous matter, and a number of stones, in which a mixture of this matter was observable.

On the day following, the whole surface of the ground lying round the mountain, was found to be overspread with this new stratum, reaching to a considerable height. It was not until the third day, that the eruption entirely ceased. During the whole of this time, flames were seen to flash out at intervals, and a noise, not unlike that made by boiling water, was occasionally heard in the interior of the mountain. This phænomenon (examples similar to which, according to Boccone and Howel, occur sometimes in Sicily) is the more remarkable, as it serves to throw some light on the physical constitution of the soil of the countries wherein they are found. The circumstance may also be illustrated by the observation, that a number of circular apertures have been noticed, for a length of time past, on certain eminences in the island of *Phanagoria*, and from these issued, continually, a filthy fluid slime, which is, in many instances, blended with naphtha; an appearance which abundantly justifies the conjecture, that in the internal soil of the island, much combustible matter may be lodged. Former hypotheses made on the subject of Volcanos, have certainly received some additional confirmation from the circumstance of this recent eruption.

Your's, &c. S. T.

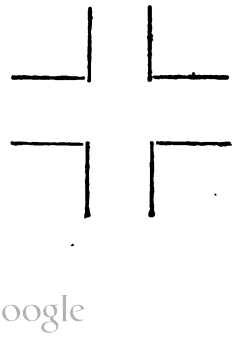
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS many exaggerated accounts have appeared of the cavern lately discovered at Burrington-Coome, in Somersetshire, an authentic description may, perhaps, be acceptable to your readers.

It was related in the newspapers, that thirty skeletons were discovered, perfect, and lying north and south, the bones cemented to the rock: but neither was there any perfect skeleton, or any apparent regularity in the mode of laying them. The entrance to the cavern is by a steep descent: from the irregular manner in which the skulls lie, it appears, that the bodies were thrown down carelessly; and I am confirmed in this opinion, by observing, that though the cavern extends one hundred and thirty feet, there are no bones farther in than a body thrown from the aperture would have fallen; none of the smaller bones remain. The skulls are incrusted with Stalactydes, and crumble away when an attempt is made to remove them.

A sepulchral vault was discovered, some few years back, near Nimlet, in the neighbourhood, but it has been destroyed, and the stones used in a lime-kiln near! Of this I could get no other information. In the parish of Budcome there is another, which I visited; it is shaped thus:



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and extends about ten feet either way. Many bones were lying there, but as it is long ſince it was opened, I could learn nothing of the poſition in which they were found. The vault is very rudely conſtructed: it is on a level with the field, covered over with ſtones and rubbiſh, but ſo irregularly, as to preſent no appearance of a tumulus.

I ſhall be obliged to any of your readers who can inform me, at what period theſe modes of ſepulture were common.

Briſtol, Jan. 28. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO regulate judiciouſly the internal policy of ſtates is a more difficult matter, than to maintain their external relations. Of this internal policy there is no department more involved in difficulties, than the management of that numerous claſs of modern ſociety, termed the Poor. I ſay of *modern ſociety*, for among the nations properly termed *ancient*, no ſuch claſs of citizens is heard of. Our anceſtors, at no very remote period, were ignorant of the exiſtence of a claſs of people who were to be ſupported at the public expence; and foreign countries, nay, even our near neighbours, the Scotch, till within a few years, had no ſuch eſtabliſhments, and, comparatively ſpeaking, had no poor. The idea of ſupporting one claſs of citizens at the expence of the reſt, firſt originated in this country; and the immenſe increaſe of the number requiring to be ſo ſupported, ſince that period, is a proof that there was ſomething erroneous in the original inſtitution.

To regulate, or to aboliſh, an inſtitution, which increaſes the evil it was meant to obviate, which rewards and encourages vice and profligacy, while it oppreſſes the prudent and attentive, is a problem which has employed the wiſeſt heads, and the beſt patriots of this country. That Mr. PITT ſhould attempt to ſucceed in what ſo many great men have failed, will not ſurprize any one who has obſerved the arrogance which has prompted him to tear away ſome of the firmeſt ſupports of the conſtitution of the country, as well as the raſhneſs which he has diſplayed on many other important occaſions.

I ſhall notice ſome of the clauſes in the intended bill, and endeavour to prove their inadequacy to produce the propoſed effect.

The intention of allowing a ſhilling per week to a poor family, for each child, is not made the firſt clauſe of the act without a meaning. It is of a piece with that little policy by which the miniſter has attempted to regulate the affairs of great nations. It is a bait to catch the *ſtraggling benevolence*, as it has been moſt aptly termed, of many well-meaning people. The notion of its benevolence will be widely diffuſed among the poor, who, hearing that for every idle child they are to receive a ſhilling per week, will extol the goodneſs of Mr. PITT, and wiſh for the exiſtence of the law. But let me aſk any reaſonable man, whether this ſhilling per week is not an inducement for the poor man to keep his child ignorant and idle, becauſe when able to work this premium for idleneſs ceaſes.

The plan of uniting pariſhes, except in caſes where in contiguous pariſhes great inequality in the numbers of the poor is found, which is already done, I highly diſapprove, for reaſons which will appear more fully among the improvements which I ſhall ſuggeſt on this ſubject. The more men are broken into ſmall ſocieties, the more eaſily are their intereſts underſtood, and the better they are managed; every pariſh, therefore, ſhould be obliged to take care of its own poor.

The notion of purchaſing a *poor man a cow, or other animal yielding profit*, muſt, certainly, have originated in the brain of a Cockney, and is too abſurd to be treated but with ridicule. Where can the man who is ſo poor as to require relief from the pariſh, find food for a cow? If a cow is not well fed, ſhe will not yield any thing at all, far leſs profit. If the ſuggeſtor of this clauſe ever travelled ſo far from London, as to have an opportunity of contemplating the meagre, half-ſtarved inhabitants of an over-fed common, he would not have ſuppoſed there was much humanity in condemning any quadruped to ſuch a mode of exiſtence, or any biped to depend upon it, either for exiſtence or profit. The number of theſe commons, too, are daily, and very wiſely, diminiſhing, with the concurrence of the legiſlature of the country. But this benevolent plan would ſoon cover the ſides of our highways with ſtarving cattle, and fill the cellars of St. Giles's with hungry ſwine, and meagre aſſes, the animals from which the inhabitants of theſe places are accuſtomed to derive profit.

The intention of mingling the parochial funds with thoſe of benefit ſocieties,

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would not, I think, anſwer the propoſed intention; the narrow mode of thinking of the lower claſſes of people, makes them peculiarly jealous of money matters. While they themſelves have an opportunity, as ſtewards, &c. of ſuperintending the diſtribution and expenditure of their funds, they know how they are diſpoſed of, and that they are not embezzled: but they would not willingly truſt their ſavings in the hands of people whom they could not call to account; beſides, to confound the induſtrious and frugal with thoſe who are ſo loſt to all ſenſe of ſhame, as to come upon the pariſh, is highly improper.

The appointment of wardens and guardians of the poor, and, again, inſpectors of theſe guardians, is an attempt to ſolve the old problem, *quis cuſtodiet ipſos cuſtodes*, and is not likely to ſucceed much better than former attempts to attain the ſame object. The wardens of the poor, who, I ſuppoſe, are to be in the ſtead of the preſent maſters and miſtreſſes of workhouſes, will, I preſume, receive ſalaries; conſequently, a number of ſmall places will be created, to be given away by the partizans of the miniſter, one evident purpoſe of the preſent bill. But what motive have the inſpectors or viſitors to execute their duty? Few occupations are more unpleaſant than to contemplate the ſituation of the poor in a workhouſe; to ſee human nature miſerable and degraded; to hear complaints, whoſe validity it is difficult to inveſtigate, and, perhaps, impoſſible to redreſs, becauſe ariſing from the querulouſneſs of dependence, the ſtings of conſcious folly, or the recollection of departed pleaſures. From ſuch a taſk, when the novelty is over, moſt men will gladly ſhrink. How much more eaſily, as well as certainly, would theſe ends be anſwered, by rendering it the intereſt of ſuch as had the care of the poor, that they ſhould be comfortable and induſtrious. That this is poſſible, I ſhall attempt to prove in its proper place.

Nothing can be more abſurd than the idea of making up to the poor what they cannot earn; they will never work, if they are to be paid for being idle.

To take children from their parents, and educate them in public, is a very bad plan, and ſhould always be avoided, if poſſible. The education that teaches us to live, is not that which is acquired from maſters, or in ſchools; but what is learned from parents, from relations, and companions. But this education can never be acquired where children only ſee children, equally ignorant with themſelves. I have, myſelf, known an example of a pariſh child, brought from nurſe at three years of age, who knew the names of common objects, and could combine a variety of ideas in language. After two years' confinement in a workhouſe, with children of its own age, and ſimilar education, it had forgotten the appellations of the moſt common objects, ſo as not to be able to diſtinguiſh, by name, a horſe from a hog. But, ſir, it has a worſe effect, it deſtroys all thoſe relations which are the bands and cement of ſociety. A boy, educated in an hoſpital, knows neither father nor mother, ſiſter nor brother; he has no relations either to care for, or who care for him; he has, therefore, no character to ſupport. Inſpection alone is ſufficient to convince any man, how much this kind of education tends to abaſe and vilify the human character. Let him compare the pale vapid inanity of the countenance of the children congregated in a pariſh workhouſe, with the health, intelligence, and vivacity ſparkling in the faces of an equal number of the ſame rank, drawn together, for a few hours in the day, under the thatched roof of ſome old dame, in a country village, and aſk himſelf, if he would wiſh to ſee his ſpecies degraded, and the ſpirit of the riſing generation nipt in the bud, by being educated in a workhouſe?

It is always painful to attribute an apparently good action to bad motives; but from the line of conduct exhibited by Mr. PITT, on other occaſions, ſomewhat analogous to the preſent, it certainly is not unfair to hint at the *real reaſon* which made him ſnatch this meaſure from the hands of a gentleman, who, if he had not ſucceeded better, moſt aſſuredly would not have conducted it worſe. On this occaſion, when the preſſure of the poor laws, and the ineffectual aid the poor received from them, had impreſſed the public mind ſo ſtrongly, that the Miniſter found credit attach to the perſon who made the ſlighteſt attempt to remedy the grievance, he conceived it a favourable opportunity to court popularity. He expects that the lower claſs of people will look up to him as their friend and protector. In this, however, he is deceived. There is not a workman in a garret, in London, nor a manufacturer in the country, who does not know that the WAR is the

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cauſe of their poverty, and execrate him as the author of it.

Mr. Editor, in my next epiſtle, I ſhall offer you ſome hints, with reſpect to the mode in which I think the poor and the helpleſs ought to be treated. I ſhall not attempt, however, to follow the miniſter in his exalted flights of benevolence; to annihilate poverty, by diſtributing to the poor the property of the rich. I think it poſſible, by cheriſhing a ſpirit of independence, to make a man aſhamed of depending on the bounty of another; by inculcating habits of prudence and œconomy, to make it unneceſſary, that he ſhould be ſo, and that thoſe who really cannot ſupport themſelves individually, may be enabled to ſupport each other, by being diſtributed into proper communities.

London, Feb. 6, 1797. A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON (CONTINUED).

THE SEA, SHIPS SAILING, &c.

AMONG the ſublime objects of nature, none is more ſtriking than that vaſt expanſe of water which forms the ſea; and which, from the variety of appearances that it is capable of aſſuming, affords a fertile ſtore of images to the poetical obſerver. The greater part of theſe are of the grand and terrific kind; and Homer, whoſe genius, and ſubject led him to the peculiar contemplation of ſuch ſcenes in nature, has drawn copiouſly from this ſource. He ſeems frequently, like his aged Chryſes, to have walked muſing on the ſhore of the reſounding main, attentive to all its changes, and fixing their ſeveral forms upon his imagination, for the various purpoſes of deſcription and compariſon. It is juſtly remarked by Pope, in a note on one of theſe paſſages, that, in order properly to judge of the beauty of ſuch reſemblances, it is neceſſary for the reader to have been an obſerver of the things themſelves. How far he himſelf was thus qualified, may occaſionally be conſidered hereafter; but the remark is certainly true; and in proportion as any one is able to compare Homer's deſcriptions with nature itſelf, as well in the ſimiles derived from this ſource, as in all the others, he will the better underſtand their application, and recognize their accuracy.

In the ſimiles which I ſhall firſt adduce, the principal circumſtances which the ſea-pieces are brought to illuſtrate, are *motion* and *number*.

When Agamemnon, in a ſpeech to the aſſembled Greeks, makes a feigned propoſal for their return; its effect on the populace is thus deſcribed:

So moved th' aſſembly, as the length'ning waves
Roll on th' Icarian ſea, before the breath
Of Eurus and of Notus, ruſhing down
From clouds of father Jove. IL. ii. 144.

The armies of Greece and Troy, ſeated apart on the plain, in ſilence, in order to hear Hector's challenge to ſingle fight, give riſe to the following compariſon:

As when the weſt wind freſhens, o'er the main
A ſhivering horror runs, that blackens round
The face of Ocean; ſo the ranks appear'd
Of Greeks and Trojans, ſeated on the plain.
IL. vii. 63.

The armies ſeated in ranks, and *briſtling*, as Homer ſays, with helmets, ſpears, and ſhields, which, from the impatience natural to the occaſion, would exhibit a gentle quivering motion, afford a very juſt reſemblance to the ſea, juſt curled and roughened by a light breeze. But that the reſemblance farther extends, as Pope ſuppoſes, to "the repoſe and awe which enſued, when Hector began to ſpeak," I cannot perceive. There appears, therefore, to me, an unhappy inconſiſtency with the reſt of the picture, in thoſe lines of his tranſlation,

——— the face of Ocean ſleeps,
And a ſtill horror ſaddens all the deeps.

The word "horror," if meant to correſpond with the original φρὴξ, muſt be underſtood in its proper ſignification of *ſhivering*, or *trembling*, with which the epithet "ſtill" is manifeſtly incompatible. The *darkneſs*, too, which Pope conſiders as a leading circumſtance, is occaſioned by the *motion*, not the *repoſe*, of the water.

Several compariſons have already come before us, by which a fluctuating and irreſolute ſtate of mind has been repreſented, but in none, perhaps, the image is more happily adapted to the ſubject, than in the following, which is introduced where Neſtor is alarmed by the view of the extreme danger which urged the Greeks, and knows not what counſel to give:

As when the ſea in blind commotion heaves
Its blackening waves, a prelude of the rage

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Of whiſtling winds; as yet to neither ſide
The billows roll, till from above deſcends
The leading gale: ſo wavering doubts divide
The ſenior's ſoul. Il. xiv. 16.

The ſtate of the ſea here deſcribed, is not properly a *calm*, but a *ſwell without wind*, uſually reckoned the forerunner of a ſtorm. Pope is here again unfortunate in his firſt line:

As when old Ocean's ſilent ſurface ſleeps;

For how is this conſiſtent with any motion at all? and yet it is upon *motion*, that the application of the ſimile depends.

A ſtate of the mind ſomewhat ſimilar to the preceding, but differing in this, that the irreſolution proceeds from the ſtrong action of two oppoſite impulſes, is repreſented by a new image, drawn from the ſame ſource:

As when two winds the ſilky main aſſail,
Boreas and Zephyr, ruſhing ſudden down
From Thracian hills; in heaps the black waves riſe,
And hurl the ſea-wrack from the briny deep:
So varying doubt diſtracts the Grecian breaſts.
Il. ix. 4.

This doubt, according to the commentators, was whether they ſhould ſtay or return; and therefore, very well correſponds to the action of the two oppoſite winds. I am leſs ſatisfied, however, with the propriety of deſcription in this, and various other paſſages of Homer, and his imitators, where different and oppoſite winds are made to blow at the ſame time. That in a ſea like that with which Homer was converſant, narrow, bounded by mountains and interſperſed with iſlands, ſudden guſts ſhould ariſe from various quarters, and occaſionally meet, and contend with each other, is highly probable; but a ſteady and durable oppoſition of winds on the ſame ſpot, is, I think, a phenomenon ſcarcely conformable to nature. The artificial brewing of a tempeſt, by ſetting the four winds to jumble with each other, though an expedient practiſed by ſome poets of high reputation, is ſurely ridiculous and extravagant. This remark might have been applied to ſome of the former quotations, under the head of ſtorm and tempeſt.

The *ſound* of the waves, and the *violence* of their aſſault, are circumſtances added to their *mobility* and *frequency*, in the ſubſequent paſſages. The peculiar excellence of the Greek language, in expreſſing *action* by words which are an echo to the ſenſe, ſhould be remarked, before an idea of ſome of Homer's fineſt lines is attempted to be given by an inadequate tranſlation.

When the Grecian army is called back to the aſſembly, after being diſmiſſed by Agamemnon, their return is thus deſcribed:

Once more aſſembling from the ſhips and tents,
With ſhouts they ruſh to council; like the roar
Of echoing Ocean, when its ſwelling waves
Daſh on th' extended ſhore, and boils the main.
Il. ii. 207.

The advance of the Greeks to the firſt battle, gives occaſion to the following ſimile:

As on the ſounding ſhore the ocean waves
Beat frequent, gently urg'd by Zephyr's breath;
Firſt on the main they riſe, then onward roll'd,
Burſt thund'ring on the beach, and ſwelling high
Around the rocky points in ridges heave,
And daſh the briny foam: thus cloſely throng'd,
The Grecian squadrons ceaſeleſs mov'd to war.
Il. iv. 422.

This is a very exact picture, not of a "growing ſtorm," as Pope underſtands it, but of a gentle breeze, raiſing waves in the ſea, which gather as they roll onwards, and at length break with violence on the ſhore. Its application to bodies of men, at firſt advancing leiſurely and at intervals, then cloſing and quickening their march, as they approach the enemy, and at laſt burſting upon the foe, with a furious ſhock, is perfectly happy, and requires no elucidation to thoſe who have been ſpectators of the natural ſcene.

Virgil has cloſely imitated this ſimile, and has clothed it in all its beauty and energy of diction; but his application of it is much leſs exact than that of the Greek poet, ſince the *force* and *violence* of the breaking wave is the only circumſtance paralleled by the real object. He is deſcribing the vanquiſhed bull, after having recruited his ſtrength in retirement, returning on a ſudden, to the attack of his unexpecting rival:

Poſt, ubi collectum robur, viresque refectæ,
Signa movet, præceptque obliti fertur in hoſtem.
Fluctus uti, medio cœpit cum albeſcere ponto,
Longius ex altoque ſinum trahit; utque volutus
Ad terras, immane ſonat per laxa, neque ipſo
Monte minor procumbit: at ima exæſtuat unda
Vorticibus, nigramque alte ſubjectat arenam.
Georg. iii. 235.

Now when his nerves with new-felt fury glow,
Headlong he ſeeks his unexpecting foe:
As when a riſing billow by degrees
Begins to boil amid the whit'ning ſeas;
Loud o'er the rocks then rolls with horrid roar,
And mountain-like burſts on the ſubject ſhore;

The

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The troubled depths in circling eddies riſe,
And heave the ſable ſands in whirlwinds to the ſkies. WARTON.

The extravagance of the concluding line in this tranſlation is very remote from the chaſteneſs of the original; yet, on the whole, it is much more exact than Dryden's verſion of the ſame paſſage.

One of the moſt highly-wrought ſea-pieces in Homer is introduced where Paris and Hector together ruſh to the field, and rally the Trojans:

They mov'd like furious whirlwinds in their courſe, [earth
That wing'd with Jove's own thunder, ruſh to
And mingling with the main tumultuous, raiſe
The boiling waves unnumber'd, ſwelling high,
Foaming, and preſſing on, behind, before,
O'er the reſounding deep: thus cloſely wedg'd,
Rank after rank, the Trojans, bright in arms,
Behind their leaders march'd. IL. xiii. 795.

The compariſon is here double. The two chieftains are reſembled to the whirlwinds, and the Trojans, to the waves ſet in motion by them. No ſimilitude need be more exact; and the intrinſic merit of the deſcription is very great, particularly in the lines expreſſing the tumbling and foaming of the waves, which, in the original, are a wonderful inſtance of the ſound correſponding to the ſenſe.

The inexhauſtible variety of nature affords a new ſcene, by which Homer ſtrongly expreſſes the *contention* and *noiſe* of battle.

As where the heaven-ſprung river diſembogues,
The big wave roars conflicting with its tide,
While to the daſhing brine the ſhores around
And rocky points rebellow: ſuch the ſhout
Sent from the Trojan hoſt. IL. xvii. 263.

Here it is to be obſerved, that though the poet, according to his uſual manner, only mentions one circumſtance, the *noiſe*, in his application of the ſimile, yet he undoubtedly had alſo in his mind. the ſhock and conflict of the two oppoſing currents, as a parallel to the conteſt of the two armies, about the body of Patroclus. [*To be continued.*] J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE many times witneſſed a circumſtance, which I never ſaw noticed by any writer upon Natural Hiſtory, though it appears to deſerve attention. I mean the exiſtence, in the bodies of earwigs, of fine white worms, which I have often found above two inches long, ſometimes two in one earwig, but more commonly not above one. In ſome ſeaſons, I have met with them oftner than in others. I have viewed them again and again in the microſcope, after putting them into a ſmall glaſs of water, where they live ſome time, and are very active, though without that precaution, they dry up and die in a few minutes.

Feb. 11. Your's, W. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE defective orthography of the Engliſh language is allowed by every one converſant with the ſubject, to be one principal cauſe of its being leſs ſtudied by other nations, than from its importance one would expect it to be. To remedy this defect, many curious and uſeful treatiſes have been publiſhed, but they have not produced any very conſiderable improvement; indeed, it ſeems likely, that no ſudden alteration can, or perhaps ought, to take place. We muſt be contented, gradually to bring about a reform; and with this view, more good may probably be done, in occationally pointing out impropriеties by popular periodical works, than by voluminous treatiſes, which may fail by propoſing too much at once.

A very abſurd impropriety has, for ſome time paſt, gained ground among our writers, which I much wiſh to ſee exploded; perhaps, if it is noticed in the Monthly Magazine, it may be amended; I allude to the manner in which *an one* is at preſent almoſt conſtantly written.

Were we, according to the judicious plan of the ingenious Mr. Elphinſton, to ſpell as we pronounce, we ſhould write *a won*. Do the authors of the preſent day wiſh us to pronounce *an one* (own)? or are our ears to be delighted with the delicate and harmonious ſounds *an won*? for one of theſe modes of pronunciation muſt come into uſe, if we continue ſo ridiculouſly to write *an one*.

"But, ſir, you do not recollect, that we muſt always put the article *an* before words beginning with a vowel." To this, I reply, that the *o* in *one* ought no more to be reckoned a vowel than the *y* in *youth*, or the *o* in *woman*; and who would ever think of writing *an youth*, or *an woman*, yet this would not be more abſurd, than it is to write *an one*.

That we ſhould have the courage to break through old forms, and write *won*, is more than I expect; but I think it juſt poſſible, that we may have ſenſe enough to find out, that the vowel A does not require to have N added to it, in order to make the ſound A perfect.

Feb. 19, 1797. S. M.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE paper on provincial coins, which appeared in your laſt Magazine, contains many uſeful remarks on a ſubject, in the importance of which I fully agree with CIVIS.—Having lately met with a national coin, which I ſuppoſe to be rather uncommon, I beg to obtain ſome advantage from the knowledge of your correſpondent. It is an halfpenny of Charles II, with an inſcription round his head, *Carolus a Carolo*; dated 1675. I ſhould feel myſelf obliged to Civis, if he would inform me of its value;—hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will not refuſe me a corner for my enquiry,

I remain, your's, &c.

JUVEN-ANTIQ.

Brighton, Jan. 20, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE you have admitted into your Monthly Magazine, my hints for the improvement of private mintage (Dec. p. 867). In condemning ſpurious and degrading ſpecimens of private coins, I ſhould have obſerved, that ſome are iſſued (generally the thinneſt and baſeſt) without any name of a proprietor; but no piece whatever ought to be given by an individual, or private company, to the public, as forming part of the circulating medium, unleſs it is expreſsly made "payable on demand," by the party whoſe place of reſidence it bears; and every combination, for the rejection of all which are deſtitute of ſuch a paſſport, and every public intimation of it, are highly laudable and proper; and ought to be promoted by the lovers of medals, as well as by magiſtrates and guardians of the inferior branches of commerce.

In noticing (note p. 870) the ſurpriſing inattention with which Mr. Pinkerton's excellent injunctions have been overlooked, I ſhould have commented on what appears ſtill more extraordinary—the rejection, or neglect, of Mr. Bolton's propoſals. That ingenious gentleman had ſucceſsfully undertaken the application of the ſteam-engine to the nice operation of coining, whereby a great number of pieces could be correctly thrown off, by a ſingle movement, complete at all points of the impreſſion.—A ſuitable apparatus was erected at Soho, at a great expence, and artiſts of the firſt merit were engaged, in the hope of being employed by Government, to make a new copper coinage for the kingdom.—Specimens of exquiſite delicacy were exhibited—ſpecimens, which may vie with ſome of the *minted gems* of ancient Greece, and which will be dear to the medaliſt of taſte, *in ſæcula ſæculorum*. But, *cui bono?* This is as ænigmatical as the cauſe of the barbarous detention of the virtuous La Fayette and De Puzy in the dungeons of Olmutz.

The above ſtatement is certainly correct in its general outline; yet it would be very intereſting, if ſome of your intelligent correſpondents ſhould favour us, through the medium of your Miſcellany, with information, what are the preciſe powers and mode of operation of Mr. Bolton's coining machinery: and alſo, as fully as may be known, what was the ſpecific point where the negociation terminated; and what were even the *oſtenſible* grounds held out, why his excellent overtures were inadmiſſible. At that time*, the "*extraordinaries*" of the "*juſt and neceſſary war*," could not have been a pretext.

Dundee, Jan. 24, 1797. CIVIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIST OF DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS (CONTINUED).

DEVONSHIRE.

	Congregations.
AILSBEER	1
Appledore	1
Aſhburton	1
Axminſter	1
Bampton	1
Barnſtaple	1
Beer	1
Biddeford	1
Bovey Tracey	1
Braunton	1
Budley	1
Carfwood	1
Chudleigh	1
Colyton	1
Crediton	1
Cullumpton	1
Dartmouth	2
Exeter	4
Exmouth	1
Ford	1

* His firſt beautiful pattern piece, "*Render to Cæſar,*" *&c.* is dated 1788.

Hatherly

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	Congregations.
Hatherly	1
Honiton	2
Hafordcombe	1
Kingsbridge	1
Kingsherwell	1
Lempston	1
Medbury	1
Moreton	2
Newton Abbot	1
Newton Bushell	1
Ottery, St. Mary	1
Plymouth	3
Plymouth Dock	1
Puddington	1
Prescot	1
Sidbury	1
Sidmouth	1
South Moulton	1
Stonehouse	1
Stockington	1
Tavistock	2
Tiverton	2
Thoverton	1
Torrington	1
Topsham	1
Torness	2
Ufculm	1
Upettery	1
	59

Note.—In this county, twelve congregations belong to the Baptists, the other congregations are either of the Presbyterian or Independent denomination.

At Axminster, there is a small seminary for educating young men for the ministry; supported by the Congregational Fund, in London. The rev. James Small was lately appointed tutor, on the death of the rev. Thomas Reader, of Taunton, in Somersetshire.

DORSETSHIRE.

	Congregations.
Beaminster	1
Bere Regis	1
Blandford	1
Bridport	2
Cerne	1
Charmouth	1
Dorchester	2
Loughwood	1
Lyme Regis	2
Overcompton	1
Poole	2
Shaftesbury	1
Swanage	1
Sydling	1
Sherborne	1
Stalbridge	1
Wareham	2
Weymouth	1
Weytown	1
Wimborne	2
	26

Note.—There are three Baptist societies in this county; the other congregations are of the Presbyterian or Independent denomination; but chiefly Independents. The ministers of this denomination have lately formed themselves into an association: thinking such an union adapted to promote their mutual improvement, comfort, and usefulness.

Wareham, B. CRACKNELL.
Feb. 11, 1797.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,
(CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSEMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information, relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

APRIL 19, went from BRADFORD to HALIFAX, in Yorkshire, eight miles. The road not good, but a flagged path on one side accommodates foot travellers. The country naked, the soil rather light, but not fertile. Stone walls divide the fields; the surface high and hilly, and several tracts of black looking common appear near Halifax.—I observed furze or whins growing plentifully in several places, which circumstance marks a neglected agriculture. The population in this country, notwithstanding the poorness of the soil, is incalculable; houses and cottages stand every where in great numbers, as far as the eye can reach. The woollen manufacture, for which this district is so noted, affords labour and bread to innumerable families, who quit their own counties, in the hopes of finding better wages here. Whether that is really the case, I do not know; but if one may judge from their behaviour and appearance, poverty still prevails a good deal among them. Every village I passed, exhibited strong marks of abject misery. The children, in rags and dirt, run in troops after a traveller, begging halfpence, as long as they can keep up with him. Does not this prove some inattention,

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tion, either in the police or pariſh officers? Begging in every ſhape ought to be diſcouraged; it is the ſure concomitant of *idleneſs*, and often of ſomething worſe.

HALIFAX ſtands rather low, and on the declivity of a hill, the foot of which is waſhed by a ſmall brook. The ſtreets are narrow, but they have a flagged walk along each ſide. It is well built of white ſtone, and is increaſing in buildings and population. The wealth of the place appears in the number of neat, pretty ſeats, adjacent to the town, built by the merchants and manufacturers, decorated with groves of trees, walks, and gardens; and not leſs in the fine market-houſe, lately erected. This elegant building is nearly ſquare, the outſide 112 yards by 100, the inſide 100 yards by 88; it has three floors on the lower part, and two on the higher, and contains, in all, 315 different rooms, or apartments, for the reception and ſale of manufactured ſtuffs. Each of theſe rooms belongs to a different manufacturer, and coſts him 28l. There is a covered walk before every tier of ſhops, by means of which, the merchants can go from one ſhop to another, without inconvenience, in the wetteſt weather. This houſe is only open on the market days. Although HALIFAX is not large, the pariſh is very extenſive, ſtanding upon nearly 150 ſquare miles, and containing one church, and 13 chapels of eaſe.—The church, which ſtands in Halifax, is a fine old pile, and has a high ſteeple: the church-yard*, too ſmall for the townſhip, is wholly covered with flat tomb-ſtones, laid on the ſurface. Houſes, which open into the church-yard, form the wall about it; but they are certainly not calculated for people of nice feelings, graves being daily opened within a few feet of the doors, and human bones tumbling about on every ſide.

The grounds adjoining HALIFAX are beautifully ſloping. On the oppoſite ſide of the brook, a hill riſes rapidly, and preſents its rugged front to the town, almoſt in a ſtate of nature. At Southouram, a village, one mile and a half from the town, great quantities of excellent white freeſtone is procured, chiefly in flags, and ſent to London, and other parts of the ſouth of England.—They are taken to the Humber, by means of canals, one of which extends within one mile and a half of Halifax. I obſerved ſome of theſe flags large enough to cover ſix ſquare yards of ſuperficies. Coals are alſo procured near this town. The manufacture of Halifax is chiefly callimancos, tammies, and other ſtuffs; a few broad cloths are alſo made. The governor of the workhouſe is a very worthy intelligent man, and on that account, as his ſphere of uſefulneſs is extenſive, he deſerves to be mentioned.

April 21, returned to BRADFORD: and on the 22d, went from BRADFORD to KIRKSTALL, in Yorkſhire, ſix miles. Soil generally a black mooriſh earth, with a ſub-ſtratum of red ſand, intermixed with clay; ſurface level: a great part of the country ſeems to have been formerly common, and has not even now acquired a very fertile appearance; population very great, and ſeems on the increaſe. The whole country buſineſs occupied by ramifications from the neighbouring manufacturing towns. Obſerved ſome new hedges of thorn planted upon the ground, without any mound of earth, which, notwithſtanding, grow very quickly.—Farms pretty large, houſes and cottages good.

The vale of KIRKSTALL, formed by the river Air, is fertile and extenſive.—The townſhip conſiſts of a few ſtraggling farm houſes and cottages, a rape mill, and ſome warehouſes upon the canal which paſſes by this place. The remains of the venerable old pile called KIRKSTALL ABBEY, is ſeen a quarter of a mile eaſt of the road, by the river ſide. This noble ſtructure, once very large and extended, is now almoſt wholly in ruins. A few cloiſters, ſome high walls and gateways, and part of a very high tower, are yet ſtanding, which ſufficiently evince its former magnitude. This once famous place is viſited by ſtrangers from all parts, who happen to be in this part of the country. It belongs to LORD CARDIGAN, who allows a maſon 10l. a year for keeping it in repair. Mr. GRAHAM, of Edmond caſtle, in Cumberland, has a conſiderable eſtate cloſe by Kirkſtall.

April 23, went from KIRKSTALL to LEEDS, in Yorkſhire, three miles. A pleaſant country, and a vale on the right. The verdure which appears on the fields and hedges, proves the richneſs and warmth of the ſoil. Approaching LEEDS, the ſcene is truly delightful: merchants' houſes, elegant and neat, ſtanding among green fields in every point

* An Act of Parliament has ſince been obtained for the erection of a new church in Halifax.

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point of view. The town seems to spread its wings to a great extent every way, and the churches, and other buildings bear a modern aspect.

Leeds, from being an inconsiderable town, has, by the manufacture and sale of broad cloths, increased its size, wealth, and population, to a wonderful extent. It is now supposed to contain 32,000 inhabitants; and houses, nay, whole additional streets, are building every year. The present war, has, indeed, caused a stagnation in masonry; the woollen trade, however, seems to continue very flourishing. The streets in the old parts of the town, are narrow; but those occupied by merchants, manufacturers, and superior tradesmen, are broad and spacious. The houses in that latter situation, are uniform and elegant, and so clean, even on the outside, that not a speck can be seen upon the broad foot pavement. Indeed, in a considerable portion of Leeds, the inhabitants enjoy at once, the social pleasures of the town, and the fine air and cheerful prospects of the country; the modern houses being either built in a line, with an open view to the fields, or in large squares, the areas of which are covered with grass and shrubs, and kept in the neatest order. The town, taken generally, is kept clean, every street having a flagged walk on each side. The buildings are chiefly brick, and covered in with white slate.

Cloth is exposed for sale on Tuesdays and Saturdays, an hour and half each day; and the merchants are not allowed to buy, nor even to look at cloth, except at these appointed hours. The times of sale begin and end by the ringing of a bell; and if a merchant is found in the hall after the bell has ceased, he forfeits five shillings. There are two cloth halls, the one for coloured, and the other for white cloth; but the coloured cloth hall is the principal; it contains stands for 1670 people, who may there expose two or three pieces each, and is generally full. Upon the whole, the trade and manufacture of this town, in its effect, if one may conjecture from external appearances, seems almost equal in lucrative produce to a Peruvian mine.

A sort of crow coal is got near Leeds. The canal joins the river Air here, which is navigable for small craft till it enters the Humber, whence an easy passage is had to Hull. By the same route small vessels from London can navigate to Leeds. I did not find in Leeds that narrow-minded jealousy which I had met with at Bradford, relative to the public expences, &c. of the place; the gentlemen of this town, who had the care and direction of these affairs, were ready and even solicitous to give me every necessary information. To the treasurer, in particular, Mr. S. Gawthrop, and his worthy family, I owe great obligations, for the many civilities I received from them, during my stay in Leeds.

The poor of the town are well fed and taken care of; indeed, they, as well as the people at large, are happy in having a worthy and very honest man for governor of the workhouse, a Mr. Linsley, who was formerly a manufacturer in this town. His temper and disposition, as well as those of his wife, seem peculiarly adapted for their charge; mildness, and attention to the complaints of the meanest, joined with firmness of manner, gain the love and respect of those who are so unfortunate as to come under their care. I am at the same time convinced, by his open manner of showing me the books, that he transacts the business of the town with rectitude and economy.

Almost every operation in the manufacture of broad cloths, in and near this town, is now performed by machinery; by which the manufacturers are enabled to sell their cloth considerably cheaper than formerly. This occasions very few hands to be wanted in the first stages of the manufacture, particularly in carding or scribbling the wool, and spinning it. That circumstance, on the *first* introduction of machinery, deprived great numbers of people of work in that way; and some unreasonable murmurs are still made against the use of machinery in general, under the unfounded notion of its being injurious to the poor.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST your many learned and ingenious correspondents, I hope some one will be found obliging enough to inform me, through the medium of your Miscellany, of the mode the Romans had of executing the primary rules of arithmetic, anterior to the introduction of the Arabic numeral characters amongst them. A knowledge of arithmetic, I apprehend, they must have had, since so many instances remain of their acquaintance with mechanical powers, which are scarcely ascertainable with-

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out calculations. The Arabic characters, we know, receive their power from the place they hold, or the relation they bear to others; thus, the third place in enumeration is that of hundreds; the fourth of thouſands; the ſeventh of millions, &c. Not ſo the Roman; for in them we find four characters uſed to expreſs a number that we deſignate by one, and which falls under unity, viz. VIII—8. I cannot apprehend how, without a tedious proceſs, they could even execute a long ſum in ſimple *addition*; and as to their multiplying of two large ſums together, it is to me totally incomprehenſible, how it could be performed. For inſtance, the date of the preſent year, multiplied into itſelf; i. e. MDCCXCVII multiplied by MDCCXCVII. I hope I have expreſſed myſelf ſo far intelligibly, that the difficulty I ſuggeſt may be evident to others; and a ſolution of it will be a ſingular favour to

Worceſter, Feb. 2, 1797. X. O. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Invaluit apud omnes fere gentes, ut memoriam inſignium virorum & belli facinoribus imprimis ante alios eminentium publicis ac divinos poſt obitum eorum honoribus celebrarent, ſive quod tanta virtutis integritatis que vis ac ſplendor, ut reſtincta ergo viventem invidia, omnium animos menteſqué percellat inque ſui admirationem rapiat, ſive quod ex uſu reipublicæ credebatur eſſe, ut bene merentium juſto honore, ſuperſtites edocerentur, quâ viâ ad veram gloriam deberent eniti. Romanorum inde apotheoſin autores, nummi, marmora loquuntur, aliarum gentium in eâ re hodie que ſuperans mos ab iis proditus eſt, qui Aſiæ, Africæ, & Americæ litora legerunt. Quidni igitur Arctoæ gentes idem feciſſent, qui omne fere jus omnemque gloriam in armis poſitam arbitrabantur. Certe apud Lucianum Toxaris ait: Scythas ita exiſtimare, ſe recte & ordine facere, qui virorum præſtantium memoriam colant, quo magis viventes ſe ad magna erigant, ubi videant etiam poſt mortem manere benefactorum præmia. Adamus Bremenſis de ſeptentrionis incolis: Colunt et deos ex hominibus factos quos pro ingentibus factis, immortalitate donant.

Keyſler's Antiquitates Septentrionales, p. 97.

S. R. has honoured with a polite commentary (vol. iii. p. 17) the paper concerning hero-worſhip, in your 2d vol. p. 776. 1. He objects that the cited paſſages do not apply. This muſt be left to the reader. Not every one aſſociates the like ideas with a given ſeries of Engliſh words. Yet Hume, who was eminently formed by the ſtudy of Lord Bacon, plainly conſiders the paſſage adduced from that author, as *more* than hiſtorical; ſince he has taken pains (in the Eſſay on Parties) to controvert the poſition therein contained, that the inventors of uſeful arts are *better* entitled than legiſlators, to be inſtalled among the worthies.

Milton, again, ſurely applauds the people for having been *wont to repute for ſaints* the aſſertors of the common liberty; and complains that with a *degenerate* baſeneſs of ſpirit, they ſeemed likely to transfer their idolatry to Charles the martyr. Nor is his alluſion merely oratorical: Edmund, for his proweſs—Edward the Confeſſor, for his laws, were literally canonized.

The words of Middleton certainly go no farther than to prefer paganiſm to popery, on account of the hero-worſhip which made a part of it. And is this not much in a ſcholar of his profeſſion?

2. To the paragraphs from Hume is objected their implying the exceptionable opinion, that "to degrade the deity will elevate the mortal." They do ſo: and as this opinion is ill-defended, and quite improbable, they ſhould not be pleaded as authority for diſſociating hero-worſhip, from the adoration of the Supreme Being.

Hero-worſhip is as compatible with that, as ſaint-worſhip has been with the adoration of the Trinity: in Hindoſtan they are ſaid actually to ſubſiſt in alliance.

3. S. R. objects to adulation and ſervility (who does not?) and places in this predicament worſhipping a man. Socini, as zealous a monotheiſt as he was, objected not to the worſhip of Jeſus, whom he conſidered as a mere man; other monotheiſts may think many men alſo worthy of poſthumous veneration. Rites, no doubt, can be imagined, which would be ſervile and adulatory; but with ſuch, until they have been ſuggeſted, there is no war to wage. Your correſpondent is willing to ſee public halls filled with the buſts and ſtatues of heroes and ſages; and is willing to attend biographical lectures in their honour. Give the name of churches or temples to ſuch public halls; and he admits all that the partizans of hero-worſhip are likely to contend for, as of probably uſeful inſtitution: for he ſurely cannot wiſh to interfere with the pleaſures of the people, under a notion of their being idolatrous; and to prevent (for inſtance) a fraternity of wool-combers from holding their holiday proceſſion, in honour of biſhop Blaze,

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Blaze, to whom their traditions ascribe the beneficial invention of the wool-comb.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to trouble you with a few lines respecting some *errata in the little essay of mine, on the different styles of ancient and modern music, inserted in your Supplement, which, it seems, in order to bring into the limited compass you had allotted for it, you have in some degree *abridged*.

In the first place, in page 982, col. 1, line 12, the word "*nevertheless*," seems unaccountably, and most unmeaningly foisted in. On looking at the original MS. I find that word to be part of a parenthesis, the rest of which you have omitted, and, doubtless, meant to obliterate that word also from the MS. which the printer has unluckily inserted.

There is only one other material error, which it is now worth while to mention, viz. in page 986, col. 1, lines 9 and 11, where the adverbs, *simply*, *plainly*, *intricately*, and *complicatedly*," are put, without any verb to support them; instead of which, the adjectives "*simple*, *plain*, *intricate*, and *complicated*," ought to have been used. This is also owing to abbreviation; as, in the MS. the passage stood thus: "in being neither so very simply and plainly *composed* as to be likely soon to pall, &c. nor yet of so intricate and complicated *a nature* as to require hearing a number of times," &c.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Feb. 13, 1797. J. M.

* The editor entreats that his readers, in justice to the intelligent writer of the essay alluded to, will have the goodness to make the corrections with the pen.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTH QUARTERLY SITTING OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, IN FRANCE,

Held on the 15th of Nivose, or the 5th of January, 1797.

[*For Accounts of the Three former Sittings, and of the Plan, and of the Names of the Members, of this Establishment, see Numbers* II, VIII, *and* X, *of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE.]

DUCIS was president of the sitting. The secretaries read the memoirs of the last quarter, in their several classes: MONGEZ in that of Literature; PRONEY, in that of Mathematics; LACEPEDE, in that of Physics; TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, in that of Morals and Politics.

PELLETIER read a memoir of Chaptal, on the black magnetic sand that is usually found to accompany native gold. The specimens, which were the subjects of the following experiments, were found mixed with gold, in the sands of the rivers Ceze and Tala, and in the vicinity of Barcelona and Nantes.

This substance is not decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere, or to water; is almost insoluble in acids, and infusible even by a stream of oxygen gas. It is separated by means of the magnet, from the other matters with which it is mixed.

It exhibits no tendency to combine with sulphur. The diluted sulphuric acid has no action upon it: when concentrated, it forms with it a greyish green salt, of a silky texture, with excess of acid. The nitric acid acts but very feebly upon it, and becomes of an orange colour. The muriatic acid first reduces it to powder, of which it afterwards dissolves a part, affording, by evaporation, prismatic crystals, with a rhomboidal base. The nitro-muriatic has the same action on this substance as the preceding acid. The oxygenated muriatic acid scarcely acts on it all. Gallic acid, added to the solution, affords a black precipitate; Prussic acid, a blue one. It is not all affected by the alcalis. When exposed to the heat of a forge, its weight is augmented one-third. With oxyde of arsenic and charcoal, it is fusible into a brittle button, of the colour of cobalt. When melted with Morveau's flux, it presented a vitreous glass, containing a few globules of malleable iron. With arseniate of pot-ash it forms a grey metallic button, scarcely at all sensible to the magnet, and greatly resembling platina. Hence Chaptal concludes, that this metallic substance has several properties in common with iron and platina, but that, in many respects, it differs materially from both of them.

SEGUIN, an associated member, communicated the theory of his improved process for the quick tanning of skins.

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ROMIGUERE read the extract of a memoir of his, on the ſignification of the word *Idea*.

DESFONTAINES read the extract of a memoir of the citizen MARTIN, director of the Botanical Garden of Cayenne, on the ſucceſs which the culture of the ſpices had met with, in French Guiana. The reſult is very ſatisfactory, as it affords the proſpect, that the colony will furniſh France with all the ſpices neceſſary to its conſumption.

LEBRUN recited an epiſode, imitated from the Georgics, and which makes part of his poem of the Lucubrations of Parnaſſus, in which is the Hiſtory of Ariſtides. The ſpectators frequently interrupted him with the warmeſt plaudits.

SELIS read, at length, Sentiments on Literature, and on Eloquence in particular.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS read an Eſſay on the Sociability and Morality of Dogs, Foxes, and Wolves.

FONTAINES recited a part of the third hymn of the poem of *Greece ſaved*. In this piece he deſcribes the voluntary ſacrifice made of their lives by the three hundred Spartans, under Leonidas. The grandeur of the images, the richneſs of the deſcription, the energy of the ſentiments, and the fine delivery of the orator, excited an enthuſiaſm, which manifeſted itſelf by repeated and long applauſes.

LANGLES preſented ſome opinions on the Oriental poets, and read a tranſlation of three Arabic pieces.

The ſitting was terminated by the reading of the firſt act of the tragedy of Junius Brutus, by ANDRIEUX, which is on a plan entirely different from that of Voltaire, and is rather an imitation of the Italian tragedy of Alfieri.

[*The foregoing account of the proceedings of this ſitting, was the beſt we were able to procure in time for the Magazine of the preſent month. We have ſince, however, received a more copious one, the principal articles of which ſhall appear in our next number.*]

PLAN, &c. OF THE ODEON, A NEW DRAMATIC INSTITUTION, AT PARIS.

A SOCIETY of the friends of the arts has been formed in Paris, the object of whoſe aſſociation is, to ſet on foot, at their own charge, a public eſtabliſhment, to be called *the Odéon**, to organize a dramatical inſtitute, which ſhall be competent to call forth and employ a number of artiſts, ſufficient for every purpoſe of theatrical compoſition and repreſentation: to inſtitute feſtivals, in honour of genius, and thus to ſtimulate the talents of the compoſers and performers, in tragedy, comedy, and muſic: in fine, to renovate or create all the means likely to be efficacious in improving or embelliſhing the French theatre.

The Odéon, at Athens, was a magnificent ſtructure, erected by Pericles, where the compoſers of muſic contended for the prizes, which were diſtributed, at the public expence, to the moſt ſucceſsful candidates, and where pieces of muſic were rehearſed, which were afterwards to be ſung on the Athenian ſtage.

Pauſanias, Appian, and Vitruvius, celebrate the magnificence of this edifice, in terms of the higheſt admiration.

Prior to the conſtruction of the great theatre of Athens, the Odéon was alſo the place of aſſembly for the poets and muſicians, who there recited, or performed their pieces. It ſerved alſo for the repetition, or repreſentation, of works in tragedy and comedy, and of muſical compoſitions.

At Rome were five Odéa, conſecrated to the ſame uſes as that of Athens.

The project of the French Odéon has been approved of by the government, which has preſented the ſociety that undertakes to carry it into execution with a grant, for the term of 30 years, of the Theatre at Paris, in the Fauxbourg St. Germain, which was formerly occupied by the *Comédiens François*.

On the other hand, the ſociety have made themſelves reſponſible to government, to repair, at their owe charges, the Theatre of the Fauxbourg St. Germain; to re-eſtabliſh it in the ſame condition as formerly; to defray the whole expence of ſupporting it, during the 30 years of their enjoying the grant; to cauſe to be repreſented, on the ſtage of the Odéon, pieces in tragedy and comedy; operas, dialogue and comic; and hiſtorical pantomimes; to engage and concentre in this theatre, as much as poſſible, the moſt diſtinguiſhed theatrical talents of the nation; to invite the ſame from all the French theatres in foreign countries, and to attach them to the accompliſhment of the objects of the ſociety, by the honours and diſtinctions which they propoſe to confer.

The dramatic inſtitute of the Odéon

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* ODEON, or ODEUM, literally denotes a *place ſet apart for ſinging*; or a place in which *declamation of any kind is expreſſed by ſinging*.

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is to conſiſt of three claſſes, through which it is intended that all the pupils of the eſtabliſhment ſhall ſucceſſively paſs. Young perſons, of both ſexes, whoſe inclinations and talents lead them to the ſtage, as their profeſſion in life, will be admitted into it, from the age of 15 to 25; thoſe alſo may be initiated who wiſh to aſſume the caſt of actors occaſionally, and only for their own amuſement. This claſs of initiation is deſigned to raiſe up a nurſery of actors for the Odéon, and for all the theatres of Paris and of France. In the firſt claſs of the Odéon, the pupils will be taught to acquire a conſummate knowledge of the French language, and the moſt correct manner of pronouncing it. They will alſo be taught to make themſelves perfect proficients in the art of recitation or reading, without which it will be impoſſible to attain to perfection in acting. In this claſs care will be taken to develope and diſcriminate the phyſical and intellectual faculties of the pupils, ſo that each may be enabled to apply himſelf to the caſt or walk for which he ſhall appear to be the beſt calculated by nature.

The pupils of the ſecond claſs are to be inſtructed in the art of analyſing and working upon the different paſſions which agitate, melt, or over-awe the heart of man.

In the third claſs, the hiſtory and plot of dramatic pieces are to be laid open to the pupils; a critical analyſis of theſe is to be entered into, and their excellencies and blemiſhes pointed out, and critically enlarged upon.

Thoſe pupils who give proofs of proficiency in the courſe of their inſtructions, ſuch as diſtinguiſh themſelves above their fellows, by their diſpoſitions, their improvements, or their talents, will be entitled to make their début on the ſtage of the Odéon.

The complementary days in the Odéon will be appropriated to the repreſentation of pieces whoſe ſucceſs ſhall appear to have been the moſt marked and conſpicuous. On theſe days the adjudication of prizes, and of crowns of glory, will be made, by the order of government.

Every kind of public ſpectacle being concentred in the Odéon, prizes of various deſcriptions will be awarded to the moſt eminent artiſts, whether authors, actors, or muſical compoſers.

The author or compoſer whoſe performance ſhall have been repreſented on one of the complementary days, ſhall be entitled to receive a crown, and an annual penſion of 600 livres.

The adjudication of a crown the third time, ſhall be accompanied with a ſecond penſion of 600 livres.

A ſeventh adjudication of a crown, ſhall be accompanied with a third penſion of 800 livres.

The triumphs of each author or compoſer can only be acquired on the ſtage of the Odeon; and at the concluſion of the repreſentation of thoſe pieces which ſhall have merited for the candidates ſuch an honour.

The works which ſhall be crowned in the Odéon, ſhall conſtitute, for ever, a part of its repertory. The actors whom the Odéon engages to procure and attach to its eſtabliſhment, being already in the height of reputation, by the ſucceſsful experience of many years, cannot be put on a level, in the diſtribution of prizes, with thoſe pupils of the Odéon who are deſigned one day to replace them.

The prizes will be of two deſcriptions: the firſt of honour and celebrity, for the moſt excellent performers, in which conſummate merit will gain its juſt laurels; and the ſecond, of encouragement and emulation, for thoſe whoſe talents are only ripening towards perfection.

The ancient artiſts of the Theatre Fauxbourg St. Germain, ſhall alike be entitled to the palms of the victor, and the penſionary rewards appropriated to merit. They ſhall not be obliged to run through the ſcale of *acceſſits* of the Odéon, having already, by their labours, attained the higheſt point of profeſſional glory and ſucceſs.

The other artiſts will have it in their power to gain, in the twenty-five years' courſe of their dramatic career, twenty-three acceſſits of pre-eminence or ſuperiority; four crowns of honour, a crown of celebrity, a medal, and four penſions or life annuities.

The acceſſits are deſigned to be ſo many ſteps, by which every actor may proceed, from the firſt to the ſecond, third, and fourth crowns of honour, and to the crown of celebrity.

The adjudication of a firſt crown ſhall entitle the victor to a penſion of the value of 200 livres; of a ſecond, to a penſion of the ſame value; of a third, to a penſion of 400 livres, and of a fourth, to a penſion of 600 livres.

Theſe four crowns of honour will entitle the victor to a penſion, or life annuity, of 1500 livres.

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The fifth crown ſhall be entitled to a gold medal, as a prize, on which the name of the victor ſhall be ſtruck. On the exergue this inſcription ſhall be engraved: NON OMNIS MORIAR.

Theſe triumphal crowns ſhall be adjudged by the order of government, and in open public aſſembly. The talents of the victor will thus be conſigned to immortality.

On the zeal and laborious efforts of the artiſts to acquire eminence in their profeſſion, will entirely depend their title to the acceſſits of encouragement, which are to aſcertain their ſedulity, and to reward their ſervices.

An acceſſit of encouragement ſhall be entitled to a premium of 300 livres.

Seven acceſſits of encouragement ſhall obtain, as a recompence, a firſt crown, and a penſion of 250 livres.

Five new acceſſits of encouragement ſhall receive a recompence of a ſecond crown, and a ſecond penſion of 250 livres.

Three new acceſſits of encouragement ſhall entitle the receiver to a penſion of 400 livres.

Thus, an artiſt who ſhall raiſe himſelf to diſtinction, in the ſubaltern claſſes, will be entitled to receive fifteen acceſſits of encouragement, three crowns of approbation or applauſe, and a penſion, or life annuity, of 900 livres.

The payment of the penſions ſhall be under the guarantee of government; the Odéon, however, defraying the charges out of the income ariſing from the repreſentations.

The Odéon ſhall poſſeſs a literary journal, the object of which ſhall be, to announce to the public the pieces which are to be repreſented in it: this work is deſigned to be a valuable vade-mecum for ſuch perſons as are not in the habit of deciding on the merits of theatrical performances. It will analyſe the ſubject of every piece, and illuſtrate the art according to which it ſhall be conducted. It will, moreover, contain judicious critiques by the beſt appreciators of literary talents. The artiſts will there diſcern, at once, the encomiums which they ſhall have merited by the truth, the grandeur, and the beauty of their acting, and the cenſures which they may incur, in conſequence of the negligences, or involuntary errors, they may happen to fall into, in the courſe of their repreſentation.

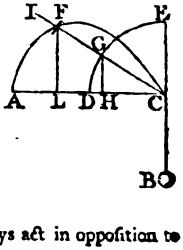
MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LATELY examining Mr. SIMPSON's ſolution of the 37th problem, in his ſecond volume of Fluxions, I perceived that the contents of article 482, being the firſt corollary of that problem, were applicable to the inveſtigation of the caſe contained under the following ſuppoſitions:

If a ſlender rod AC revolve round the point C, as a centre, with a velocity ſuch that the point D (whoſe diſtance from C is one foot) moves in the quadrant DE with the uniform velocity m, the plane of the rod's motion being perpendicular to the horizon: and if a ring of iron, whoſe maſs is r, be connected by a ſtring, paſſing over a pully at C, to a weight B, hanging perpendicularly, and whoſe maſs is b; what will be the nature of the curve deſcribed by the ring, the firſt poſition of the rod being parallel to the horizon; and ſuppoſing alſo, that the ring, independent of the other forces which act on it, is reſiſted by friction, the force of which is every where to the centrifugal force ariſing from the paracentric velocity of the rod, inverſely as r to b?



Let AC$=d$ be the firſt poſition of the rod, and A the place of the ring. Alſo, let IFC be any other poſition of it at the time t; and put IF any variable ſpace paſſed by the ring $= x$, AF being the curve deſcribed by it; $v =$ the velocity down IC at F; $z =$ arc DG; $y =$ GH the correſponding ſine; and $2g = 32\frac{1}{2}$ the force of gravity.

The forces acting on the ring are evidently thoſe ariſing from the paracentric velocity of the rod; the reſiſting force ariſing from the friction; and the compound forces of gravity on the ring and body B.

Now the firſt of theſe forces is evidently $\frac{rm^2.d-x}{r+b}$; the ſecond $\frac{bm^2.d-x}{r+b}$; and the third $2g \times \frac{ry+b}{r+b}$. Of theſe forces, the two firſt always act in oppoſition to the laſt, ſuppoſing that, at the commencement of the ring's motion, rdm^2 is leſs than $2gb$.

Again;

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Again; taking the two first forces from the last, we get $2g\frac{ry+b}{r+b}-m^2.\overline{d-x}$ for the true accelerating force on the ring down the rod at F; and since $\frac{z}{m}=i$, we get $2g\frac{ry+b}{r+b}-m^2.\overline{d-x}\times\&c.=\frac{z}{m}=v$. But $v=\frac{m\dot{x}}{z}$, supposing z to be constant, as in the corollary alluded to. Hence $2g\frac{ry+b}{r+b}-m^2.\overline{d-x}\times\frac{z}{m}=\frac{\ddot{x}}{m}$, which, substituting h for $2g\frac{r}{m^2.r+b}$, and p for $2g\frac{b}{m^2.r+b}-d$, gives $\ddot{x}-xz^2-hyz^2-pz^2=0$, an equation somewhat similar to that arising from the considerations contained in the 4th corollary of the same problem.

To find the fluents, or x in terms of z, assume the series $Az^2+Bz^3+Cz^4+Dz^5$, &c. for x, and substitute for y its value $z-\frac{z^3}{2.3}+\frac{z^5}{2.3.4.5}-\frac{z^7}{2.3.4.5.6.7}$, &c.; and, by going through the proper steps, and equating the homologous terms, we get

$$x=\begin{cases}p:\ \frac{z^2}{2}+\frac{z^4}{2.3.4}+\frac{z^6}{2.3.4.5.6}, \&c.\\ h:\ \frac{z^3}{2.3}+\frac{z^7}{2.3.4.5.6.7}+\frac{z^{11}}{2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11}, \&c.\end{cases}$$

But these series, putting N for that number whose hyp. log. is unity, are equal * to $p\times\frac{N^z+N^{-z}}{2}-1-h\times\frac{N^z-N^{-z}}{4}-\frac{y}{2}$, therefore, by restoring the values of p and h, we get x, the space descended by the ring $=2g\frac{b}{m^2.r+b}-d\times\frac{N^z+N^{-z}}{2}-1-2g\frac{r}{m^2.r+b}\times\frac{N^z-N^{-z}}{4}-\frac{y}{2}$, which, when z becomes a quadrant, and y radius, is $2g\frac{b}{m^2.r+b}-d\times1-2g\frac{rn}{m^2.r+b}$, by putting $\frac{N^z+N^{-z}}{2}-1=1$, and $\frac{N^z-N^{-z}}{4}-\frac{1}{2}=n$.

From this conclusion it results, that before the rod obtains a vertical position, the ring cannot have arrived at the centre, unless d be less than $2g\frac{bs}{sm^2+m^2.r+b}-2g\frac{rn}{sm^2+m^2.r+b}$; and that if its value be equal to that quantity, the ring will arrive at the centre C just as the rod becomes perpendicular. It is also manifest, that if m, or the angular velocity per second, be less than $\sqrt{\frac{2.bs}{ds+d.r+b}-\frac{2grn}{ds+d.r+b}}$, the ring will arrive at the centre before the rod becomes vertical. If it be greater, it is evident the reverse will take place.

Under the circumstances of the data being such that the ring arrives at the centre just as the rod becomes vertical, the abscissa and ordinate to the curve AFC are very easily found; for, put-

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* $\begin{cases}1+z+\frac{z^2}{2}+\frac{z^3}{2.3}+\frac{z^4}{2.3.4}, \&c.=N^z\\ 1-z+\frac{z^2}{2}-\frac{z^3}{2.3}+\frac{z^4}{2.3.4}, \&c.=N^{-z}\end{cases}$

So $1\ *+\frac{z^2}{2}\ *+\frac{z^4}{2.3.4}, \&c.=\frac{N^z+N^{-z}}{2}$

$\begin{cases}1+z+\frac{z^2}{2}+\frac{z^3}{2.3}+\frac{z^4}{2.3.4}+\frac{z^5}{2.3.4.5}, \&c.=N^z\\ -1+z-\frac{z^2}{2}+\frac{z^3}{2.3}-\frac{z^4}{2.3.4}+\frac{z^5}{2.3.4.5}, \&c.=N^{-z}\end{cases}$

So $z\ *+\frac{z^3}{2.3}\ *+\frac{z^5}{2.3.4.5}, \&c.=\frac{N^z-N^{-z}}{2}$

And $-z\ +\frac{z^3}{2.3}\ +\frac{z^5}{2.3.4.5}, \&c.=-y$

Hence $\frac{z^3}{2.3}\ +\frac{z^5}{2.3.4.5}, \&c.=\frac{N^z-N^{-z}}{4}-\frac{y}{2}$

ring

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ting x as found above $= a$, and $\frac{2rhs}{sm^2+s^2.\ r+b} - \frac{2srn}{sm^2+m^2.\ r+b} = e$, we get $1 : y :: e-a : ye-ya$, the ordinate FL; and $1 : \sqrt{1-y^2} :: e-a : e-a\sqrt{1-y^2} = LC$, hence $e-a\sqrt{1-y^2}$ the abscissa AL.

Shooter's Hill, Dec. 9, 1796. β. DRACONIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TROUBLE you with this, to request you to insert the following correction, requisite to make page 39 of your last Number, as far as it relates to the equation sent by me, intelligible. Your compositor has left out some part of what I wrote, and distorted the other; just as if, in writing a quotation from the Hebrew, he had contrived, like a learned bishop, to print it without any regard to the necessary transpositions, in printing a language read so differently from our own. There cannot be a greater mistake, among the printers of mathematics, than that which is too frequent, the printing of a solution, as if it were common prose, and a man had nothing to do but to read on. To save a little paper, the whole is thus frequently made confused and unintelligible. Thus, in my equation, the thing proposed to be done, was to find the value of y: but no y appears at the conclusion; and x, which was only a subsidiary, is turned into a principal. A person, expert in the mathematics, will readily see where the error lies, and how it may be corrected: for the sake of others, you will be kind enough to reprint the last line in the following manner:

From $\frac{4}{15} = ,266666$

take $x = ,001246$

$\therefore \quad y = ,265420$

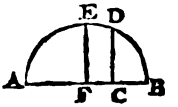
this value of y is true to six places.

By my method of dividers, other numbers might have been assumed for the value of y; and, instead of making $\frac{4}{15} - x = y$, if it had not been to give an easy instance of my mode, I should have made y equal to $\frac{80}{301} - x$. The reason for taking that term, in preference to many others, may afford a little employment to persons whose curiosity is gratified by these pursuits.

I remain, your's, &c.

Inner Temple. W. FREND.

QUESTION XXIII (No. XI).—*Answered by Mr. T. Hickman.*



ON the indefinite line AB, take AC and CB = the given quantities; then on AB, as a diameter, describe the semicircle AEDB, and perpendicular to AB draw the radius FE, and the ordinate CD. Then it is well known that CD is the geometrical, and FE the arithmetical mean, between the two quantities AC and CB; from whence it is evident, that the arithmetical always exceeds the geometrical mean; except when the two quantities are equal, when the means themselves are likewise equal.

The same answered algebraically by the proposer, Mr. B. W.

Let M be the arithmetical, and m the geometrical mean, between the two quantities a and b; a being the greater, and b the less.

Then $a+b = 2M$,

And $ab = m^2$.

Square the former, and multiply the latter by 4, so shall

$a^2+2ab+b^2 = 4M^2$,

and $4ab = 4m^2$. Hence, by subtraction,

$a^2-2ab+b^2 = 4M^2-4m^2$,

or $M^2-m^2 = \left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2$, which is a positive value?

Consequently, M^2 is greater than m^2, and M greater than m. That is, the arithmetic mean between two numbers is greater than the geometric mean.

The same otherwise answered by Philomathes, of Thornbury.

Let a be the greater number, and b the less. Then the arithmetical mean is $\frac{a+b}{2}$, and the

geometrical

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geometrical mean $\sqrt{ab}$; the squares of which are $\frac{a^2+2ab+b^2}{4}$ and ab. Now, if it be possible, let these two be equal, or $a^2+2ab+b^2=4ab$: subtract $4ab$ from each, so shall $a^2-2ab+b^2=0$; consequently, its root $a-b=0$, and $a=b$; that is a less number equal to a greater, which is absurd. In like manner, if it be said the arithmetical mean is the less of the two; then $a^2+2ab+b^2$ is less than $4ab$, and $a^2-2ab+b^2$ less than 0, or nothing, or the square $=-a^2$ negative, which is absurd. Consequently, $a^2+2ab+b^2$ is greater than $4ab$, or the arithmetical mean greater than the geometrical.

New Mathematical Questions.

Question XXVI.—*By Hermes, of Bath.*

Required, an easy method of finding two numbers such, that each of them, as well as their sum and difference, being increased by unity, shall, in all the four cases, be square numbers?

Question XXVII.—*By Mr. T. Hickman.*

Given $x^2y+xy^2=c$,

and $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}=b$;

to find x and y by simple equations?

Query (to Mechanics) *by A Z Y X, of Oundle, Northamptonshire.*

There are certain instruments used by clock-makers, and others, for the purpose of opening or enlarging holes in metal plates, &c. called *broaches*; they are made of a pyramidical form, with four or five sides.—How comes it, that the four-sided broach makes a five-sided hole, and that the five-sided broach makes a round hole?

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMARKS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Memoirs of the late Colonel Frederick. *Communicated by a Gentleman who knew him many Years, and accompanied with a Character of himself, drawn up by his own hand.*

Some men seem destined from their early infancy to become the sport of fortune, and every thing about them appears involved in paradox. This is precisely the case with the subject of these Memoirs; and those who have known him during forty years, find themselves at this moment utterly incapable of a satisfactory solution of the enigma. In short, the birth, life, and even some circumstances attending the death of Colonel Frederick, are mysterious; and in treating of these particulars, a candid and liberal man must confess, that he is only presented with a choice of difficulties.

The writer of this short narrative, who became acquainted with him at an early period of his life, formerly heard from a person of title, who had resided long abroad, that he was originally a "Polish Jew;" but he has many reasons to disbelieve this, and suspects, that it was fabricated in malice, the result of a petty altercation. A respectable general officer, who lived long in England, and who some years since retired to Switzerland, his native country, solemnly asserted, that he had conversed with an *acknowledged* daughter of Baron Neuhoff, commonly known by the name and title of Theodore, king of Corsica, while residing in one of the Spanish convents for *noble ladies*; and he was assured by her, that her father had no legitimate child but herself; she added, that the Colonel must, therefore, either be an impostor, or a bastard. Some observations were made, at the same time, respecting the age of the parties, whence it was inferred, that the supposed fact was impossible.

Since his death, a rumour has also been propagated, that he was an Ex-capuchin, who, escaping from a convent in Italy, repaired to England; and finding the sensibility of the people affected by the melancholy end of Theodore, he, by

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means of a *self-adoption*, became the heir to his claims, and our bounty. I myself know, from circumstances, that the last assertion is unfounded, and I think probability, as well as liberality, lean strongly to the side of the *royal filiation*, which he assumed, and which has been generally attributed to him.

Theodore, rendered so celebrated by his exploits and misfortunes, was the son of Anthony Baron Neuhoff. His father claimed his descent from one of the most noble and illustrious houses in the county of *la Marck*; but he had disgraced himself in the eyes of his family, and excited the indignation of the neighbouring nobility, by following the dictates of love and honour, and marrying the daughter of a merchant of Nisseu! In consequence of *this offence*, which may be termed a *German crime*, since it is less easily expiated there, than any one in the decalogue, he repaired to France, where he soon after died, leaving a son, *Etienne Theodore*, and a daughter, Elizabeth, behind him. The duchess of Orleans took the orphans under her own immediate protection. The boy was appointed page to the duke regent, who gave him a company in the regiment of *la March*, and the girl, after attending for some time on the person of her benefactress, as maid of honour, was married to the count de Trévoux.

Young Neuhoff, who is said to have imbibed an heroic ardour from the perusal of Plutarch, served under Charles XII, and was employed by his minister, the famous Baron Gortz, in a diplomatic capacity at the court of Spain, whence he was sent, by Cardinal Alberoni, to England, in order to sound the Jacobites:—for several princes had combined, even then, to place a *pretender* on the throne of an independent nation!

After this, we find him a colonel in the Spanish service, and the husband of lady Sarsfield, daughter of lord Kilmallock, of the kingdom of Ireland, who had taken refuge in Madrid, and become a maid of honour to the queen, in consequence of the attachment of her progenitors to James II. By this lady he had a son, supposed to be the gentleman in question, who was born in the year 1725.

Theodore, who had been disappointed in his expectations of riches, from an alliance with the noble family of Lucan, repaired to France, entered into Law's wild projects respecting the Mississippi company; and soon after the bubble had burst, set out for Florence, where he remained some time as minister plenipotentiary for the emperor. There he formed an acquaintance with prince Louis, of Wurtemburg, then commander in chief, and many of the principal families of Corsica; and having landed in Aleria, one of the ports of that island, on the 15th of March, 1736, to the surprise of all Europe, he was unanimously elected king, on the 15th of April following. His crown consisted not of gold and precious stones, but of a branch of laurel, after the manner of the ancient heroes; and the joyful inhabitants, hoping for a speedy deliverance from the yoke of Genoa by his means, pierced the air with the shouts of "LIBERTY FOR EVER!—LONG LIVE THEODORE I!"

His proclamation, which is now before me, is worthy of the occasion, and breathes a masculine spirit, well suited to the deliverer of an oppressed people.

Soon after his elevation, he instituted one of those military companionships whose traces are to be found among our German ancestors, but which philosophy has nearly brought into contempt, and termed it the ORDER OF DELIVERANCE; he also struck money with the arms of his kingdom on one side, the reverse was in express conformity to the ignorance of the people, who were, and still are, abjectly superstitious, merely because they are contemptibly ignorant. It consisted of the image of *the Blessed Virgin!* The legend was strictly appropriate, and the idea that it conveyed, criticism apart, must be allowed at least to have possessed aptitude:

MONSTRA TE ESSE MATREM.

SHOW THYSELF A MOTHER!

Another coin may be still seen in the cabinets of the curious, impressed with T. R. (THEODORUS REX) in Roman characters, and dated 1736. The reverse is PRO BONO PUBLICO, with the value *(sol di cinque)* expressed in the field *.

After a variety of adventures, this unfortunate prince repaired to England, where he found a prison and a grave; for John Baptist Gastaldi, the resident from Genoa, contrived that he should be arrested for 400l. for which he had pro-

* See *Recueil Général des Pièces Objidionales & de Nécessité, par M. Pierre Ancher Tobiesen Duiy*, 3 vols. Imp. 4to.

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cured him credit with a merchant in the city, and after lingering for ſome time, in great miſery, in the King's Bench, he was finally cleared by an act of inſolvency, in which he delivered up his kingdom to his aſſignees! He died ſoon after this, at an obſcure lodging, No. 5, Little Chapel-ſtreet, on the 11th of Dec. 1755, and was buried in St. Ann's church-yard. His epitaph, by Horace Walpole, is known to every one; but the following tranſlation of it, by his ſon, will, perhaps, afford ſome ſatisfaction to the curious. It was preſented to me by himſelf, about ten years ſince:

" Le tombeau réunit, c'eſt la commune loi,
" Le héros, le captif, le mendiant, le roi;
" Mais Théodore ſeul avant l'heure fatale
" Franchit de ces états le diſtant intervalle,
" Et le ſort envers lui liberal, inhumain,
" Lui fit don d'un royaume, & refuſa du pain."

While Theodore was dividing his time between royalty and a jail, his ſon, by lady Kilmallock, ſeems alſo to have become, like himſelf, the ſport of fortune. Born at Madrid, he is ſaid to have been educated at Rome, under Lobcowitz, a profeſſor celebrated in his day, in conſequence of a Latin treatiſe on aſtronomy. Whoever may have been his maſter, certain it is, that he was an excellent ſcholar, and not only ſpoke, but wrote, German, Spaniſh, French, and Italian, with great fluency.

He arrived in this country about forty-three years ſince, and ſoon formed many reſpectable acquaintances; among thoſe of a later date, may be reckoned the preſent lord chancellor, then Mr. Wedderburne, whom he often viſited at his chambers, and to whom he lent a copy of Gravina, an elegant writer on the civil law, the ſtudy of whoſe works he was accuſtomed to recommend. With the late Dr. Shebbeare, and the preſent Mr. Murphy, he was very intimate, and always profeſſed a great attachment for men of letters.

From the king's mother, who compaſſionated the ſituation of diſtreſſed royalty, I have repeatedly heard him ſay, that he received a conſiderable ſum of money for the payment of certain debts which his own neceſſities, and thoſe of his family, had forced him reluctantly to contract. A lady, well known during the duke of Grafton's adminiſtration, whoſe name has been immortaliſed by the pen of Junius, and which I ſhall not here reveal, out of reſpect to her recent title, is alſo ſaid to have aſſiſted, and even to have been greatly attached to him. I have, likewiſe, ſome reaſon to think, that he was *perſonally* known to the king, as a claimant on the bounty of his mother, the princeſs dowager of Wales; and it may be ſeen from the preface to his work, entitled, " Mémoires pour ſervir à l'Hiſtoire de Corſe," that it was written expreſsly for the information of the late duke of York. I have repeatedly heard him aſſert, and actually believe, that his royal highneſs had conceived the wild and romantic project of becoming king of Corſica, which has ſince, unfortunately, perhaps, for this nation, been realiſed by an auguſt relative.

Mr. Frederick, who is ſaid to have obtained the *brevet* rank of colonel from the duke of Wurtemburg, as well as the *croſs of merit*, tranſacted buſineſs in this country for that prince, although he never received any regular diplomatic miſſion from him. In conſequence of his orders, however, he *ſold* a regiment of *Wirtembergers* to the Eaſt India company, which having been landed in oppoſition to that ſalutary jealouſy with which our conſtitution ſurveys foreign troops, a formal complaint was made on this ſubject by Colonel Barry, in the houſe of commons.

During the American war, he alſo tendered a body of men to lord North, which gave riſe to certain claims on our government, for maintenance, &c. and occaſioned a variety of memorials to that nobleman, as well as his ſucceſſors in office, lord Shelburne (now marquis of Lanſdowne) Mr. Fox, and Mr. Pitt.

Colonel Frederick was more ſucceſsful in other quarters. A lady, united to the duke of Wurtemburg, by what is termed a *left-handed marriage*, in Germany, and who is ſaid to have been related to the ſubject of theſe memoirs, ſent him ſmall ſums of money from time to time; and the preſent commodore ſir John Borlace Warren, not only conferred many favours on himſelf, but actually purchaſed a commiſſion for his ſon.

The Colonel was employed by the Prince of Wales (to whom, if I am not miſtaken, he was introduced by Mr. Weltje) reſpecting the Antwerp loan for his royal highneſs and his brothers, which was defeated by the paternal intervention of his majeſty; his name is to be found in the account of that tranſaction, written in French and Dutch, and he viſited the continent, replete with

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the hopes of a successful conclusion to an object, with which his future fortune was so closely connected. His disappointment at the unprosperous issue of this scheme was proportionably great, and being of a sanguine temperament, he was much irritated at the failure of a negociation, in the course of which he deemed himself ill treated.

Colonel Frederick was a man of great reading, and considerable mental acquirements. Naturally gay and sprightly, his face was generally clothed with a smile, and he bore all the misfortunes of his life with wonderful equanimity. His manners were those of a gentleman; his appearance that of a soldier. He had studied the respective interests of the various courts of Europe, and was particularly attached to the house of Austria. He had read all the best books on the art of war, and if he had not seen much real service, it must be allowed that few men were better calculated to describe a battle. No one could be more satyrical on titles, stars, ribbons, &c. than himself, and on those occasions, he was accustomed jocularly to style himself *Prince of Capraja*, a little island in the neighbourhood of Corsica.

In person, he was about five feet, eight inches high, admirably proportioned, and possessing the appearance of great vigour. His countenance, which was of an olive hue, testified that he had been born under a southern sky. His white hair gave him a venerable appearance, and his little grey eyes brightened up and sparkled with unusual lustre, while he recorded the feats of his youth.

He was always dressed with uncommon neatness, and would have looked clean and respectable even in rags. His wardrobe for the last ten or fifteen years, consisted of a blue coat with a red cape, a black one, the dye of which he was accustomed to commend, as being of *Prussian manufacture*; a loose blue great coat, which he wore in winter, and white cloth waistcoat and breeches, with a pair of military boots.

On great occasions, I believe, he put on a Wirtemberg uniform, the silver, or perhaps silken, epaulets of which hung down on his arm, like the appendages to the liveries of some of our old families; for he once told me, that on a visit to the late Sir W. James, then chairman of the India company, he was mistaken for a domestic, and actually forced to do *penance* in his hall, in Gerrard-street, until introduced by the baronet in person.

Colonel Frederick had a son and a daughter by a German lady, to whom he was married. The first perished at the battle of German Town, soon after he had received a lieutenancy from general Howe, who was struck with the misfortune of his family. The second married, some years since, and settled at Highgate or Hampstead; she has several children, and as her circumstances are said to be far from affluent, it would be highly laudable to institute a subscription for herself and numerous offspring*.

Here follows a short account of the Colonel, written at least twenty-five years since, and now translated from the original French:

"Genoa prevailed. Theodore lost his own liberty, because he had endeavoured to defend that of the Corsicans. He was confined in a disgraceful prison, where he suffered a thousand humiliations without a single murmur. He knew how useless it was to complain, and was conscious of the necessity of submitting himself to his fate. Deprived of his sceptre, fortune, and friends, his sole resource was in Providence, and the tender piety of his son, who repaired to England on purpose to accompany him to Corsica, whither Theodore flattered himself to be able to return once more, and that too through the assistance of Great Britain.

"This son, like himself, was entirely destitute of the gifts of fortune, and he was ill adapted for the acquisition of wealth, as his temper was but little suited to the frivolity of an age avaricious of pleasure, and anxious for the attainment of riches and honours, even on the most dishonourable terms.

"Avoiding festivals and public entertainments of all kinds, he was modest in his manners, simple in his dress, tenacious of his words, reserved and close in his mode of life; in short, he retired as it were within himself, in order to live with that virtue of which he scorned to make a parade. He was accustomed to say, "that it was proper to know, but not expedient to tell, every thing." *Omnia scire, non omnia exequi*, was his favourite maxim.

"Aspiring to independence, he was in-

* Since writing the above, this has actually taken place, under the patronage of lady James, Mr. Hammersly, and Mr. Boscawen, jun.

capable

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capable of ſacrificing at the ſhrine of ſervility, or of purchaſing favour by offering up incenſe to the ridiculous vanity of grandeur and opulence. He paid his court only to merit; he was buſied ſolely in perfecting himſelf in the duties of a man, and in rendering himſelf worthy of eſteem, leaving to others the taſk of doing him juſtice.

"He honoured letters, and conſecrated his life to them. He even became an author, and endeavoured to gain a livelihood by his pen, during his diſtreſs; he alſo taught the Latin, Italian, and Spaniſh languages, that he might be enabled to maintain his own children, and ſuccour his unfortunate father.

"If he did not haughtily brave his deſtiny, he at leaſt ſupported it with courage and firmneſs. He was never heard to blame providence, or to execrate mankind, and attribute to them his neceſſities and misfortunes; for whatever wrongs he might have experienced at their hands, he never permitted hatred to enter into his breaſt, knowing the difficulty of eradicating it, after it had once got poſſeſſion. In fine, he ſubmitted himſelf to his fate with perfect reſignation, for his heart was always obedient to the decrees of heaven; and in order the more fully to teſtify his ſubmiſſion, and accommodate himſelf to his deſtiny, he abjured the tinſel of titles, and aſſumed only his baptiſmal, which he converted into a family name He thus alſo endeavoured to obviate that ſcorn to which nobility, when deprived of wealth, is almoſt always expoſed; and it was on the ſame account he decked himſelf out only in his own natural qualities, which were the ſole patrimony that neither the fury of fortune, nor the malice of mankind could diveſt him of."

Such is the character of Colonel Frederick, as drawn up by his own pen. He never appeared to be affluent, and yet never exhibited any ſymptoms of want, until a little before his melancholy end. He retired early to reſt, and roſe betimes in the morning, often reading by candle-light. Frugal in his diet, wonderfully abſtemious in reſpect to wine, and addicted to no extravagance of any kind; the ſum expended by the wealthy in a ſingle entertainment, would have ſerved the *Prince of Capraja* for a whole year. What a pity that he was not included in ſome Hanoverian, Heſſian, or Auſtrian ſubſidy!—the property of the nation has been often waſted on objects leſs worthy of public munificence!

That his mind has been deranged ever ſince Chriſtmas laſt, as has been aſſerted, I have reaſon to doubt, from the teſtimony of a gentleman who converſed with him but three days previous to his unhappy *exit*. The cauſe attributed (an expected arreſt) was ſcarcely commenſurate with the event; for he had often experienced the reſentment of unfeeling creditors, and more than once witneſſed the griping exactions of a ſpunging-houſe. The whole of his debts did not exceed 400*l.* and it is not a little remarkable, that this ſum has always proved fatal to his family.

On the afternoon of his death, he is ſaid to have dined, and drank his half pint of port, as uſual, at the Storey's-gate coffee-houſe, Weſtminſter. After reading the Evening Paper, with his accuſtomed ſerenity, he repaired to the gate of Weſtminſter Abbey, and met his fate in the immediate neighbourhood of our heroes and kings, with the ſame unconcern as his countrymen of old:

"Prodiga gens animæ, & properare facillima
"mortem,
"Namque ubi tranſcendit florentes viribus
"annos,
"Impatiens ævi ſpernit noviſſe ſenectam,
"Et fati modus in dextra eſt."

Thus periſhed Colonel Frederick, according to the hint contained in one of his own works, in the ſeventy-ſecond (but if we are to believe the reſpectable teſtimony of his friends, in the ſeventy-fifth) year of his age.

His body is depoſited in St. Anne's church yard, within a few yards of that of Theodore. Their fate is connected by a melancholy ſimilarity; equally unfortunate through life, they are at length united in death, and occupy a common grave, in a foreign country, far diſtant from the place of their nativity.

The only works of the late Colonel Frederick known to me, are:

I. "Mémoires pour ſervir à l'Hiſtoire de Corſe;" dedicated to the Duke of Wurtemberg; in which, in the face of all Europe, he proclaims himſelf the ſon of Theodore, king of Corſica; profeſſes an *hereditary* regard for his ſerene highneſs, and challenges his patronage on this very account. I am unacquainted with the preciſe time of the publication, as the firſt leaf of my copy is torn out; but I ſuppoſe it to have been about 1768, or 1770.

II. The Deſcription of Corſica, with an Account of its Union to the Crown of Great Britain, including the Life of General Paoli.

THE

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THE DIRECTORY.

(Continued from No. X of this Work.)

The ex-general of brigade DANICAN, who escaped to this country, after heading the insurrection of the sections against the legislature, in a publication, entitled *Brigands Démasqués*, gives a most odious picture of the Directory. According to him, REWBELL is a robber, LETOURNEUR an ideot, BARRAS a bloody-minded tyrant, CARNOT the minion and ape of Robespierre, and REVELLIERE LEPEAUX a good-natured silly fellow, who possesses just principle enough to be ashamed of his associates.

In opposition to this, and several other similar pamphlets, on the part of the emigrants, &c. M. DESPAZE has gratified his countrymen, and indeed all Europe, with a minute and particular account of the Five Directors:

I. LAZARE NICOLAS MARGUERITTE CARNOT, born in the department of *Côte d'Or*, and the son of an advocate, still living at Nolay; is now in the 44th year of his age. He is at once a mathematician and a man of letters; in one capacity he has recently organized the victories of the republic; in another he was formerly crowned as victor, in the contests of rival genius, by a French academy. He has also distinguished himself as a poet, particularly in the composition entitled *Le Fils de Venus*.

II. PAUL FRANÇOIS JEAN NICHOLAS BARRAS, born in the department of the *Var*, and sprung from one of the most ancient families of France, is 42 years and 8 months old. When proclaimed member of the Directory, on the 25th of October, 1795, he was in the 41st year of his age, having been born at Foxemphoux, on the 30th of June, 1755: the rumour, therefore, that he had not attained the age prescribed by law, is totally unfounded.

Both his pen and sword were employed against the ancient government; and he assisted in person at the siege of the Bastile. Elected to the Convention, he joined the Jacobins, and on all occasions has displayed an energy of character, both mental and physical, characteristic of that political sect. Notwithstanding this, he at this moment protects Bergoieng, the only remaining member of the illustrious and unfortunate deputation of the Gironde!

II. LETOURNEUR, the son of an honest burgher, "who had greatness of mind sufficient to refuse *letters of nobility*," was an officer of engineers, and obtained no higher rank than that of colonel, in the army. He has successively occupied the chief employments in the republic, and his conduct is here represented as spotless, equally defying the shafts of envy and malice.

IV. JEAN REWBELL, an Alsacian by birth, and advocate by profession, is now 51 years of age. He has acted as a commissioner to the armies; a plenipotentiary with a neutral state (Prussia); and also with an allied one (Holland). He is said to be cold and even rude in his manners; but, in return, we are assured that he is frank and honest, and possesses a generous and benevolent heart.

V. LEPAUX, a Vendean, was born August 25th, 1753. Bred to the bar, but detesting the insolence of attornies, and the chicanery of the law, he threw aside his gown, and retiring to Angers, studied natural history, read lectures in a botanical garden, founded by himself. As a public man, his conduct has always been pure; and he is here represented as a pattern in domestic life, the adored husband of an affectionate wife, the beloved father of a grateful offspring! Such is the eulogy pronounced by Despaze, who assures us, that he is actuated with the purest and most independent motives.

MARQUIS DE BOUILLÉ.

[*With particular pleasure we give place to the following Correction of our former Notice of this gentleman.*]

IN spring, 1784, the Marquis having visited London, the British planters and merchants here who were interested in the islands which had been conquered by the arms of France, but restored by the peace to Britain, after having sent a deputation to him, and prevailed on him to accept of a splendid entertainment, at the London Tavern, had begun a very handsome subscription, in order to present him with a valuable service of plate; but the same having been discovered by the Marquis, he did very decisively, though most politely declare, that his feelings would not permit him to accept of any costly present, in gold or silver; yet he should not have any objection, but thankfully receive, and think himself highly honoured, by any marks of their good will and regard bestowed in steel-work, in which the English so far surpassed all other nations. In consequence thereof, a steel-mounted sword, of which the hilt was esteemed of exquisite workmanship, said to have been bespoke by order of the late empress of Russia, for a present, but by accident left in the hands of Mr. Grey, jun. in Sackville street, was purchased; as also an epaulette, and a plaque *de l'ordre du St. Esprit*, followed soon after by a very handsome pair of steel-mounted pistols, in the Highland

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Highland fashion. and finely ornamented with arms and emblems of war, from the Chamber of Commerce, in Glasgow, accompanied with a respectful complimentary letter, from their chairman; which presents were conveyed through the channel of general Melville, as being well known to have enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the Marquis de Bouillé, ever since 1767, when from Martinico he had paid a visit to the General, at Grenada; then his Majesty's governor in chief of the ceded islands.

What has been reported with regard to that very sword, which was thus presented, having been rudely snatched by a custom-house officer from the Marquis's side, on his returning to England, in December, 1792, with his indignation on that account, often since expressed by him, now appears to have been greatly misrepresented; for the demanding of it from him was at Harwich, in consequence of an order of government to disarm any foreigners then landing there, and happened without any incivility; and an order was speedily dispatched from London, for the sword being restored to him.

On the subject of the Marquis's public conduct, after the beginning of the revolution in France, particularly with regard to the part he acted respecting the secret departure of Louis XVI. for Montmedi, of which he was not the adviser, much less the projector; and on the consequences of that event, we have judged it to be most proper to refer our readers to an authentic detail, which we learn, from respectable authorities, is about to be published, in a new and interesting work on French events, in that period.

ORIGINAL LETTER,

ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM MORGAN, A QUAKER; IN A LETTER FROM SARAH BOCKET TO A FRIEND.

Stainer, May 11, 1747.

ESTEEMED FRIEND,

I RETURN thee thanks for the perusal of these four volumes of Plutarch, and beg the favour of the other four, with that wrote by Mr. Rowe; and, if it be not too much trouble, Bishop Burnett's history of his own times. I should have sent these sooner, but since Christmas we have had a flood, that the rowbarge could not go to London for some time, and then the master of the barge broke, which made me defer sending untill I thought I might do it with safety. I intend to order the waterman to call at thy house in about two weeks for the above. If it does not suit thy leisure please to appoint him any further time. When I was at thy house I was talking about Wm. Morgan once a clergyman but now a quaker, that went with a message to the king of Prussia, thou desired me to enquire where he lodged, I did so, but could not hear, only that he was going to Holland to study physic, he did so, passed examination wrote a thesis and commenced graduate. He was introduced unto the Duke in Holland, and had a long conversation with him. The Duke asked him what he intended to do now he had thrown off the gown? Wm. Morgan told the Duke he intended to practice physic, and that that he had wrote his thesis, and who do you intend to dedicate it to? says the Duke. To the Duke, if he pleases to give me leave. Then be sure you dont flatter me, and tell me what you say intend to say unto me. The Duke offered him money, but he modestly refused, and told the Duke he could not accept of any thing out of his own way. Then replies the Duke, you shall be my physician and attend me in the army. But says Wm. Morgan I must first consult my friends in London, if I can obtain their consent, I will obey the Duke's commands, for I shall be unwilling to break with the society for any temporal consideration. Friend Morgan has liberty from his friends to attend the Duke. I presume he is gone again to Holland to take his degrees as licentiate and wait on the Duke, though he apprehends it to be a post of great danger, and doubts whether he shall see us any more. Yet he confides and trusts in that gracious providence that has preserved his life thro' so many distresses and wants, and I hope will still protect the Duke and him in the day of battle when death and destruction are flying round. About a month or six weeks ago friend Morgan called to visit a friend in this town as he went to visit his brother at Winchester who is a clergyman and has preferments in the church to the value of 800 per annum. He had a meeting here, so by that means I had the pleasure of hearing him preach and pray: a very good preacher we think him to be, he spent one evening at our house, and very agreeable company he is. He has the advantage of being very personable, of a fair beautiful and sweet aspect, very affable and free in conversation, much of a gentleman, one who I presume did great honour to his religion and country in foreign nations. He gave us a short relation of his travels in an elegant stile and with great freedom. He says the king of Prussia took him for a spy, and asked many questions about his uncle king George and if he did not send him, and behaved exceedingly rough, and is a very fierce man and the queen mother a very stern woman. The king often sent one of his ministers to his lodgings to examine him very close. Friend Morgan was taken prisoner at Prague while in the hands of the French and used very cruelly almost to the loss of his life by the Jesuits; when Marshal Belleisle heard of it he was so kind as to send a hussar, and took him away by force. I think it was the second time of his going into Germany, that he had an audience of the Empress Queen. She asked him many questions concerning the principles of his religion, and spoke with great judgment and good sense, and highly commended the charity of the Quakers, and thought it great pity

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pitty they did not put themſelves under the wing and protection of the church. Friend Morgan had a long converſation with her with great freedom. He ſays he met with none that ſpeaks Latin ſo correct and elegant as the Empreſs Queen except the Pope and that ſhe is an exceeding fine woman. She ordered him a paſſport and letter to Cardinal Albani at Rome, which gained him admittance unto the Pope. The cardinal told the Pope there was a Quaker an odd ſort of a man that deſired an audience of his holineſs, but refuſed to ſubmitt unto the uſual ceremonies in ſuch caſes. The Pope had a curioſity to ſee ſo ſtrange a ſight as a Quaker at Rome, therefore to avoid giving offence he granted him twice the favour of a private audience, without any ceremony in a houſe in his garden in the morning before the time of his levee, alone without any company, and behaved with great civility, good-nature and exceeding free in diſcourſe. The Pope told Friend Morgan that he had heard of an ignorant enthuſiaſtic ſort of people in England called quakers, but had no notion they were ſuch a ſociety and maintained ſuch principles as he aſſured him they did. The Pope ſeemed very well pleaſed with his converſation and ordered him an ample paſſport through his dominions. Friend Morgan ſaid he heard the Pope has ſeveral times attempted to make a reformation in the church, but the cardinalls always oppoſe him, and have even dared to threaten him with the inquiſition, ſo he thinks it not prudent to proceed. Wm. Morgan was taken priſoner by the Spaniards, and ſtripped of every thing except his paſſports; before they ſet him at liberty they made him promiſe to go home through France. 'Twas in the Spaniſh camp he heard the firſt news of the intended invaſion from France, and the expedition into Scotland, and wrote unto the duke of Newcaſtle and Lord Carteret, and gave them the firſt notice they received about it, but they gave no credit unto his intelligence. Since he came home he has been introduced unto the king, and he ſhewed the king the coppies of the letters he wrote to his miniſters. The king was diſpleaſed becauſe they had not communicated them unto him and ſaid he was of opinion, they might have taken proper meaſures, and prevented the rebellion. Henry Pelham offered him money as a reward, but he refuſed, and ſaid he had no other view but to ſerve his king and country. Pelham would have perſuaded friend Morgan to put on the gown again, but he told him he did not leave it of with any ſuch deſign. According to his promiſe to the Spaniards friend Morgan came through France 600 miles, 300 on foot, ſometimes almoſt ſtarved and forced to begg. When he came to Lyons in France, he was almoſt naked; no ſhoes, hardly any ſtockings, his feet bleeding, his beard long, a Spaniſh cap on his head, his ſpirits quite low and ſunk; with ſome difficulty he got courage to ſpeak to ſome perſons he ſaw talking together in the ſtreet to enquire where there was a banker lived: one of them took pitty on him, called a coach and went with him to the bankers, but when the banker came to the coach ſide and ſaw ſuch a poor miſerable creature, he ſtarted back. But friend Morgan by his eloquence and tears melted him to compaſſion and tears alſo, then he handed him into his houſe; when friend Morgan had told him the extreme want and diſtreſs he was in, ready to periſh, this ſtranger was ſo uncommonly generous as to order his ſervant to fetch a bagg of money, and deſired friend Morgan to take as much as he wanted, and then ſent his ſervant with him to the beſt inn in the town, and bid his man get a taylor, barber, &c. and ſend unto him to furniſh him with every thing neceſſary. Friend Morgan as ſoon as he could get himſelf clean and dreſſed, went to pay his reſpects to his good friend the banker, but he did not know him again, untill he aſſured him he was the ſame poor diſtreſſed man that came in the coach; he invited him in and was pleaſed with his converſation. Since friend Morgan came home he has returned the money with great thanks and a handſome preſent.

Since I cam home I very often reflect with great pleaſure on thy felicity and uncommon good fortune in meeting with thy huſband, one who I humbly preſume ſuits thy taſte in every reſpect. While I was reading the following beautiful lines in the Muſeum on Conjugal Love, the idea of your exalted happineſs came into my mind. "Of all the pleaſures that endear human life, there are none more worthy the attention of a rational creature than thoſe that flow from the mutual return of conjugal love. When two minds are thus engaged by the ties of reciprocal ſincerity, each alternately receives and communicates a tranſport that is inconceivable to all but thoſe that are in this ſituation; from hence ariſes that heart-enobling ſolicitude of one another's welfare, that tender ſympathy that alleviates affliction, and that participated pleaſure that heightens proſperity and joy itſelf. This is a full completion of the bleſſings of humanity! 'Tis here that the nobleſt paſſions of which the human ſoul is ſuſceptible join together, virtuous love and friendſhip; the one ſupplying it with a conſtant rapture, and the other regulating it by the rules of reaſon." Hearts like yours glowing with religion and virtue muſt be ſenſible of a peace and ſatisfaction unknown to thoſe who ſeem to have no ideas or taſte beyond the narrow limits of this momentary life. Yours extend to infinite duration, and will be ever blooming, ever new to millions of ages. That agreeable complaiſance on one ſide, and eaſie condeſcention on the other, makes your converſation all over charms. May the ſweet union be long, very long here, and at length may your love and virtue be crowned with glory and immortality is the ſincere wiſh of

Your very obliged friend,

SARAH BOCKETT.

ORIGINAL

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

AN ELEGY.

WHY didſt thou, Cynthio, tempt my wand'ring feet
To viſit Sherbourn's ever bliſsful grove?
Why didſt thou call me to thy calm retreat,
The bleſt abode of Innocence and Love?

With anxious haſte I bade the town adieu!
And fondly deem'd with conſcious Peace to dwell;
I bade the ſons of wealth their ſchemes purſue,
And ſought, with eager ſteps, thy rural cell.

I found thee happieſt of the village ſwains,
For ſhe was thine whom moſt thou didſt adore!
Elvira! pride of all the neighbouring plains,
For beauty fam'd—for ev'ry virtue more.

Far from the tumult of the madd'ning throng,
In careleſs eaſe I paſs'd the tranquil day;
My pipe I tun'd, and rais'd the vocal ſong,
And ev'ry ſylvan ſcene inſpir'd the lay.

Ceres I ſung, whoſe kind prolific hand,
Profuſe of bleſſings, decks the varied ſcene;
Bids Autumn's ripen'd ſtores enrich the land,
And jocund Plenty crown the cheerful green.

Beauty was next my theme, and Love ſincere;
All potent Love! whoſe influence reigns confeſt;
With whom comes ſmiling Hope, and anxious Fear,
Alternate rulers of the human breaſt.

Ah! little thought I, while I heedleſs ſtray'd,
Or blythſome ſung within the feſtive bow'r;
That danger lurk'd beneath the peaceful ſhade,
That there the tyrant god exerts his power!

Unconſcious oft I view'd the rural fair,
And view'd, without a pang, each riſing charm;
The ſwift-wing'd minutes left no trace of care,
No ſoft ſenſations gave my breaſt alarm!

With ev'ry grace adorn'd, and native eaſe,
At length Lucinda caught my wond'ring eye;
In her was centr'd ev'ry pow'r to pleaſe,
To melt the heart, and prompt the tender ſigh!

At once the ſoft contagion caught my breaſt;
For what can Love's almighty pow'r controul?
The ruling paſſion ev'ry thought poſſeſt,
And ev'ry fond idea fill'd my ſoul!

Faſt by the ſtream that winds through Mivod's vale,
There did I firſt my ardent vows impart;
She deign'd to liſten to the artleſs tale,
The warm effuſions of a faithful heart!

'Tis true ſhe liſten'd to my tender woes,
With patient ear ſhe heard my fervent ſighs;
Compaſſion ſoft within her boſom roſe,
But yet ſhe bade not gentle hope ariſe.

The changeful ſeaſons twice their courſe have run,
Yet ſtill unchang'd her conq'ring pow'r I feel;
Her image riſes with the riſing ſun,
Nor can the ſhades of night her form conceal.

Ah! why, Lucinda, did my wayward fate,
With force reſiſtleſs, doom my ſoul to prove,
Thoſe cares, thoſe heart-corroding cares, that wait
On anxious doubt, and unrequited love?

Whate'er my lot, on thee I ſtill will tend,
I'll watch thy footſteps with redoubled zeal;
On thee alone my utmoſt hopes depend,
Thy ſmiles alone can fix my future weal.

Full well, dear maid, thy wond'rous worth I know,
The wealthieſt ſwain might wiſh with thee to join;
But I, alas! have little to beſtow,
Save a fond, faithful heart! and that is thine.

W. E.

SONNET.

HARRIOT! tho' ſorrow and the injury
Of faithleſs man are mark'd upon my brow
Indelible; tho' on my ſunken cheek
Of fading hues, uſurping flushes ſpeak
Health's ſlow decline; yet can I ſmile with thee,
And in thy converſe all thoſe pleaſures know
Which tranquil minds, unwarp'd by worldly woe,
Taſte unalloy'd in virtuous ſympathy.
Harriot! the cheering influence of thy ſmiles,
From haraſs'd memory, ſickening at the view
Of ſorrows paſt, which my dark thoughts purſue,
When I revert, the lonely hours beguiles,
And calms my mind. So the afar-ſeen light
Greets the benighted wand'rer's weary'd ſight.

B. W. H.

LUCRETIUS,

BOOK I. VERSE I.

GREAT Parent, Venus! of the Roman line,
Delight ſupreme of men and pow'rs divine;
Thro' foodful earth, whoſe vital influence reigns,
Thro' heav'n ſtar-ſpangl'd, and the wat'ry plains!
See Nature, warm'd by thee, with myriads teem,
Rous'd from their cells to greet the ſolar beam.
Fierce winds, to ſilence aw'd, thee, Goddeſs! fly;
No clouds obtruſive blot th' unfolding ſky.
For thee, the fields their flow'ry carpet ſpread,
And ſmiling Ocean ſmoothes his wavy bed;
A purer glow the kindling poles diſplay,
Rob'd in bright effluence of ætherial day.

When thro' her portals burſts the gaudy Spring,
And genial Zephyr waves his balmy wing;

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Firſt, the gay ſongſters of the feather'd train
Feel thy keen arrows thrill in every vein.
Hence the wild race, that browſe their native wood,
Scour the green lawn, and ſtem the ruſhing flood.
With ſuch conſent, the brood of Nature's birth,
Thoſe countleſs ſwarms of water, air, and earth,
Pierc'd by ſweet tranſport, own thy potent ſway,
And freely follow, where thou lead'ſt the way!
O'er hills, thro' plains, in rivers, and in ſeas,
Thro' domes aërial on the waving trees,
Each haunt of life thy bland ſenſations move
To nuptial union, and prolific love.

Come, ſince thy pow'r the bounds of Nature own,
Creation's ſources iſſuing from thy throne;
Thine all the lovely forms, thine all the gay,
That cheer or deck the precincts of the day;
Come, with thy ſoft'ring pow'r the bard inſpire,
Each thought impregnate, and each accent fire:
His pencil guide, propitious! while it draws
The map of Nature, and of Nature's laws,
For him, in whom thy brighteſt graces beam;
Source all-accompliſh'd of his poet's theme!

Repoſe, meanwhile, to earth and ocean bring:
Bid meek-ey'd Peace expand her downy wing.
Thou, tho vex'd world, from war, alone, canſt free;
War's ruthleſs tyrant is but ſlave to thee.
Oft on thy breaſt, in chains of tranſport bound,
Sinks the grim God, and feels the eternal wound:
With neck reclin'd, uprais'd his ſwimming eyes,
He feeds on bliſs cœleſtial, as he lies.
Lo! vanquiſh'd there, th' unconquerable lord
But lives and breathes, dread goddeſs! at thy word.
Sublim'd to rapture in thy circling arms,
Entranc'd in all thy Paradiſe of charms,
Him let ſoft accents of thy lips implore,
To bid War's thunder ſhake our ſtate no more.
Th' unbalanc'd mind can themes like mine engage,
While bleeds our country, and while tumults rage?
Canſt thou, lov'd Memmius! for thy poet ſteal
One valu'd moment from the public weal?

Hear then my pleaded reaſon, Memmius! hear,
With calm affections, and a vacant ear;
Nor, with haſh cenſure, unperus'd diſdain,
The proof elaborate, and the poliſh'd ſtrain.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

PRESENTED

With an Almanac, for 1797.

BY MR. PRATT.

MAY the ſmooth hours that form Matilda's year,
Be mark'd by pleaſure's ſmile, or pleaſure's tear!
In kind atonement of relenting fate,
Some wiſh accompliſh'd, on each minute wait!
And as her eyes theſe circling leaves ſurvey,
To note the progreſs of each bliſsful day;
Ev'n while ſhe fears that bliſs too great to laſt,
Still may the preſent triumph o'er the paſt.
Happy the paſt, the future yet more bleſt,
To-morrow ſtill victorious o'r the reſt!

ADDRESS

TO AN OLD PAIR OF BOOTS NEWLY TAPPED.

O, ye, that now with ſtrength ſuperior crown'd,
Look from the nail ſupporting, like the beſt
Of all the cupboard; at whoſe ſight my ſhoes
Hide their diminiſh'd head! to you I call,
But with no fawning voice, and add your name,
O Boots! to tell you how I'll uſe your ſtrength,
That brings to my remembrance what ſupports
Ye were; what firm defence againſt each ſtone,
Projecting craggy; or more dread annoy
Minute of gravel; or the hateful herb
Of venom multifold, and thorns, and furze.
Till Time and worſe Occaſion wore ye down,
Well tried, well worn, ye were; and many a mile
Adventrous, on adventure doughty fraught,
Ye bore my feet fatigued; till time and toil
Mordacious brought ye low; nor did not then
This careful eye perceive, nor hand attempt
To ſtay the coming ill, if ought could ſtay
The approach of aged ill. Full many a nail
Obdurate, with ferrean head and point
Of ſharpeſt texture, has for many a day,
Driven by this hand, withſtood the grinding rage
Of rocks and roads; tho' now with gloſſy ſole
Ye ſhine reſplendent, and the cobler's hand,
With ſcientific ſkill, has ſtopp'd each leak,
Where erſt th' chilly waters found a way,
Not to the foot alluring; yet again,
If fail not *underſtanding*, ye ſhall prove
Each various peril; or in ſtirrup plac'd
Equeſtrian, or more humble walk at noon,
When wealthier wights ſhall mount the pamper'd ſteed,
And give the guiding rein; for not to me,
For not to me, in ſtall well ſtrew'd and ſtraw'd,
Stands the apt courſer. No; my Boots, theſe feet,
Theſe Decemdigitipedum, muſt ſtill
O'er many a furze-fill'd heath and rugged rock
Annoyant, bear me far with your ſupport.

Thro' what variety of untried walks;
Thro' what new ſcenes and countries muſt we paſs.
The wide, the unbounded proſpect lies before us,
But vapours, fogs, and tempeſts reſt upon it!
Here will I pauſe—if there's a walk in ſtore—
And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
In all her charms—it ſomewhere ſure muſt lead us,
And that whereto it leads us ſhall be pleaſant.
But when, or where, or why, or how it ſhall be,
I'm weary of conjecture—this ſhall end them.

N.

EFFUSION

ON THE APPROACHING FAST-DAY.

AH! what avails it to upliſt the eye,
To bend the knee, and echo forms of pray'r;
Remaining proudly deaf to Miſ'ry's cry,
To Grief's faint moan, and ſhrieks of loud Deſpair?

Ye

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Ye Princes of the Earth, oh! rather yield
To SUFF'RING MAN this glorious ſacrifice:
To chaſe for ever from th' enſanguin'd field,
War's horrid crew, and bid ſweet Peace ariſe,
(Now proſtrate bound in mad Ambition's chains;)
To wipe away the tear from Sorrow's cheek;
To free the debtor, ſoothe the ſick man's pains,
Fell th' oppreſſor, and ſuſtain the weak!
Then Angels ſhall attune their harps to rapt'rous lays,
And Earth's ten thouſand tongues ſhall ſwell the note of praiſe,
More grateful far to Heav'n than Faſts or Holy Days.

T. S. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD the underwritten Poems, compoſed by the late Mrs. BROOKE, author of Julia Mandeville, Emily Montague, the opera of Roſina, &c. be judged worthy of an inſertion in the Monthly Magazine, they are at your ſervice. They were written during the early youth of the author, and have not, to my knowledge, appeared in print. They are not free from defects; but appear to me to poſſeſs the true poetic ſpirit. They were given to me by a very intimate friend of Mrs. Brooke, and have been in my poſſeſſion many years.

M. H.

ODE I.

WHY will dear Sabina find
Ills beyond the preſent hour?
Why torment her gentle mind
With malicious Fortune's pow'r?
To Fate belongs to-morrow's dawn,
But let to-day be all our own.

While 'tis giv'n to hear thy voice,
Breathe the ſoftneſs of thy ſoul,
Let us, deareſt maid! rejoice,
Let us fill the ſprightly bowl;
And whiſp'ring low the favour'd youth,
Commend his tenderneſs and truth.

Wherefore doth thy fading cheek
Speak the doubt, the tender fear?
Why that faint eſſay to ſpeak?
Tell me, why that ſtarting tear?
Does Damon ſlight thy gentle chain,
And ſigh for Rhodopé again?

Ah! too plain that ſtreaming eye
Speaks my lov'd Sabina's pain;
Vain the voice of feſtive joy,
Sorrow waits the lover's train!
Too weak, alas! the pow'rful bowl,
To cure the ſickneſs of the ſoul.

ODE II.

AWAY! nor talk of flow'ry chains,
Of ſoft diſtreſs, and pleaſing pains;
But learn this uſeful truth from me,
That Pleaſure dwells with Liberty.

Me, raptur'd, let the Muſes lead,
To wander careleſs o'er the mead;
Or ſoft repos'd beſide the ſtream,
To taſte the wild, poetic dream!

Let glowing fancy paint the ſcene
Of airy Pindus, ever green;
Around the Delian God, in ſtate,
Let all his tuneful vot'ries wait.

And, ſee! where Sappho ſits alone;
Her flowing robe, her looſen'd zone,
Th' ambroſial ſcent her locks diffuſe,
Diſtinguiſh well the Leſbian muſe.

A roſy ſmile o'erſpreads her face,
Her mien aſſumes a ſofter grace;
She waves her ſnowy hand, and ſee!
My gentle lyre, ſhe points to thee.

She takes, ſhe tunes, my trembling lyre,
And ſwelling, lo! the notes aſpire!
She ſtrikes the chords, and all around
Liſt'ning echoes drink the ſound.

But, ah! how treach'rous does ſhe prove,
She ſets the yielding ſtrings to love;
And now, alas! my rebel lyre
Will only ſound to ſoft deſire.

ODE III.

TO SAPPHO.

NOT Philomela's liquid throat,
Nor dear Amintor's ſofter note,
Oh, charmer of the Leſbian plains!
Can equal thy melodious ſtrains.

When in thy bright, enchanting page,
I view the tender, am'rous rage;
The melting lines my boſom move,
And all my yielding ſoul is love.

And ſure thy raptur'd notes have art,
To melt the ſtubborn, marble heart;
To wake the ſoft conſenting glow,
Ev'n in Amintor's breaſt of ſnow!

If magic numbers can controul
His native cruelty of ſoul;
Ah! bring the ſilver-ſounding lyre,
To wake the gentle, young deſire.

Harmonious ſongſtreſs, I no more
Will Cytherea's pow'r adore;
Since ſuch diſſolving numbers prove
That Sappho is the queen of love.

ODE IV.

THE Leſbian lute no more can charm,
Nor my once panting boſom warm;
No more I breathe the tender ſigh:
Nor when my beauteous ſwain appears,
With down-caſt look, and ſtarting tears,
Confeſs the luſtre of his eye.

With freedom bleſt, at early dawn,
I wander o'er the verdant lawn,
And hail the ſweet returning ſpring;
The fragrant breeze, the feather'd choir,
To raiſe my vernal joys conſpire,
While Peace and Health their treaſures bring.

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Come, lovely Health! divineſt maid!
And lead me thro' the rural ſhade:
To thee the rural ſhades belong!
'Tis thine to bleſs the ſimple ſwain;
And, while he tries the tuneful ſtrain,
To raiſe the raptur'd poet's ſong.

Behold the patient village hind!
No cares diſturb his tranquil mind,
By thee and ſweet Contentment bleſt;
All day he turns the ſtubborn plain,
And meets, at eve, his infant train,
While guiltleſs pleaſure fills his breaſt.

Oh, ever good and bounteous! ſtill,
By fountain freſh, or murm'ring rill,
Let me thy bliſsful preſence find!
Thee, Goddeſs! thee, my ſteps purſue,
When careleſs of the morning dew,
I leave the leſs'ning vales behind.

ODE V.

OH, far remov'd from my retreat
Be Av'rice, and Ambition's feet!
Give me, unconſcious of their pow'r,
To taſte the peaceful, ſocial hour.
Give me, beneath the branching vine,
The woodbine ſweet, or eglantine,
While ev'ning ſheds its balmy dews,
To court the chaſte inſpiring Muſe!
Or, with the partner of my ſoul,
To mix the heart-expanding bowl.
Yes, dear Sabina! when with thee,
I hail the Goddeſs, Liberty;
When joyous thro' the leafy grove,
Or o'er the flow'ry mead, we rove;
While thy tender boſom ſhares
Thy faithful Delia's joys and cares;
Nor pomp, nor wealth, my wiſhes move,
Nor the more ſoft deceiver, Love.

THE PENITENT MOTHER *.

REPOSE, ſweet babe! thy crying ceaſe;
For thine's an age of truth and peace;
Kind love thy infant days ſhall rear,
Tho' love has planted daggers here.

Diſgrace and grief benight my brow,
Fond victim of a perjur'd vow;
A vile ſeducer's guileful art
Betray'd my unſuſpecting heart.

'Twas he deſtroy'd my ſpotleſs fame,
But thou ſhalt long ſurvive my ſhame;
For, when in death I ſleep at reſt,
The world will ceaſe to wound th' oppreſs'd.

Then huſh, ſweet babe! thy cries give o'er,
Diſtract my tortur'd breaſt no more;
For love thy infant days ſhall rear,
And grant my hapleſs fate a tear.

* The poem entitled ANNABELLA, in the laſt Monthly Magazine, and the preſent, are early efforts by MISS HOLCROFT. She was under ſeventeen when they were written.

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Months of January and February.

MR. RUSSELL'S SELENOGRAPHIA.

ON the 8th of November, letters patent were granted to JOHN RUSSELL, Eſq. R. A. of Newman-ſtreet, London, for a new apparatus, named *the Selenographia*.

This apparatus is deſigned to exhibit the phenomena of the moon. It conſiſts of a globe, on which are expreſſed the ſpots on the moon's viſible ſurface, accurately taken by a micrometer, from the moon itſelf, and transferred to a globe; being carefully engraved from the original drawings, made by actual and very minute obſervation; the lunar mountains being attended to and expreſſed with great exactneſs. This globe is fixed to an inſtrument, which is contrived to give it ſuch motions as will deſcribe the effects produced to the inhabitants of the earth upon the face of the moon, in its different degrees of elongation from the ſun, under all ſtates of libration, in longitude and latitude; inclination of the moon's equator to the plane of the ecliptic; the firſt meridian of the moon, with the plane of the illuminated hemiſphere; the apparent motion of the polar axis of the moon; and the motion of the moon's mean centre, while performing her periodical circuit round the earth, and revolution on her axis, during the whole cycle. Upon this globe (when required) are modelled the mountains or elevations on the ſurface of the moon, by which contrivance all the effects will be moſt completely exhibited together. As an appendage to the lunar globe, which has not the mountains elevated, a ſpherical ſegment is invented, to be caſt in a mould from the original model; and upon this are elevated the various mountains ſeen on the ſurface of the moon; and it may be ſo coloured that thoſe ſpots of the moon may be properly repreſented, which owe their reſpective luminous or their dark appearance, not to elevation, but to other cauſes which render them conſpicuous.

The inſtrument to move this globe conſiſts chiefly of circles, ſemicircles, and ſegments of ſpheres and of circles, ſo placed

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placed that the radius of each would unite in one common centre, which is that of the lunar globe itſelf.

Beſides the evident uſe of an accurate delineation of the moon for aſtronomical purpoſes, particularly for the obſervations of lunar eclipſes, it cannot but be conſidered as an object of great curioſity, that we ſhould have an authentic record of the appearance of this our ſecondary planet at a certain period; for although the face of the moon has not appeared to be ſubject to much change, ſince the invention of the teleſcope has given us the means of accurately inveſtigating it, yet there are ſtrong reaſons for ſuppoſing that it is not abſolutely immutable; nor is it poſſible to ſay how precious, in future times, ſuch a repreſentation as this may become.

Hevelius, the diligent obſerver of the lunar phaſes, at the end of his Selenographia, publiſhed in 1647, has ſtrongly recommended ſuch a globe as this of Mr. Ruſſell's; but we do not find any attempts were made towards its execution (though ſo much deſired by that great man, who ſpoke of its utility) until the year 1745, when we are told that it was begun, and for ſeveral years purſued, by that moſt eminent aſtronomer, Tobias Mayer. The editor of his poſthumous works obſerves, reſpecting theſe intended lunar globes, "that it may poſſibly afford poſterity ſome conſolation, though indeed but ſmall, that the work was not obſtructed by the death of Mayer; but that being engaged in other diſcoveries, and for reaſons it would concern but few to have related, that learned man had laid it aſide a long time before his death; and, indeed, in ſuch a manner, as it is related to me by his friends, that he expreſſed himſelf much diſpleaſed if any one enquired after his lunar globes." Vol. I. page 105. *Appendix.*

The advantages which the lunar globe has over common prints or drawings of the moon, were conſidered by Hevelius and Mayer, to be very great; and this opinion will appear the more reaſonable, if we conſider that, while a flat repreſentation deſcribes the moon only at one given moment, from which it is continually deviating, the lunar globe repreſents it at all times, and under all circumſtances. It will be difficult to ſay how ſeldom the moon can return to that ſtate in which it will have perfectly the ſame appearance as in any former inſtance. Suppoſe an abſolutely mean ſtate of libration is enquired after; the moon muſt not only be in the line of apſides and of the nodes, but in the ſame point of the ecliptic, or in that part of that moon's orbit which is diametrically oppoſite; for it can only happen at that time when the points of the lunar axes are in the plane of the viſible hemiſphere of the moon; a concurrence of circumſtances which many centuries together may not preſent us with; and the difficulty is greatly increaſed, by its being required that, to be perfectly in an apparent mean ſtate of libration, the earth muſt preſent the ſame point of the equator to the moon, at the ſame time when thoſe other circumſtances of her ſituation may concur; the diurnal libration or parallax being itſelf very conſiderable. If it be objected, that when the micrometer is forming triangles from the moon's ſurface, a ſmall miſtake may cauſe much incorrectneſs between thoſe parts which are near the general margin or boundary of the moon; it ſhould on the other hand, be conſidered, that no greater error can ariſe from hence than in the firſt inſtance, which, with good management, will be very inconſiderable, and not really apparent; becauſe the globe of the moon is viewed in the ſame manner as the moon itſelf. But the above objection will, in fact, be applicable to any repreſentation of the moon whatever. The author ſuggeſts, that, as the libration gives different views at different times, from hence there is an ability of correcting ſuch miſtakes when diſcovered, which the other means of repreſenting the moon does not ſo well allow. This might be demonſtrated; but a little reflection will prevent its neceſſity. To be abſolutely certain that drawing of the moon in *plano* is correct, we muſt wait until the moon itſelf is in the ſame ſtate of libration, to compare it with the print or drawing; but the lunar globe, being viewed with a teleſcope, at the proper diſtance, it may be compared with the moon at any time, and its merits or demerits may thus be directly known. Many agreeable as well as uſeful experiments can be made during ſuch a compariſon; but, for the ſake of brevity, the deſcription muſt be here omitted.

Upon the globe of the moon are faintly marked three great circles, the one horizontal, the other two vertical; that which is horizontal repreſents the equator, which is placed upon that ſpot of the moon named *Cenſorinus*, and runs within three degrees north latitude of *Grimaldus*. The ſecond is the prime meridian, which, paſſing

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passing through the poles, intersects the equator at a right angle, in that point which is the mean centre of the moon's libration. The third represents the boundary of vision, when the moon is seen in the mean state of libration, and where this boundary intersects the prime meridian at a right angle, the two polar points of the moon are situated, of course each is at 90 degrees of distance from the equator.

A particular description of the instrument designed to move this globe of the moon, with all the uses to which it is to be applied, would be too long to be detailed in a publication of this nature (and without the copper-plates it could not be clearly understood); but the following will give an idea of both. Upon the stand, an hemisphere of brass is placed within, and upon which the globe, and all the parts, are fixed, which give it motion. The bar which immediately communicates to the lunar globe all the motion from the other parts, enters it opposite to that point where the equator and prime meridian unite. Upon its front are semicircles, which being graduated, determine the quantity of motion given behind. When the globe is moved horizontally, it shows the libration in longitude; when moved by the pinion vertically, it exhibits the libration in latitude. Upon the edge of the brazen hemisphere are two marks, to denote the pole of the ecliptic, by an imaginary line drawn through them; round which, by means of a wheel, the apparent motion of the moon's polar axis revolves, both points of it being kept at the distance of two degrees and a half, by means of a pin in that wheel, attached to its guide, and placed *out of its centre*; by which a very peculiar motion is communicated to the lunar globe. On the wheel are the signs of the zodiac, to show the points of space to which the moon's polar axis is at all times directed; and a moveable circle, on which are engraved divisions respecting the periodical revolution of the moon, showing when the moon's revolution, with respect to the ecliptic, as seen from the earth's centre, is accomplished. On the same circle are likewise engraved the divisions of the moon's synodical revolution, by a continuation of the divisions, marking the days and hours, &c. in a spiral direction under the former, to fill up the interval which is wanting between the accomplishment of the periodical and synodical revolution; one index pointing to both. In the front, a graduated meridian is fixed within the hemisphere; to this are attached the semicircles before mentioned: one representing the ecliptic; and at right angles to it, another, named the *Terminator*; which, moving upon hinges, represents the boundary of light, in all states of the moon's elongation from the sun. This terminator is designed to to show what spots will appear in the plane of its illuminated hemisphere at any age of the moon, and in every degree of libration in latitude, longitude, and apparent polar obliquity. In front of the lunar globe, and fixed to the bottom of the brass hemisphere, is an arch, which supports a small terrestrial globe, to render familiar the effects of the earth's parallax, or diurnal and menstrual libration. For the convenience of observation, the terrestrial globe is made larger than the proportional angle which our globe subtends as seen from the moon; but converging lines, upon a plane of brass, reduce it to its proper size, viz. about two of the lunar degrees, at that end where this plate nearly unites to the large globe of the moon.

This is a slight description of the Selenographia. Many curious and instructive experiments may be made with it, tending to examine the principles of the rotation and libration of the moon, from the appearances which the surface of the moon exhibits, and which are represented by this apparatus. Besides which, it is apprehended that it will be very useful to those who are just entering upon the consideration of this subject, being the means of communicating to such persons general knowledge, as well as particular and curious circumstances, in a more ready and agreeable manner than by the usual diagrams.

Mr. Thomason's Steps for Carriages.

In November, 1796, Letters Patent were granted to Mr. Edward Thomason, button-maker, of Birmingham, for his invention of improved steps to coaches, chariots, landaus, &c. &c.

The steps on this construction, possess the peculiar convenience, that they may be let down and drawn up with the greatest ease and certainty, by the person within the carriage, and do not require the assistance of a servant. The construction is simple, and the motion is produced by means of springs; to explain the application of which, would require the aid of drawings.

The

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The Patentee conceives they will prove of important ſervice, in caſe of horſes taking fright, as the perſon or perſons within the carriage, may let down the ſteps, and leave it without difficulty. He alſo thinks they would be of conſiderable convenience to perſons who do not keep a footman, not only in private carriages, but in poſt chaiſes, ſtages, and hackney coaches.

Messrs. Culliford and Co.'s Piano Fortes.

On the 31ſt of January, 1797, Letters Patent were granted to Meſſrs. Culliford, Rolfe, and Barrow, of Cheapſide, for their newly invented grand and ſquare Piano Fortes.

The principle of this invention conſiſts in the ſubſtituting of any vibratory ſubſtance in the body of the inſtrument, in lieu of the ſounding board, uſually made of deal. The vibratory ſubſtance which has been preferred and ſucceeded the beſt, is ox's hide, prepared in the manner of vellum, and ſecured from vermin and the changes of weather and climate, by ſpirit varniſh and camphor.

The vibratory belly has enabled the Patentees to apply a *drum accompaniment*, by means of pedals and of hammers, which act underneath. This accompaniment has the full effect of a double drum; with the peculiar excellence of being always in perfect tune, with every key in the inſtrument.

It will be readily conceived, by all perſons acquainted with the theory of ſound, that the application of an uniform vibrating ſubſtance, in the ſtead of the deal boards formerly uſed, cannot fail to produce a ſuperior ſweetneſs and brilliancy of tone: This mode of conſtructing the belly, alſo removes the inequality of tone in the ſeveral keys, that ariſes from the irregular denſity and texture of the deal boards; for, as the elaſticity and tenſion of the ox's hide is equal throughout, the vibration oppoſed to the ſeveral ſtrings muſt be equal alſo, and the tone of every ſtring regular and perfect.

Mr. Jackson's Door Hinges.

On the 5th of December, Letters Patent were granted to Mr. W. Jackson, lock-ſmith, of Shire-lane, Temple Bar, for his improvement upon doors; whereby the door ſhuts of itſelf, and without ſound or noiſe, and wind is excluded from the room when the door is ſhut.

To effect the firſt of theſe objects *i. e.* the door ſhuting of itſelf, the Patentee affixes a ſpring above or below the hinge of the door, which ſpring is turned by an axis, connected with the hinge or door. The return of the ſpring to its natural poſition, again turns the axis, which being affixed within the hinge, or to the door, neceſſarily ſhuts it.

The door ſhuts without noiſe, by means of a ſpring affixed in the rabitted jamb, which gives way by the falling to of the door, and of courſe breaks the violence of the colliſion.

Wind is prevented from paſſing under the door when ſhut, by means of a flap or drop made to fit the floor, which flap falls when the door is ſhut, and riſes when the door is opening. The flap is made to riſe and fall by a ſpring, which acts by the operation of a pin in the inner edge of the door.

One or all of theſe contrivances, may be applied to doors at the pleaſure of the owner.

VARIETIES,

Literary *and* Philosophical; *including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.*

*** *Authentic Communications to this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A VERY intereſting volume of *Anecdotes of the moſt celebrated Perſons connected with the Events of the French Revolution*, will make its appearance in the courſe of three or four weeks.

Mr. W. R. Notcutt, fellow of the Linnæan Society, has completed a work, which has coſt him conſiderable labour: A Chart of Botanists, from the earlieſt ages down to the preſent time. It is drawn on ſo large a ſcale, as to admit of having inſerted, under the name of every author, the titles of his principal works, the number of figures in each, the dates of the laſt editions, &c. It is now copying for the engraver, and will be ready for publication by the latter end of the ſummer.

Mr. J. Thelwall is collecting materials for a third part of the "*Rights of Nature, againſt the Uſurpations of Eſtabliſhments*;" which will be publiſhed in Autumn.

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Autumn. The delay is occaſioned by the difficulty he experiences in procuring accurate information on the progreſs of the manufacturing ſyſtem, and particularly with reſpect to the rates and comparative proportions of wages, in the different ſtages of that progreſs.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Margate, has iſſued propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription, *A compendious Syſtem of Aſtronomy, in a Courſe of familiar Lectures*; in which the principles of that ſcience will be clearly elucidated, ſo as to be intelligible to thoſe who have not ſtudied the mathematics.

Mr. FREND has announced his intentions to give, at his chambers in the Temple, a ſeries of lectures, in the Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy, upon a plan ſimilar to that which he purſued when tutor of Jeſus college, Cambridge. The lectures are to be given to different claſſes, and not more than twelve perſons are to be admitted into a claſs. This is the firſt attempt, we believe, to introduce the mode of ſtudy ſo generally approved of at Cambridge, into the metropolis.

Mr. CARY, the map-engraver, has announced his intention to publiſh a new Itinerary of the great roads of England and Wales, and part of Scotland, under the patronage of the poſt-maſter general, by whoſe command he has ſurveyed upwards of 7000 miles, for their official purpoſes. The roads will be deſcribed in different routes, and there will be annexed to each, the whole of the neighbouring ſeats, with the name of the inhabitant. Alſo, at the end of each route, will be added the names of all the inns which ſupply poſt-horſes and carriages, made out from an official return of the different poſt-offices throughout the kingdom. A general map will accompany the work, containing the whole of the roads deſcribed.

Mr. CARY is alſo preparing a new pair of 12-inch globes, with conſiderable improvements. The celeſtial one is conſtructed under the direction of Mr. GILPIN, late aſſiſtant to Dr. MASKELYNE; and we underſtand that in laying down the ſtars, a new and much improved mode, inſtead of conſtellations, will be adopted, ſo as to render this globe free from the heavy and ſuperfluous incumbrances which it has ſo long been loaded with. Mr. CARY's known accuracy as a geographer, warrants the expectation that the terreſtrial globe will include all the lateſt diſcoveries, and be executed in a ſuperior ſtyle of engraving.

Reflections upon the Introduction of Metaphyſical Principles into Syſtems of Government, with a View of the Britiſh Conſtitution, in oppoſition to Mr. Burke, by a CITIZEN of the United States of America, lately deceaſed:—alſo, addreſſed to the ſame perſon, a number of Letters, written by the late Marquis of Rockingham, Mr. Burke, and many other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Whig Oppoſition, during the American War, are going ſoon to preſs.

Profeſſor DICKERT lately propoſed to deliver lectures on the writings of KANT, at Fulda. Before he began them, he applied to the Academical Senate, to know if KANT's philoſophy was conſidered dangerous to religion, or the ſtate. The ſenate declared, in reply, that it was undoubtedly dangerous; and, in conſequence, the profeſſor was compelled to relinquiſh his deſign! He purpoſes, however, to publiſh his text book.

The King of Great Britain has preſented to profeſſor HEYNE, of Gottingen, the ſum of 4000 guineas, for his intended edition of Homer, with critical remarks. This edition will be very magnificent, and exceed every other that has hitherto appeared.

Profeſſor JACOB, of Halle, propoſes to publiſh a work, which he entitles "*Univerſal Religion*," founded on the opinion of KANT, that the true ſource of all genuine religion, is in the morality of mankind, and not dependent upon theological and hiſtorical learning.

A new edition of the works of WIELAND is now publiſhing at Leipſic, which is to extend from 21 to 25 vols.

Dr. THOMPSON, of Naples, has it in contemplation to publiſh his ideas on the theory of the earth. His ſituation is likely to furniſh him with ſome new and intereſting facts on the ſubject.

A ſuperb edition of MUSÆUS has made its appearance from the preſs of Bulmer, with an annexed tranſlation. We are ſorry that this work is confined in its circulation to the friends of the tranſlator.

Mr. ESTLIN, of Briſtol, has in the preſs, a Diſcourſe on the Nature and Cauſes of Atheiſm; with an Appendix, containing Remarks on a work entitled, *Origine de tous les Cultes, ou Religion univerſelle, par Depuis, citoyen François.*

Mr. JOHN HOWARD, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, has circulated propoſals for publiſhing

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publishing by subscription, a treatise on Spherical Geometry; containing its fundamental properties, the doctrine of its loci; the maxima and minima of spherical lines and areas: with an application of these elements to a variety of problems.*

DESPAZE, the author of the History of the Directory, entitled "*Les Cinque Hommes*", has been confounded with PAGES, the circumnavigator. The former of these, has served in the armies of the Republic, and resides at this moment in Paris, *Rue de la loi, maison des Landes*. The latter is author of *L'Histoire secrette de la Revolution*, which work will speedily appear in an English dress.

The German almanacks have of course followed the example of their respective courts. While there remained any hope of subjugating France, that country was not acknowledged as a republic in the *Almanac de Gotha*; and a cautious neutrality was most rigorously observed, equally avoiding the recognition of the common-wealth, and of Louis XVIII. The victories in Italy, have however overcome the scruples of the German *Lilys*; the *wise men of Gotha*, in their Calendar for 1797, have, tardily, but humbly, acknowledged that France is no longer a monarchy!

We are enabled to announce to the public, the revival in London of the long lost art of painting, as formerly practised in the VENETIAN SCHOOL. It now appears that the superior effect of this species of painting is produced by a peculiar property in the vehicle, which at once renders the colours more brilliant and transparent, and abridges materially the labour of the artist. The discovery has been made by a person who fortunately preserved from fire, a copy of the original recipe, which had been brought from Italy, by his father, many years since. The first experiments were successfully made by his daughter, and the same method has been practised for the last two or three months, by the president of the royal academy, with equal effect. Many of the artists have given the proprietor ten guineas each for the secret, which they bind themselves, under a penalty of 2000l. not to divulge, during his life, and that of his daughter, and also never to divulge it to any foreigner, thereby to preserve the advantage to their own country.

TIPPOO SULTAUN, or as he is more generally called by us TIPPOO SAIB, is said to have written Memoirs of the history of India, which have been translated into the French language.

The late Empress of Russia presented the celebrated philosopher M. PALLAS, a few months before her death, with a considerable estate in the Crim, upon condition that he should make it his principal residence. Sanguine expectations are formed, that some very useful discoveries will be made, by a man so skilful in the book of nature, now he is become resident in a country abounding with a rich variety of natural objects.

Amidst the various improvements which have been made upon the Telegraph, since the first discovery of that curious instrument, none perhaps have surpassed those made by M. ACHARD, superintendant of the academy at Berlin. He has composed a dictionary adapted to the instrument, which contains upwards of 23,500 words, placed in a register opposite to certain signs, that are rendered conspicuous to the distant observer, by means of a telescope. Two experiments have been made with success; at one of which the KING of PRUSSIA assisted. ACHARD directed a telegraph established at Spandau, and his majesty, attended by some of his courtiers, directed the other at Bellevue, the villa of Prince Ferdinand, at the distance of about a German mile. The King manifested his satisfaction, by presenting M. ACHARD with a draft upon his treasurer, for the sum of 500 rix-dollars.

A Russian, of the name of POPOFF, has lately published a work on the Sclavonic Mythology, by which it appears that the ancient Sclavonians did not yield to the Greeks and Romans in superstition and polytheism. *Perosin* was their author of thunder and lightning, of all the meteorological phenomena, and their principal god. In the second rank they placed *Voloss*, god of animals; in the third, *Koupal*, god of vegetables. Besides these, there were innumerable other, as the vices and the virtues, good and evil, &c. Statues and temples were erected for them; Festivals were established in compliment to them; and Priests were assigned to them, with immense revenues.

A very interesting work is at this time preparing, at the King's Library, at Madrid; it is to consist of a series of medals, which relate to the history of

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of Spain; commencing with the Goths, and proceeding, by the Arabs, to the present time. This work, with the excellent Treatise of Father FLORES, on the Antique Medals of Spain, will form a complete collection of the medals of that country.

The PRINCE of PEACE, who testifies the most laudable zeal for the progress of the sciences, understanding that Dr. Don FRANCISO SALVA had read, at the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Barcelona, a Memoir on the Application of Electricity to the Telegraph, and presented at the same time, an Electrical Telegraph of his own invention, requested to examine the apparatus himself. Satisfied with the exactness and celerity with which communications may be made by means of it, he introduced the Doctor to the King of Spain. The Prince of Peace afterwards, in the presence of their Majesties and the whole court, made some communications by this telegraph, completely to their satisfaction. The Infant D. ANTONIO proposes to have one of them on the most complete construction, which shall possess power sufficient to communicate between the greatest distances, by land or sea. With this view, his Highness has ordered the construction of a machine, the cylinder of which is more than forty inches in diameter; and he intends, as soon as it is finished, to undertake a series of curious and useful experiments, in conjunction with Dr. D. SALVA. This is an employment worthy of a great prince: and as soon as the results reach us, we shall enjoy much pleasure in presenting them to the public.

Some valuable relics of antiquity have lately been discovered, by digging, at Piperno, the ancient Pivernum, in Italy. They consist of sculptures and writings. Among the former are colossal ones of Tiberius and Claudius, with busts of Marcus Aurelius, Faustina the younger, and Messalina, all by the best artists, and in very high preservation. Further particulars shall be given in a future Number.

A beautiful painting, in fresco, of Corregio's, has lately been discovered in the monastery of St. Paul, at Parma. Its subject is, Diana returning from the Chace, in a gilt chariot, drawn by two hinds. It is greatly admired for rich and poetical composition; for elegance and correctness of design; for harmony and freshness of the colours; and for an execution free and easy in all its parts, perfectly according with the judicious and delicate taste of the inimitable author of the *Saint Jerome* and the *Night*.

MICHAUX, a non-resident member of the National Institute, and a celebrated botanist, known for his Travels in Persia, has lately returned from the United States of America, where he has been employed, by the French government, for the last ten years, in collecting objects for the advancement of natural history, botany, and agriculture. Unfortunately, in his return to Europe, he was shipwrecked, at Egmont, within eight leagues of Amsterdam. The passengers were saved, as were his collections and MSS. except a chest of birds, and some memoirs.

The first volume of the second edition of GRIESBACH's new testament is arrived, and is upon sale at ELMSLY's.—The learned have been for some time looking for it, and to the liberality of the DUKE of GRAFTON we are indebted for the numerous improvements, which make this a most valuable acquisition to sacred literature. His grace offered to print the new edition in England; but as GRIESBACH had for the last twenty years been employed in improving his work, it was thought better that he should superintend the new edition, and that a certain number of copies should be printed on paper sent from England, at the Duke's expence. Of these copies many have been distributed with that liberality, which does honour to his Grace's spirit; and the others, for the sake of general convenience are upon sale. The work is very much increased in size; the present volume contains only the four gospels, in 554 octavo pages; prefixed are seven sections of prologomena, in 132 pages. The titles of these sections are,—1st, On the origin of the text in common use, and its generally esteemed authority—2. The plan which was pursued in forming this edition.—3. A view of the chief critical observations and rules by which the editor's judgment was formed on different readings.—4. The mode observed in printing the text.—5. In what the present differs from the former edition.—6. Explanation of the marks of abbreviation.—7. Catalogue of the Greek manuscripts. When we consider the accessions made to sacred literature, within the last twenty years, and the industry of the editor, we cannot doubt, that this work will be eagerly sought after by all who wish to have an accurate knowledge of the testament in the original.

REVIEW

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

ABROAD AND AT HOME; a comic Opera; as performing at the Theatre-royal, Covent-garden, composed by Gretry, Giornovichi, &c. William Shield. 8s Longman and Broderip.

The opera of "*Abroad and at home*," though we do not think it ranks with some other of Mr. Shield's theatrical productions, is yet a work of respectable merit, and to a composer of less celebrity would procure no small degree of honour. The overture, which is in the favourite overture key, D major, is bold and dashing, but without that richness and novelty which we naturally look for from the pen of this musical author. Much of the vocal part of the work is compiled, but always with judgment; and several of the new airs are happily imagined. "*When to my pretty Poll I went*," sung by Mr. Fawcet, is perhaps one of the best comic songs which has been produced on the stage for some years. "*Not mine the narrow soul*," sung by Mrs. Second, is elegantly elaborate; and the *finale* we think particularly striking in its effect.

Three grand Sonatas, from the Quartetts of of Haydn, with favourite Scotch Airs and Reels for the Adagios and last movements, adopted for the Piano Forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, dedicated to Dr. Haydn, by F. H. Barthelemon, 8s. od. Longman and Broderip.

The selection and adaptation of these sonatas do great credit to the taste and judgment of Mr. Barthelemon. The first is from the fourth quartetto, opera eighteenth, and includes the Duchess of Hamilton's strathspey, and the very ancient Scotch air of "*Take your auld cloak about ye*." The second is from the fifth quartetto of the same opera, and presents us with "*Gill Morice*," and Mrs. Menzie, of Culdare's strathspey. The third sonata is from the first quartetto of the same opera, and introduces us to "*The last time I came o'er the moor*," and "*Light and airy*". The variations, additional graces, and cadenzas with which Mr. Barthelemon has enriched and ornamented the Scotch music of the work, exhibit both taste and science, and insure to the ingenious compiler another leaf to the laurels he has so long and so well merited.

Three Duetts for two Violoncellos, composed and dedicated to Sir George Armitage, by T. A. Dahmen, 6s od. Preston and Son.

We cannot say that we greatly admire duetts for instruments whose compass lies so low in the scale of musical sounds, and which cannot contrast each other without straining the upper instrument above its natural province. However, waving these disadvantages, the present pieces possess strong recommendations to public attention. The first duett consists of three movements, the second of which (an adagio in 6-8) is elegant and impressive. The whole of the second piece is excellent, especially the middle movement, in common time, adagio, in which the author has displayed great taste and chastity of fancy. The third duett certainly exhibits genius, but the first violoncello is often carried too far above the natural compass of the instrument. When B in alt is frequently recurred to, the character of the violoncello appears to be deserted; the rich, manly, and generous tones of which it is capable, are resigned for a bad imitation of powers foreign to its own, and which never can, with propriety be attempted.

Harmonia Sacra; comprizing one hundred of the most approved Anthems, in score, as performed at his Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster-Abbey, &c. &c. Compiled by John Page, of St. Paul's Cathedral. Riley.

Of this laudable and promising undertaking, we can have the pleasure to speak in terms of the highest approbation. The collection is formed from the works of the greatest masters, ancient and modern, and is published in weekly numbers, at one shilling each. The eight numbers which have already made their appearance, we have perused, and find their contents selected with taste and judgment. The first piece is a verse anthem, composed by Dr. Arnold for the Chapel Royal; and, like many others which are announced for the work, is perfectly new. "*Blessed is the people*," by Croft; "*My God look upon me*" by the late John Reynolds; "*The Lord is my shepherd*," by Kent, "*Hear my prayer*," by Charles Stroud, and "*God is our hope*," by Aldrich, already bring their recommendation to the undertaking: and we

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have no doubt, but the proprietor will meet that encouragement to which his qualifications, as a compiler of church-music, seem to entitle him. Country choirs and musical societies, will in particular, find this work a very desirable acquisition, and we can with justice and propriety recommend it to their attention.

The Piano-forte Magazine, published in weekly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each, by Harrison and Co. No. 18, Paternoster-row.

This work, of which we spoke in a former Magazine, has now arrived at its twenty-eighth number. The music continues to be judiciously selected, and well printed; and we doubt not but the encouragement of the public will enable the proprietors to proceed to its conclusion, with advantage to their subscribers, and honour to themselves.

"When Fortune reigns in splendid pride," sung by Mrs. Harrison, and composed by L. C. Neilson. 1s. 6d. Preston and Son.

This is one of those airs which possess a great portion of *detached* taste. Every passage is elegant in itself, yet no beautiful *whole* is produced:—the ear is gratified from bar to bar, yet no distinct character of melody impresses itself on the mind.

Ben Bluff, a favourite ballad, by Joseph Major. 1s. 6d. Culliford, Rolfe, and Barrow.

This is one among the many sea songs which though considerably characteristic, have no striking feature of their own. The air is natural, and the bass well-chosen; but the composition is not calculated to leave that forcible impression, which ought to result from the open and generous style of a naval air.

The Complete School, or Art of Playing the Violin, with seventy-one Variations, Cadences, Preludes, and Capricios, composed by John Tasshanberg. 7s. 6d. Wornum.

This is a very useful little publication, and much improvement may be derived from it by the attentive practitioner. The two first pages of the work are employed in the bowing, and teaching the student the *staccato* and *legato*, the examples of which are judiciously selected. The author next proceeds to form the scholar's hand to the instrument, by introducing him to the secret of proper fingering, the act of intonation, and of stopping in tune. He then adds several excellent exercises, in different styles, such as passages of sonatas, concertos, subjects of fugues, &c. all of which do credit to the work, and serve to recommend it to the attention of young practitioners on this instrument.

Twelve Venetian Ballads, composed and arranged for the Voice and Piano-forte, by S. Mayer, and dedicated to the Duchess of York, by Catherine Salvini. 7s. 6d. Lavenu.

We find much to admire in this publication:—the style of the several pieces is elegant in general, and in some instances is highly beautiful. The first canzonetta, "*Quando penso*," is in three verses; and the melody, which with some small, but judicious variations, is repeated to each verse, is conceived with a great degree of taste. The second "*La Supplica*," and the third "*Il Lavoro*," are not of equal merit; but the fourth, "*La Domanda*," and the fifth, "*La Farfaletta*," are charming little airs; and the latter derives much sweetness of effect from its accompaniment. The sixth, "*Donne l'amour*," is an excellent ballad;—simplicity is its prevalent characteristic; and that simplicity is recommended by much beauty and melody. The seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, possess no very prominent traits, but the eleventh is composed in an engaging style; and the twelfth, "*Sto xe eta frescchissima*" is particularly graceful, expressive, and elegant.

"When first I saw my Susan's Face," a Dialogue and Duett, sung by Mrs. De Camp and Mr. Sedgwick, at the Theatre-royal, Haymarket, composed by Dr. Arnold. 1s. Preston and Son.

The dialogue of this little production is in 3-8 amoroso, and both opens and proceeds very prettily. The subject is certainly novel, but we wish it had not been recurred to so often. The duett succeeds the air, with an extremely pleasing effect. Its parts are of very simple construction, yet combine so happily, as to display the hand of a master.

"Ah, dearest Laura" sung by Mr. Neild, at the Bath Concerts. By Signior Rauzzini. 1s. 6d. Preston and Son.

This is a delicate little air. The melody, which in itself is tender and expressive, is greatly heightened by the piano-forte accompaniment, and the judicious relief it receives from the intervening symphonies.

A Grand March, performed by the Austrian Band, commanded by the Arch-duke Charles. By J. Fantini. 1s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

There is much martial boldness in this composition. It is directly in the style of the Duke of York's march, yet by no means borrowed from it. Mr. Fantini, by publishing it on the same sheet, both in score and for the piano-forte, has rendered it a very purchaseable piece.

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A CORRECT LIST OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[*It is believed that the following List may be referred to with confidence; but that it may always be perfectly correct and complete, authors and publishers are requested to transmit notices of all new works as soon as published.*]

AGRICULTURE, &c.

A VALUABLE Collection of Receipts for Diseases in Horned Cattle, by *J. Downing and Co.* 8vo. 10s. 6d. Longman.

BIOGRAPHY.

Authentic Memoirs of the Life and Reign of Catharine, the second empress of all the Russias; collected from authentic MSS. Papers, &c. &c. with a Frontispiece, 3s. 6d bds. Crosby.

Johnson's Lives of the English Poets abridged, with Notes and Illustrations, 3s. 6d. bds. Newbery.

The five Men; containing Memoirs and interesting Anecdotes of the present members of the Executive Directory of France, from the French of *Joseph Despaux*, by *John Stoddart*, 2s. 6d. Jordan.

The same work in French, reprinted in London, and sold by Debrosse and Dubrett, 2s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Inez, a Dramatic Poem, by *Charles Symmons*, D.D. of Jesus College, Oxford, 2s. 6d. R. Edwards.

The Translation of a Letter from Signor Ranieri di Calsabigi to Count Alfieri on Tragedy, with Notes, by *John Penn*, Esq. 5s. Linley.

EDUCATION.

A Dialogue between a Lady and her Pupils, describing a Journey through England and Wales; in which a Detail of the different Arts and Manufactures of each City and Town is accurately given; interspersed with Observations and Descriptions in Natural History. Designed for young Ladies and Schools; by *Mrs. Brook*. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Rickman.

FINE ARTS.

The tenth Number of *Hogarth Restored*, Engraved by *Cook*, and published by Robinsons.

Three Views of the Geyser, a Hot Spring in Iceland, engraved by *N. Pocock*, from drawings taken on the spot, 2l. 2s. coloured. Millar.

INTERNAL OECONOMY.

A Letter to Sir W. Puiteney, Bart. containing some Observations on the Bill for the better Support, &c. of the Poor, presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, by *J. Wood*, Author of the Account of the Shrewsbury-house of Industry, 1s. Eddowes; Longman.

Sir Frederic Eden's Work, noticed in our last, was published in 3 vols. 4to. price 3 guineas, and not in 2 vols. as was at first intended.

An Abstract of the Poor Bill, with practical Observations on its probable Effects, by a Committee of the Joint Vestry of St. Giles's and St. George's, Middlesex, 1s. Stockdale.

A Sketch of the State of the Children of the Poor in 1756, and of the present State of the Poor in St. James's Westminster, 1s. Stockdale.

LAW.

A complete System of Pleading, comprehending the most approved Precedents and forms of Practice; chiefly consisting of such as have never before been printed, by *John Wentworth*, Esq. vol. i. royal 8vo. 12s. bds. Robinsons.

NB. The second volume will be published in Easter Term, and one or more volumes every succeeding Term, until the work is completed, which will be in ten volumes.

A Digest of the Law respecting Elections. Containing the general History of Cities and Boroughs, the Representation, returning Officers, &c. by *Samuel Heywood*, Serjeant at Law, vol. ii. Johnson.

An Examination into the Particulars of the two last Elections for the Borough of Southwark, wherein it is proved, that the late determination by a Committee of the House of Commons was founded in error, by *M. Dawes*, Esq. 1s. 6d. Johnson.

MEDICINE.

Second Edition of *Dr. Buchan's* Work on the Venereal Disease, with additions, 3s 6d. Chapman.

A Guide to Health, being cautions and directions in the Treatment of every Disease, Medical and Surgical, by the *Rev. Joseph Townsend*, 2 vols. sm. 8. 12s. Johnson.

Considerations on the Medicinal Use and Productions of fixed Airs, Part iv. and v. with Cases, by *T. Beddoes*, M.D. 5s. also the third Edition of Parts i. ii. and iii. price 6s 6d. Johnson.

A Medical Glossary, in which the Words in the various branches of Medicine are deduced from their original Languages; properly accented and explained, by *W. Turton*, M.D. 4to. 1l. 10s. bds. Johnson.

A short Treatise on the Glanders and Farcy, by a Lieutenant of Dragoons, 1s. 6d. Nicol.

MISCELLANIES.

The Enquirer; Reflections on Education, Manners, and Literature, in a Series of Essays, by *William Godwin*, 8vo. Robinsons.

Hints to Public Speakers, intended for young Barristers, Students at Law, &c. by *J. Knox*, A.M. 2s. 6d. Murray and Highley.

Vaurien, or the Times, exhibiting Views of the Philosophies, Religion, Politics, Literature, and Manners of the Age, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. Cadell and Davies.

The Monthly Epitome for January, 1797, containing a faithful Analysis of the most useful and entertaining Works published during the Month, 1s. Clarke.

A Treatise on Poverty; its Consequences, and the Remedy, by *William Sabatier*, Esq. 5s. bds. Stockdale.

A third Edition of *Dr. Drennan's* Philosophical Essay on the moral and political State of Ireland, 1s. White.

The Seaman's Guide, shewing how to live comfortably

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comfortably at Sea, by the *Hon. John Cochrane*, 1s. 6d. Murray and Highley.

A Defence of the English System of Book-keeping, by *E. T. Jones*, 2s. Vernor and Co.

A Letter to Mr. Pitt, on the additional Tax on Sugar, with Observations on the Slave Trade, 1s. 6d. Egerton.

Observations on the late Act for augmenting the salaries of Curates, and the inconvenience that may attend it, by *Eusebius*, vicar of Lilliput, 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

NOVELS.

Clarentine, 3 vols. 10s 6d. Robinsons.

Edmund and Eleonora, or Memoirs of the Houses of Summerfield and Gretton, by *E. Marshall*, A.M. 2 vols 8vo. bds. Stockdale.

Edmund of the Forest, 4 vols 14s. Lane.

Family Secrets, Literary and Domestic, by *Mr. Pratt*, 5 large vols. 1l. 5s. bds. Longman.

Santa Maria, or the Mysterious Pregnancy, by *Charles Fox*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Kearsley.

Love at first Sight, altered from the French, by *Mrs. Gunning*, 5 vols. 15s. Lowndes.

PHYSICS, MATHEMATICS, &c.

History of the Earth and Mankind, compared with the Cosmogonies, Chronologies, and original Traditions of ancient Nations, with an attempt to explain Philosophically the Mosaical Account of the Creation and Deluge, and to deduce, from the last event, the causes of the actual structure of the earth, by *Philip Howard*, Esq. 1l. 1s. bds. Faulder.

POETRY.

Poems, by *Robert Southey*, Author of Joan of Arc, an epic Poem, 5s. Cottle; Robinsons.

The cheerful Companion in his Hours of Leisure; containing upwards of 200 Songs, Catches, Glees, &c. by *G. Cunningham*, 1s. and 1s 6d. Dilly.

Hardis's Lectures on Poetry, No. I. 4to. 2s. 6d. Johnson.

Anderson's Edition of the Poets of Great Britain, with biographical and critical Prefaces, including the Works of 115 different Authors, many of whom are not to be found in any other Edition of the British Poets, 13 vols. royal 8vo. price 8l. in bds. Arch.

POLITICS.

Lord Malmsbury's Proposals for a general Peace examined and compared, in the Speech of *Mr. Fox*, on the 30th of Dec 1s. Ridgway.

The Effects of Property upon Society and Government, investigated by Capt. *Charles Parker*, 8vo. 7s bds. Cadell and Co.

A New System of Finance, by *Thomas Fry*, Author of the Guardian of Public Credit, 2s. 6d. Jordan.

Remarks upon the Conduct of the respective Governments of Great Britain and France, in the late Negociation for Peace, by *W. E. Taunton*, 1s. Stockdale.

A View of the causes and consequences of the present War with France, by the *Hon. Thomas Erskine*, M.P. fifteenth Edition, 2s. Debrett.

A Letter from the Right Hon. E. Burke to his Grace the Duke of Portland, on the conduct of the Minority in Parliament, 2s. 6d. Owen.

A Plan for Defence against Invasion, by Capt. *James Furney*, 6d. Robinsons.

An Essay on Invasions and Defence of the Coasts, with short Tracts on various temporary Subjects, by *Joseph Williams*, Esq. 1s. 6d. Owen.

THEOLOGY.

An Attempt to Account for the Infidelity of the late E. Gibbon, Esq. founded on his own Memoirs, with Reflections on the best Means of checking the present alarming progress of Scepticism, &c. by *John Evans*, A.M. 1s. 6d. Longman.

Zachariah; a New Translation; with Notes, critical, &c. by *B. Blaney*, D.D. 10s 6d. bds. Cadell and Davies.

Parental Duties, illustrated from the Word of God, by *W. Braidwood*, 1s. Chapman.

The Charge of Right Rev. T. L. Obeirne, D.D. Bishop of Ossory, at his annual Visitation, 1796, 1s. Rivingtons.

A Sermon preached at Monkwell-street Meeting-house, October the 16th, on the occasion of the Death of Dr. James Fordyce, by *James Lindsay*, 1s 6d. Johnson.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The History of Kent, in eight vols. 8vo. by the Author of the folio Edition, vol. i. 7s. 6d. bds. Briflow—Whites.

No II of *Cary's* Select Plans of the Navigable Canals throughout Great Britain, containing the Trent and Mersey, Newcastle, Chester, Stafford and Worcestershires, Birminghams, Stourbridge, Dudley, Warwicks, and Stratford, with Observations, &c.

USEFUL ARTS.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir James Eyre, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, on the Subject of the cause Boulton and Watt, v. Hornblower and Maberly, for an infringement of Mr. Watt's Patent for a Steam Engine, by *Joseph Bramah*, 2s. Stockdale.

A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Charlemont on the Telegraph, and on the Defence of Ireland, by *Richard Lovell Edgeworth*, Esq. F.R.S. &c. 1s. Johnson.

The Mechanics Guide, or a Treatise on the Laws of Mechanics, as they relate to Wheel Machines, by *William Pyland*, 1s. 6d. Johnson.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Sketches and Observations made on a Tour through various Parts of Europe, in 1792, 3, and 4, bds. 6s. 8vo. Conder.

The Travels of Anacharsis the Younger in Greece, during the Middle of the fourth Century before the Christian Era; *abridged from the Abbé Barthelemi*, with four Plates, 8s. Vernor and Hood.

Letters written during a short residence in Spain and Portugal, by *Robert Southey*, with some Account of Spanish and Portuguese Poetry, 8vo. 7s. Cottle; Robinsons.

The Voyage of Nearchus from the Euphrates to the Indus, collated from the original Journal preserved by Arrian, and compared with modern Discoveries from the first Navigation attempted by Europeans in the Indian Ocean, by *W. Vincent*, D.D. 4to. 1l. 7s. Cadell & Co.

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ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February.

ACUTE DISEASES.	No. of Cases.
CATARRH	20
Peripneumony	3
Pleurisy	1
Angina	3
Peritoneal Inflammation	2
Acute rheumatism	8
Malignant fever	5
Scarlatina Anginosa	3
Measles	2
Small-pox	3
Erysipelas	2
Aphthous sore-throat	4
Hooping-cough	3
Slow Fever	2
Child-bed and Milk-fevers	6
Acute diseases of infants	7
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough and Dyspnœa	35
Pulmonary consumption	9
Chronic rheumatism	7
Spitting of blood	2
Hæmorrhagy from the nose	4
Cephalæa	8
Apoplexy	1
Hydrocephalus	3
Epilepsy	1
Asthenia	15
Hysteria	3
Paralysis	1
Syncope	1
Hypochondriasis	3
Dropsy	4
Scrophula	5
Chlorosis aand Amenorhea	6
Abortion	2
Pain of the side	3
Dyspepsia	13
Gastrodynia	7
Enterodynia	3
Diarrhea	6
Obstipatio	3
Bilious vomiting	2
Hæmorrhoids	2
Fluor albus	3
Schirrus Uteri	1
Tabes mesenterica	4
Worms	6
Jaundice	1
Gravel	1
Varices	1
Scalv tettar	1
Prurigo	2
Nettle rash	2
Purpura	1
Herpes miliaris	1
Scabies	3
Impetigo	1
Porrigo	2

In the present month, the weather has been confiderably milder than during the preceding one. The feries of diseases in each, will, notwithstanding, be found very nearly to correspond. It is likewise observable that whenever catarrhal, pneumonic, and other inflammatory diseases prevail extensively, the proportion of contagious complaints is much diminished.

One of the cases of peritoneal inflammation, which had been neglected for ten days, terminated fatally; on examination of the parts affect d after death, a large quantity of pus was found effused into the abdominal cavity; the bowels were glued together by a thick, inflammatory exudation, and many portions of them appeared black and contracted, but no gangrene had taken place; the colon was superficially ulcerated in several places.

Inflammation of the peritoneum and omentum frequently occurs here, both in adults, children, and infants, and becomes fatal through improper treatment. Being attended with bilious vomiting, great depression of ftrength, and a small weak pulse, it is often mistaken for a colic, or enthrodynia, rising from flatulence, and a too irritable state of the alimentary canal. Whence opiates, warm purgatives, aromatics, and spirituous cordials are usually given. The consequences of this practice are always fatal. Not only the puriform effusion and exudation take place, but also extensive ulceration; sometimes the whole omentum is converted into a purulent mass, or wholly destroyed: in other cases, there are many circular gangrenous patches, on the surface of the intestines. The complaint at an early period is easily relieved by the application of a number of leeches round the umbilicus; by pediluvium, fomentations, and gentle purgatives. Cupping glasses cannot be applied on account of the tension, and soreness of the abdomen. It may not be amiss to observe, that bleeding from the arm is much less effectual in relieving the pain and inflammation, than the repeated use of leeches.

The deaths stated in the bills of mortality for the last four weeks are as follows:

Small pox	67
Measles	14
Scarlet fever	1
Erysipelas	1
Hooping cough	42
Fevers	132
Diseases of infants	41
Puerperal cases	19
Apoplexy and palsy	25
Hydrocephalus	2
Pulmonary complaints	510
Rheumatism or gout	11
Dropsy	51
Cancer	2
Inflammation and Ulcers	32
Rupture	5

The number of deaths referred to pulmonary consumption seems enormous. I shall endeavour at some future period to ascertain, by a correct mode of investigation, whether this article in the bills of mortality be consistent with truth.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In February, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Parliament of Great Britain aſſembled on the 14th of February, but notwithſtanding the critical ſtate of public affairs, no buſineſs has yet been tranſacted. It is, indeed, ſuſpected, that the anxious wiſhes of the nation, are about to be complied with, and that a general change of miniſters and meaſures is at hand.

The pecuniary diſtreſſes of the government, and the alarm of invaſion, are the ſubjects which have wholly engroſſed the public attention. The diſcounts that attend all public ſecurities, and the depreciation of the funds, are great beyond example. The rumours of invaſion have been ſo far realized, that, on the 23d, according to the London Gazette, 1400 men were landed on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, from 5 French ſhips of war; they were, however, immediately ſurrounded by the armed peaſants and ſome military, and obliged to ſurrender.

IRELAND.

The two Houſes of Parliament met a few days after the alarm of the invaſion had ſubſided.

The ſpeech of the Lord Lieutenant was replete with grateful expreſſions of approbation, on the loyalty and fidelity lately manifeſted by the people. Long and ardent debates took place, in both Houſes, upon the motion for an Addreſs to his Majeſty. Mr. GRATTON, and his adherents, drew very ſtriking pictures, of the inconſiſtency and incompetency of LORD MALMESBURY's powers, in the late negociation for peace; and expreſſed their doubts of the ſincerity of the Britiſh Miniſtry.

Reſpecting the defenceleſs ſtate of Ireland, when the enemy were on the coaſt, Mr. CURRAN obſerved, that when the French armament arrived upon the coaſt of Ireland, there was not a Britiſh line of battle ſhip to be ſeen. Why was this? He did not mean to criminate the Britiſh Admirals who commanded, but he would contend that the affair, at firſt view, appeared ſuch as deſerved to be enquired into. Ireland certainly deſerved protection from Great Britain. He knew, indeed, that the contributions of Ireland, in a pecuniary way, were laughed at by the great monied intereſt of England; but it ought to be remembered, that ſhe gave 100,000 men to her navy, and to her armies.

In the Houſe of Lords, LORD DILLON expreſſed much indignant diſapprobation of what fell from Mr. FOX, in the Engliſh Houſe of Commons; his Lordſhip read from a printed ſpeech, profeſſing to be that gentleman's, "That Ireland had but the ſhadow of a legiſlature;" he contended, that the aſſertion was calculated to encourage an invaſion; he felt for an inſulted legiſlature, and for an injured country—he felt, with concern, that Ireland had long been made the footſtool of ambition, to gratify a party in England.

The Lord Chancellor, ſpeaking of the late attempt to invade Ireland, ſaid, that there was not a doubt that the deſcent by the enemy, was ſolicited and negociated by traitors in the boſom of Ireland. He read, in ſupport of this aſſertion, a manifeſto by GENERAL HOCHE, addreſſed "To the army employed in effecting the revolution of Ireland;" informing the troops that they were choſen to facilitate the revolution in Ireland, already undertaken by excellent republicans, in that country; and, after libelling the loyalty of the country, and enumerating the grievances of Iriſhmen, it gives a poſitive aſſurance to the troops, that on their arrival in Ireland, they will be received with hoſpitality and fraternity. It adds, that after a republic one and indiviſible has been erected there, the Iriſh republicans will accompany the invincible French to London, where they will puniſh PITT.

FRANCE.

On the 4th of February, the Directory ſent a meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred, and of the Ancients, with ſeveral papers, relative to a conſpiracy which had juſt been diſcovered. The Directory obſerved, that it could not be diſſembled, that the audacity of the different factions combined againſt the Republican Government, was obviouſly ſeconded by the ſyſtem which was adopted by the greater number of periodical writers, and which became every day a ſource of greater affliction to good citizens—that the one preached royaliſm with the moſt daring effrontery; the others outrageouſly inculcated licentiouſneſs and anarchy; both united their efforts to ſow ſedition between the eſtabliſhed authorities and their conſtituents, and thus to effect the ſubverſion of ſocial order.

The meſſage, as well as the ſeveral pieces produced along with it, and the minutes of the arreſt of the conſpirators, were

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were all read. The first man arrested, was DUNAU, describing himself a grocer in Paris, a native of St. Auge, in the department of La Nieve, aged 33, on whom was found a passport for Hamburgh, with power of passing and repassing, without interruption. The second was BROTHIER, a native of Elamecy in the department of La Nieve, aged 44. Several letters, addressed to him in the Rue d'Enfer, were found in his port-folio. His powers were dated Verona, in the month of February, in the year of God, 1796, the first year of our reign, and signed, Louis XVIII. The third person arrested, was LAVILLE HARNOIS, a native of Toulon.

The plan of instructions which these conspirators had received from their employers, directed them 1st. To place guards, that might be depended upon, at all the barriers, and even at the breaches of the wall, round Paris; to permit none to enter but confidential persons with supplies, who should answer to a word previously agreed upon, and kept as secret as possible; to suffer no person to go out during the first twenty-four hours, except porters dispatched by the depositaries of the royal authority. 2d, To take possession, in a moment, of the Hôtel des Invalids, the military school, the arsenal, the mint, the treasury and all the public offices, of the Luxembourg, and the houses of the Ministers. 3d, To make sure of the course of the river, both above and below Paris — to take possession also, of all the powder magazines, and of the flour-mills of Courbeil. The temple being insulated, and easy to defend, was thought to be a proper residence for the representation of the king. If one of the Directors should have escaped, a price was to have been put upon his head, and it was to be declared, that whoever concealed him, would be considered as a traitor to his country. The principal Jacobins and Terrorists in every municipality, were to be secured.—The old punishments were to be re-established, and the guillotines publicly burnt. A general amnesty was to be proclaimed in the name of the king, and an approaching peace announced. A proclamation was to have been issued, at the same time, honourable to the armies, and amicable to foreign powers.

Among the various plans lately proposed, for meliorating the finances and mercantile concerns of the Republic, a national bank appears to have engaged the most serious attention of the legislature.

The assemblies requested the opinions of the most intelligent men in the commercial towns, upon this important subject. In the month of January, the extraordinary deputies from those towns, remitted a letter to the Minister of finances, containing their notions upon banks in general.

"That system," said these deputies, "which appears proper to be followed in the present situation of the Republic, would not, perhaps, offer the same advantages at a more distant period, even though the proposed measure of creating a bank should now be adopted.—Circulating banks being the means of extending that credit by which trade is vivified, they must be so far useful. But when it is considered, that all governments have abused the facility they have of drawing upon the banks, the independence of which they have guaranteed; that they have frequently, by the abuse of power, received private fortunes, and given deep wounds to public credit; it must be confessed, that banks have also their inconveniences, and that they have not always proved advantageous.

"The property of the debtor, the notoriety of his ability to pay, his prudence in his enterprises, the state of legislation, with regard to the security and protection of property, may be considered as the principal basis of public confidence. Any bank, which might be formed under the direction of the most virtuous, the most enlightened, and the most wealthy men, would certainly fail, if it did not possess a security, capable of operating full conviction in every mind, that no power could, in future, seize upon its funds, nor break the contract subsisting between it, the proprietors of its stock, and the public.

"France recollecting, that under the pretence of establishing a public bank, so many fortunes were destroyed at the commencement of this century, has a general repugnance to the idea of any great association, which, concentrating the property of many citizens in the hands of a few individuals, accountable, in some manner, to the public for their management, would leave to the government, the power of taking possession of the common stock."

The deputies then observed, "that after the failure of the assignats and the

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mandats, it was hardly poſſible to ſecure public confidence, in the mortgage given to the eſtabliſhment of any bank whatſoever. The nation abhorred every plan which ſeemed to have a tendency to re-introduce the ruinous ſyſtem of paper money. The people would conſider the bills or notes of the propoſed bank, merely as a kind of aſſignats, reſcriptions, or mandats, preſented to them under a new form." They aſſerted, as the reſult of their opinion, "that the continual changes in the meaſures of the legiſlature, had hitherto prevented the firm eſtabliſhment of any commercial undertaking—that much muſt be done before trade could be reſtored to its ancient energy. Time, and the operation of wiſe laws, could alone repair the evils it had ſuffered; and that the eſtabliſhment of a bank, under the preſent circumſtances, did not appear to them eligible."

Since our laſt ſtatement, the Republican army, in Italy, under the celebrated GENERAL BUONAPARTE, has performed prodigies of valour and conqueſt.

The Emperor of Germany, inſtead of being diſcouraged by the defeat of his troops, at the famous battle of Arcola, redoubled his efforts to aſſemble a larger body of troops; he ſtripped the whole of his frontiers; all the young men of Vienna, of the beſt families, were formed into corps of volunteers, and ſent into Italy; and every exertion was made to defeat the French, and relieve Mantua.

The court of Rome, without being formidable, armed and brought the ſmall body of troops it had ready equipped, nearer to Romagna, in order to haraſs the ſtates of Reggio, Bologna, Ferrara, and Modena, which had evinced an inclination to declare themſelves independant. On the 9th of January, General BUONAPARTE arrived in Bologna; on the following day, he reviewed his troops and ſettled his arrangements. He had opened a negociation with the grand Duke of Tuſcany, with regard to the garriſon of Leghorn, which he conceived his preſence at Bologna would ſerve infallibly to bring to a concluſion. Upon the 7th of January, however, the diviſion of the Auſtrians which was at Padua, put itſelf in motion. On the next day it attacked the advanced guard of General ANGEREOU, who was in front of Porto Legnago. After a very ſmart ſkirmiſh, the Adjutant-General DUFAUX, who commanded this advanced guard, retired to St. Zeno, and next day to Porto Legnago, after having had an opportunity, by his reſiſtance, of appriſing the whole line of the march of the enemy.

The French general immediately detached the 2000 men he had with him at Bologna, towards the Adige, and immediately after he ſet out for Verona, before which place the Auſtrians appeared at ſix o'clock in the morning of the 12th of January, and attacked the advanced guard of General MASSENA, poſted at the village of St. Michel. General MASSENA left Verona, drew up his diviſion in order of battle, and marched directly againſt his enemies, whom he put to the rout, took three pieces of cannon, and made 600 priſoners. General BRUME, who had ſeven balls through his clothes, headed the grenadiers.

On the ſame day, the Auſtrians attacked the head of the French line at Montebaldo. The battle was warm and obſtinate; the Auſtrians at firſt gained ſome advantages over the French, but, at length, they were repulſed, with the loſs of above a hundred priſoners.

On the 13th of January, the Auſtrians poſted their advanced guard about a league from Porto Legnago. From ſeveral circumſtances, General BUONAPARTE diſcovered, that the Auſtrians intended to attack, with their principal force, his line at Rivoli, and, by that route, to reach Mantua; he, therefore, went in perſon thither, after having diſpatched ſome reinforcements to the ſame place.

On the 14th, at day-break, the French and Auſtrians began to engage on the heights of St. Marco; the battle was terrible and obſtinate. ALVINZI, the Auſtrian general, was ignorant of BUONAPARTE's having thrown in reinforcements during the night, and was therefore greatly embarraſſed in his diſpoſition: but, at the beginning of the attack, his army took ſeveral French poſts, which they were ſoon afterwards obliged to relinquiſh. After the battle had laſted ſeveral hours, the French general ordered his artillery to cannonade the Auſtrians, with ſome twelve-pounders; at the ſame time, he ordered a general attack; and, in leſs than a quarter of an hour, a whole column of the Imperial troops, conſiſting of more than four thouſand men, was taken priſoners; the Auſtrian army was every where put to flight, and purſued by the French during the whole night.

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The French commander then ordered his forces to march againſt the Auſtrian diviſion commanded by General PROVERA, who had already paſſed the Adige, at Anguirai. He appointed General VICTOR to join General MASSENA, who, with a part of his diviſion, had arrived at Roverbella; General MURAT marched all night with ſome light infantry, and appeared in the morning upon the heights of Montebaldo, which commanded Corona; the Auſtrians were put to rout, after a very warm reſiſtance; and thoſe who had eſcaped the preceding evening were made priſoners. The cavalry had no means left of ſaving themſelves, but by ſwimming acroſs the Adige; in attempting which, conſiderable numbers were drowned. In theſe two days' engagements, denominated by the French the battle of Rivoli, the latter made 15,000 priſoners.

The republicans next diſplayed their courage at the battle of St. George's. The Auſtrian General PROVERA, at the head of 6000 men, arrived, upon the 15th of January, at the ſuburb of St. George. He attacked it all day, without effect. This ſuburb of Mantua was defended by the general of brigade MIOLIS, who had entrenched it with great care; and, far from being intimidated by the Auſtrians, he anſwered them with his cannon, and gained upon them. During this conteſt, BUONAPARTE ordered General SERRURIER to occupy La Favorite with all the force which could be drawn from the diviſions employed in the blockade of Mantua. General WURMSER, at the ſame time, ordered the garriſon to make a ſortie, which they did in conſiderable force; but being unable to gain La Favorite, they found it impoſſible to join the column of PROVERA. The Auſtrians obtained poſſeſſion of St. Antoine, but the French general having ſent a reinforcement of two battalions to this quarter, the garriſon of Mantua were unable to make any progreſs. General MIOLIS next made a ſortie from St. George's ſo ſeaſonably, that PROVERA, the Auſtrian general, a part of whoſe forces had already laid down their arms, was ſurrounded, with the remainder of his column; and, ſome additional French troops arriving at the ſame moment, forced them to lay down their arms, under the ſingle reſerve, that the officers were to retain their horſes, and all the effects upon them. General PROVERA, 6000 infantry, and 700 troopers, were, on this occaſion, made priſoners of war. The French took twenty-two pieces of cannon and all their carriages, and all the baggage belonging to the column. Among the priſoners was the whole corps of Vienna Volunteers.

General BUONAPARTE, after all theſe victories, returned to Verona. The reſult of the different actions, which took place between the 8th of January and the 16th, was the total defeat of ALVINZI's army. The French commander in chief reported to the Executive Directory, that in four days his army had gained two pitched battles, and ſix leſſer engagements; made 25,000 priſoners, among whom were a lieutenant-general and two generals, twelve or fifteen colonels, &c.; that they had taken twenty ſtand of colours, ſixty pieces of cannon, and killed and wounded at leaſt 6000 men; and all this with a loſs, comparatively, inconſiderable to the republican troops.

The French continued to purſue the Auſtrians for ſeveral days after theſe important ſucceſſes. On the 24th of January, General MASSENA's diviſion proceeded from Vicenza and Baſſano, which the Imperialiſts ſeemed to have an intention of defending, whilſt the diviſion of General ANGEREAU advanced againſt Citadella, to turn that place. Strong reconnoitring parties of this latter diviſion came up with the Auſtrian advanced poſts, and a heavy cannonading commenced between them. At the ſame time, General MASSENA diſpatched a body of troops in front of the entrenchments of the enemy, upon the road, and near the bridge of Baſſano, where they took ſome priſoners.

On the 26th of January, at day break, General MASSENA, informed that the Auſtrians had evacuated Baſſano during the night, and had proceeded by the two ſides of the Brenta, to Carpenedolo and Creſpo, directed General MENARD to march to Carpenedolo with the 25th demi-brigade, along the right bank of the Brenta, to reach the bridge of Carpenedolo; and, at the ſame time, ſent other forces by the left bank of the Brenta. Theſe troops came up with the Auſtrians near Carpenedolo. A very ſharp conteſt took place upon the bridge. The Imperialiſts were forced by the republican bayonets, and retreated, leaving 200 dead upon the ſpot; they alſo had 900 taken priſoners. The continual rain which fell during the expedition, was ſuppoſed to prevent the reſt of the Auſtrian army from being made priſoners of war. The

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troops under General JOUBERT, at Avio, on the preceding day, drove in the Auſtrian advanced poſts, notwithſtanding their formidable intrenchments, and took 400 priſoners.

The immediate conſequences of theſe victories, achieved by the French arms, were the ſurrender of Mantua, the defeat of the POPE's troops, and the uninterrupted progreſs of the army of Italy into Romagna, on the one hand, and into the Tyrol on the other.

Mantua ſurrendered on the 2d of February, at ten o'clock at night; and the whole garriſon were made priſoners of war. The army of Italy did not repoſe itſelf after theſe ſucceſſes; it attacked the Auſtrians in Tyrol, and defeated them. General VIAL, at the head of the light infantry, occupied the line of the Lavis; the remains of the Auſtrian army were on the oppoſite bank. General VIAL croſſed the Lavis on foot, at the head of the 29th half-brigade, puſhed the Imperial troops, took from them 800 priſoners, and ſtrewed the ground with their dead. The junction of generals MASSENA and JOUBERT was effected, and the latter occupied the line of Lavis, which covered Trent.

In the mean time, a column of the republican troops from another quarter entered the POPE's territory. This was the diviſion commanded by General VICTOR, which ſlept, on the 1ſt of February, at Imola, the firſt town of the Papal territory. The army of his Holineſs had cut down the bridges, and entrenched itſelf, with the greateſt care, on the river Senio, which it had lined with cannon. General LASNE, commanding the advanced guard of the French, perceived the Papal troops, who began to cannonade him; he immediately ordered the ſcouring parties of the Lombardian legion to attack the Popiſh riflemen; and the chief of brigade LOHOZ, commanding the Lombardian legion, collected his grenadiers, formed them into a cloſe column, to carry the hoſtile batteries with fixed bayonets. This legion, which was for the firſt time in the fire of battle, covered itſelf with glory, and received the fire of fourteen pieces of cannon, and between 3000 and 4000 men, deeply intrenched. While the firing laſted, ſeveral prieſts, with the crucifix in their hands, were preaching to thoſe wretched troops. The French took from the ſoldiers of the POPE fourteen pieces of cannon, eight ſtand of colours, 1000 priſoners, and killed between 400 and 500 men. The French had forty men either killed or wounded. The conquerors marched immediately to Faenza, and found all the gates ſhut; all the bells rung the alarm, and a miſguided populace pretended to defend the approach. All the chiefs, particularly the biſhop, had taken flight; two or three diſcharges of French cannon burſt open the gates, and their troops entered. The laws of war authoriſed General BUONAPARTE to give up this unfortunate city to pillage; but he revolted at the idea of puniſhing a whole city on account of the miſconduct of a few prieſts. He ſent to their homes fifty officers whom he had taken priſoners, "that they might go and inform their countrymen, and make them ſenſible of the dangers to which a ſimilar extravagance would expoſe them."

"On the morning of the 3d of February," ſaid BUONAPARTE, "I ſent for all the prieſts and monks, reminded them of the principles of the Goſpel, and made uſe of all the influence which reaſon and neceſſity may have, to induce them to behave well; they ſeemed to be animated with good principles." He ſent to Ravenna the general of the Camelaulians, to inform that city of what had paſſed, and to avoid the misfortunes which reſiſtance would produce.

On the next day, General VICTOR continued his route, and made himſelf maſter of Sorli; the commander gave him orders to march, on the enſuing day, to Cezenna.

On the banks of the Rhine, little has been done ſince our laſt ſtatement. The French have evacuated the Tête-du-Pont, at Huningen.

ITALY.

Independent of the military achievements of the French, which have been juſt related, the moſt important intelligence from this quarter, is the inſtitution of a new republic. The congreſs held at Reggio, on the 30th of December, iſſued a proclamation to the people of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, informing them, that the firſt ſtone of the foundation of their infant liberty was laid in the congreſs held at Modena laſt October; for which thanks were due to the invincible French nation, which was not only ſo generous as to reſtore to them their natural rights, but alſo to enable them to exerciſe thoſe rights, in order to ſecure their future exiſtence. They reminded the people alſo, that they called the congreſs of Reggio; that the congreſs, ſtrong in the commands of the people,

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people, were proud of being able, and authorised to give their concurrence to an enterprise worthy of the honour of Italy, and which would be the admiration of future ages.

HOLLAND.

On the 11th of January, the new plan of the constitution was discussed, when when it was decreed,

1. That the Batavian people is one and indivisible.

2. The sovereignty appertains to the whole Batavian people.

3. The Batavian people shall elect representatives to exercise its sovereignty.

Several resolutions also passed relative to the right of voting. All citizens who have been born and reside in the republic, and are twenty-one years of age, are invested with the right of voting; and strangers, when they shall have resided within the republic six years successively.

It was also resolved, that the republic should be divided into eleven departments.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

On January the 24th, the Court of King's Bench passed a sentence of 18 months' hard labour, in the House of Correction, St. George's Fields, on two men; the one of whom had assumed the character of a magistrate, and the other that of his clerk, for the purpose of attesting persons who had been fictitiously enlisted into the land service.

On the 2d of February, a motion was carried, in the common council, for an Address to his Majesty, on the abrupt termination of the late negociation; and pledging the resources of the corporation of London, in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

On the 11th, the Court of King's Bench passed sentence of TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT AND HARD LABOUR, upon Mr. JOHN SMITH, a bookseller, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, who had been found guilty of selling an obscure political pamphlet, entitled "*The Rights of Citizenship.*" On this occasion, Lord Kenyon thought it necessary to defend the discipline of the New Prison, Clerkenwell, to which Mr. Smith was committed.

On the 16th, a person recovered from the keeper of an illegal Lottery Insurance Office, the sum of 189l. 7s. 6d. which his wife had, unknown to him, expended in the abominable traffic of insuring in the Lottery.

On the same day, Mr. H. D. SYMONDS, a bookseller, of Paternoster Row, was liberated from Newgate, on bail, after suffering a severe imprisonment of FOUR YEARS, for selling some political pamphlets, by Mr. Thomas Paine.

On the 21st, in the Court of King's Bench, in a cause for *crim. con.* Sir GODFREY WEBSTER obtained a verdict against LORD HOLLAND, for 6000l. damages.

On the following day, a Mr. THOMPSON, of Kingsland Road, recovered 599l. 16s. of the PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE, for the loss he sustained in a fire as long since as April last. The office had resisted the claim, on the pretence that the defendant had not effects to the amount on the premises; the contrary, however, was proved, to the satisfaction, of the Jury.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock Exchange, February 25, 1797.

Stocks, at this present moment, are lower by 2 per cent. than they have ever been at any former period; and a gloom still hangs over the market, that threatens a still farther depression.

BANK STOCK was, on the 26th of last month, at 146; on the 3d ult. it fell to 141½; again on the 17th, to 137¾; and, on Thursday last, 23d, was as low as 133.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 26th ult. were 82½ fell till 3d ult. to 80 3-8; again, to 17th, to 78 7-8; and were yesterday, the 24th, at 77 3-8.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were, on 27th last month, at 55¾; fell till 3d ult. to 54 5-8; again, till 13th. to 53 1-8; and were yesterday, 24th, at 51 1-8.

NEW EXCHEQ. BILLS are 2½ disc.

NEW LOAN, at 10 per cent disc.

N.B. In consequence of the extreme scarcity of cash, the Privy Council, on the 26th, transmitted an order to the Bank of England, to forbear issuing any more cash in payment, till proper measures should be adopted for maintaining the means of circulation.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.]—Lord viscount Montague to Miss F. Manlz, of Bead's Hall, Essex.

Ch. Cunningham, esq. commander of the Clyde man of war, to Miss Proby, daughter of commissioner P. of Chatham.

At Marybonne church, W. Copins, esq. of Alsington, Norfolk, to Miss Tutton.

A. M'Kenzie, esq. of Beaner's-street, to Miss Piper, of Colyton House.

Mr. Parker, a respectable silversmith, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Miss Hillcock, of Cheapside.

J. Healy, esq. of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Mewburn.

R. Poole, esq. of Beaumaris, North Wales, to Miss Atkinson.

J. Tilsen, esq. of New Bond-street, to Miss Sandford.

N. Malcolm, jun. esq. of Upper Seymour-street, to Miss Orme, of Lamb Abbey, Kent.

At Wansted, J. Hobbs, esq. of Spitalfields, to Miss Jackson.

R. Norman, esq. of Cannon-street, to Miss Ewart, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

J Jackson, esq. of Holles-street, secretary to vice admiral lord Keith, to Mrs. Christian, daughter of the late gen. Goreham.

The hon. Mr. Dundas, son of lord D. to lady C. Beauclerc, daughter of the duke of St. Alban's.

W. Louttit,

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W. Louttit, jun. esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Mrs. Withers, of Bromley, Kent.

J. Powell, esq. of Berner's-street, to Miss M. A. Bishop, of Soho-square.

Gen. Souter, of the marines, to Miss A. Fordyce.

Sir J. Kennaway, bart. of Escott, Devon, to Miss C Amyatt, daughter of J. A. esq. M.P. for Southampton.

Capt. R. Fitzgerald, of the 68th reg. to the hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart.

Died.]—At his house in Walbeck-street, Cavendish-square, R Hinde, esq. In Westminster, aged 67, Madame Barce, so named, from dealing in Barcelona nuts and apples; a constant attendant in the lobby of the house of peers, where she served their lordships with fruit for upwards of 26 years. Mrs. Sayer, of Queen's-square, Bloomsbury. At Tottenham, J. Greaves, esq. W. Hitchinson, esq. of Bryanstone-street, agent for the island of Jamaica. At Chelsea, Mrs. Farquharson. At her house in Gower-street, Mrs. Bentley. In Grosvenor-square, lady Ann Conolly. At his house at Walworth, aged 71, H. Keane, esq. Mr. Holder, apothecary, of Norfolk-street, Strand. At her house near Hemel-Hempsted, Elizabeth, countess of Marchmont: her husband, who died three years ago, made a distinguished figure in the opposition formed against sir Robt. Walpole. Aged 72, W. Moone, esq. principal keeper of Hyde Park. At his sister's house at Clapham, S. Home, esq. At Greenwich, P. Fonnereau, esq. In Panton-square, J. Lees, esq. barrack-master for Glasgow. Near Leicester-square, Mr. W. Walker, attorney. Aged 82, Mrs. Dalrymple, of Manchester-street. At Woolwich, capt. D. Vance, of the invalid battalion, royal artillery. Aged 59, Mrs. Davies, of Bond-street. At Uxbridge, Mrs. Cates, wife of Mr. C. surgeon. Mrs. E. Dampier, of Milman-street, Bedford-row. At Hampstead, Mrs. Errington, relict of the late justice E. Capt. J. P. Clark, of Ratcliff Cross. Mr. Holmes, watch-maker, of the Strand. At Kentish Town, Mr. J. Parry. Mr. T. Daly, of Holborn.

Aged 70, J. Croft, esq. Clerk of the journals and engrossments in the house of lords, for upwards of 40 years, to the duties of which employment he paid indefatigable attention. Mr. Jefferie, brewer, of Old-street. J. W. Wilson, esq. of Sloane-street, late of Burton upon Trent. Mrs. Blackshaw, eldest daughter of Stephen Lushington, esq. At Walthamstow, Mrs. Fawler, eldest daughter of commissioner F. At Kingsland, aged 69, J. Uffold, esq. one of the commissioners of the land-tax. The hon and rev. J. Ellis Agar, brother to lord viscount Clifden. A. Elmsley, esq. of Hans Place, Sloane Street. In Cumberland Gardens, Vauxhall, J. Booth, esq. the ingenious inventor of the polygraphic art, and of the more important art of manufacturing cloth by a process entirely original. In an obscure apartment, Moorfields, the once celebrated Mrs. Rudd. Of want, in the King's Bench prison, Mr. W. Greenwood, eldest son of a gentleman of considerable property, near Leeds. E. Bright, esq. of Parson's Green. The widow Heard, of Drury Lane Theatre. At Clapham, S. Proudfoot, esq. At Edmonton, T. Theed, esq. Aged 72, Mrs. Lochead, formerly of the Strand. W. Wilton, esq. merchant, of Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields. At Ealing, the lady of Sir C. Morgan. In Craven Street, Major T. Green, late commander of the 25th batallion of seapoys, Bengal. At Islington, Capt. H. Orr, of Norfolk, Virginia. At Walthamstow, Mr. J. Venning, of Milk Street, Cheapside. Mr. W. Morris, Tanner, of Southwark. At her house, in Upper Grosvenor Street, Mrs. C. Pennant. At her house, in Gower Street, Mrs. Bentley, widow of T. B. esq. late of Turnham Green At his house, at Epsom, the rev. and learned J. Parkhurst *(of whom a particular account shall appear in our next.)*

Aged 73, T. White, esq. At Hammersmith, Mrs. Carpue. Mrs. Anstie, of the Strand. Near Hackney, Mr. A. Young. Mrs. Follet, of the Salopian coffee-house, Charing Cross. Mr F. Stone, of Holywell Street, Strand, robe-maker to the King. R. Wilson, esq. of Charles Street, Manchester Square. At Croydon, S. Robinson, esq

At Hampstead, aged 73, Thomas Longman, esq. father of Mr. Longman, bookseller, in Paternoster-row, from which extensive business he retired, in 1792; and, during the long period which he conducted it, supported the character of an upright, honest man.

At his house in Pall Mall, in the 74th year of his age, James Dodsley, esq. many years a very eminent and respectable bookseller. He was the brother, the partner, and successor in the business, of the late ingenious Mr. Robert Dodsley, author of "*Trifles*," "*The Economy of Human Life*," "*Cleone, a tragedy*," &c. At an early age, he was removed from his native place, Anston, in Nottinghamshire, to London, by his brother, who had settled as a bookseller in Pall Mall, and from that time till his death, a period of 60 years, he continued in the bookselling business. In 1758, in conjunction with his brother, he started that well-known work, *the Annual Register*, and continued to publish it till the year 1790. Mr D. was particularly fortunate in his literary connections, and, in consequence, realized a very handsome fortune. It is worthy noticing, as a literary anecdote, that he sold no less than 18,000 of Mr. Burke's famous "Reflections on the French Revolution," with no considerable advantage, however, to himself, as the profits were exactly accounted for to the author. In the year 1782, he communicated to the Rockingham Administration, the plan of the Tax on Receipts, which, though troublesome to the Trader, has been productive of considerable revenue to the State.

In the Strand, aged 69, Mr. William Brown, another established and respectable bookseller.

PROVINCIAL.

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and diſtinguiſhed Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A CONSIDERABLE progreſs has been made in the arrangement of preliminary buſineſs relative to the Durham Farm, and a proſpect is now afforded of completing an eſtabliſhment which has been ſo long called for, and is ſo likely to promote the welfare of the community. The ſum of 800l. has been already ſubſcribed for the purpoſes of the ſociety.

The expences of the projected Durham Canal are eſtimated in Mr. Whitworth's Report, juſt publiſhed, at 79,000l. and the probable advantage to ſubſcribers, calculated to amount to upwards of 20 per cent.

A correſpondent of Mr. HODGSON'S *Newcaſtle Chronicle* reprehends the very penurious mode of the diſtribution of lamps, in the ſtreets of that opulent and populous borough; a parſimony the more culpable, as, according to his account, the inhabitants are often expoſed to the dangerous alternative of flickering in the Tyne, or on the mud of its banks!

The Durham Agricultural Society, at their laſt meeting, at Darlington, offered a number of premiums, to be paid at their next annual meeting: to the farmer whoſe ground (not leſs than 150 acres) ſhall be judged to be in the moſt ſkilful mode of cultivation, and in the beſt condition, 10 guineas, or a ſilver cup of equal value; to the farmer who ſhall have laid down to graſs, at his own expence, a piece of ground, not leſs than 10 acres, being a part of his farm, not leſs than 100 acres, ſo that at the end of three years ſuch ground ſhall be judged to have been the moſt ſkilfully laid down, and ſhall have been uſed as paſture or meadow for the three preceding years, 5 guineas; for the beſt crop of turnips on a piece of fallow land, not leſs than 5 acres, by drill or other huſbandry, and which ſhall not have had more than 10 two-wheeled ſhort carts of dung ſpread on each acre thereof (except compoſt, which ſhall not have any dung mixed therewith) and which ſhall have been twice hoed, 3 guineas; for the greateſt quantity and beſt in quality of rye-graſs ſeed, which ſhall have been produced from two acres of land, 3 guineas; to any perſon who ſhall diſcover the cheapeſt and beſt method of deſtroying wild oats, 3 guineas; for the cleaneſt and beſt crop of winter tares, produced on 4 acres of ground, 3 guineas; for the cleaneſt and beſt crop of cabbages, produced on two acres of fallow ground, under the ſame reſtrictions of dung or compoſt as the turnip crop, 2 guineas; alſo, for the beſt ſtallion for harneſs or draught horſes, which ſhall have been kept in the county, at one guinea a mare for two ſeaſons afterwards, 5 guineas; for the beſt ſtallion, for hunters or road horſes, under the ſame reſtrictions, 5 guineas; for the beſt two-year old bull, which ſhall be kept in the county for cows two years afterwards, 5 guineas; and for the ſecond beſt, 2 guineas; alſo, for the beſt breeding cow, in milk or with calf, bred either in Darlington or Stockton wards, and which ſhall be kept afterwards in the county as a breeding cow two years, 3 guineas; for the beſt heifer, with calf, ſubject to the ſame reſtrictions, 2 guineas; and for the beſt tup, ſubject to ditto, 3 guineas. The ſame premiums were alſo offered for the beſt breeding cow, heifer, and tup, that ſhall have been bred either in Cheſter or Eaſington wards. Different premiums of 4 and 5 guineas each, were alſo offered for bringing up the greateſt number of legitimate children, without parochial aſſiſtance; and for diligence and fidelity exemplified in male and female ſervants.

It is in contemplation to make a canal from Stockton to Winſton, that ſhall paſs by Darlington and Staindrop, and have collateral branches extending to Pierſe Bridge, to Croft Bridge, and to Yarm; alſo, a branch which ſhall connect with the intended Durham Canal, and a farther extenſion of the line from Croft Bridge to Boroughbridge, that ſhall paſs by Thirſk and Northallerton.

At Newcaſtle and Gateſhead, laſt year, were 871 baptiſms, and 662 burials, excluſive of the interments at the Ballaſt Hills, amounting to nearly 600; of the former, decreaſed 33, of the latter, 32.

Married.]—At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Seager to Miſs M. Johnſon. J. Healey, eſq. to Miſs M. E. Mewburn, of Stockton.

Died.]—At Newcaſtle, Miſs E. Robinſon, Mr. Clagget. Mr. J. Boult. Mrs. Bell. Mr. J. Feamey. Mr. Archbold.

C. A. Atkinſon, eſq. alderman: of a worthy character. Walking, in company with his ſon, among his coal-works, at Dumfermline, Scotland, and proceeding to examine the mouth of an old pit, the timber on which he ſtood gave way, and precipitated him to the bottom, a depth of 40 fathoms. It was ſeveral hours before his mangled remains could be recovered.

At Sunderland, aged 76, Mrs. Young, ſiſter of the late rev. Mr. Romaine, of London. Mrs. Atkinſon. Mr. W. Irvine.

At Hexham, Mr. J. Craigg, and Mr. M. Robinſon.

At Unthank, aged 59, Mr. W. Forſter; many years principal agent to the late Sir W. and the preſent Sir T. Blackett, at Allenheads, and

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and conſidered as the moſt ſkilful perſon in the knowledge of lead-mines of any in the North of England.

At Dunſtan hall, Durham, Mr. Carr. At Biſhop Wearmouth, J. Gibſon. eſq. At Durham, Mr. J. Rowtree At Weſt-Rainton, near Durham, Mrs. Slater. At Nether-witton, Northumberland, aged 91, Mrs. M. Thornton. At Walſingham, aged 70 Mr. G. Mitchell. At Stockton upon Tees, Mrs. Deanham. At Stamfordham, Mr. T. Lawſon.

Aged 83, Mr. T. Watſon, of Bedlington: reſpected for the benevolence and liberality of his character, and his ſucceſsful exertions of induſtry.

Mr. R. Meggiſon, of Yarm. At Alnwick-Abbey, Mr. Doubleday, eſq. At Carrington, aged 80, Mr. O. Detchon. At How, in Ennerdale, Mrs. Wright. At Cockle Park, Northumberland, Mrs. Scaife.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The number of patients admitted laſt year into the diſpenſary, at Kendal, was 1577; of whom 1468 were diſcharged, cured. The total number of patients admitted ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the charity, Jan. 1, 1783, is 20,513. A ſuitable edifice has been lately erected for the purpoſes of the diſpenſary, with PNEUMATIC APPARATUS, and all other requiſite medical articles.

It may be noticed, as a ſurpriſing inſtance of the preſent improving ſtate of the town of Workington, that a piece of ground was lately ſold there, by public auction, at the rate of 520l. per acre: this was not a private ſpeculation, as the ground was parcelled out into 19 lots, and fell into the hands of as many different perſons.

At Kendal, laſt year, were 69 marriages, 189 baptiſms, and 301 burials, of which 92 were by the ſmall pox. In the months of November and December, alone, were 103 burials, of which 67 were by the ſmall pox.

Married.]—J. Robinſon, of Whitehaven, to Miſs M. Ritſon, of Patton. At Lotton, the rev. W. Wright, of Warrington, Lancaſhire, to Miſs Fletcher. At Kendal, T. Hinde, jun. eſq. of Liverpool, to Miſs Chambre, of Whitehaven.

Died.]—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Barns. Mrs. M. Wells. Captain M. Piper. Mrs. Clementſon. Mr. P. Garrat. Mrs. Crooks.

At Diſſington, Mr. J. Stone. Near Penrith, aged 27, Mr. J. Potts. Near Henſingham, Mrs. Nicholſon, a Quaker.

At Heſket, Newmarket, aged 33, Mr. H. Ralph; upright and punctual in buſineſs, ſteady in friendſhip, and poſſeſſing a mind independent and intelligent.

At Cockermouth, aged 77, Mrs. Atkinſon. Near Cockermouth, Mr. J. Wood, ſen. Near Workington, Mr. J. Holmes. In Abbey Holm, aged 21, Mr. J. Wiſe, ſurgeon.

LANCASHIRE.

From a report of the truſtees of the Lying-in Hoſpital, at Mancheſter, lately publiſhed, it appears that the number of patients that were admitted from May 4, 1796, to Feb. 1, 1797, is 543; and that the total number of patients who have been either admitted into the houſe, or attended at their own homes, ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the charity, is 4164.

At a late meeting of the ley payers, in the pariſh of Mancheſter, for the purpoſe of inveſtigating the accounts of the deputy conſtable, it was decided, by a majority of 40 to 1, that the right of electing the deputy conſtable for the town, is and has been inherent in the leet, for the term of 150 years paſt (unleſs the conſtables ſhall agree to pay the deputies themſelves); that the late conſtable (Mr Stock) had been appointed and ſworn to the office, with the uſual ſalary and perquiſites (150l. a year, and a houſe to live in); that the conſtables had pertinaciouſly refuſed to acknowledge the late deputy, and had perſiſted to employ Mr. Unite, who ſtood charged with committing the moſt flagrant acts of peculation and oppreſſion; that if the right of election really lay with the conſtables, it was their duty to have vindicated Mr. Unite from the charges alledged againſt him, before they had again employed him; that as Mr. Unite had made no attempts to exculpate himſelf, although he neither wanted time, abilities, nor money for this purpoſe, the preſumption of guilt of courſe attached to his conduct; and, finally, that the ſum of 37l. 10s. ſtated to have been paid to Mr. Unite, be not allowed, and be erazed from the conſtable's accompts. When the officers retired with their books, which was rather precipitately, the indignation of the meeting (by far the largeſt and moſt reſpectable that had ever aſſembled before on ſuch an occaſion) was expreſſed by hiſſes and groans. The enormous leys and expenditures of the townſhip have been long a ſubject of complaint; and, together with the cruelties of the pariſh officers, in providing for the maintenance of the offspring of the poor, have been lately pointed out, in an intereſting pamphlet, by Mr. BATTY*.

Three fires broke out, lately, at Mancheſter, within the ſpace of a fortnight; in one of which, an extenſive factory, which gave employment to ſeveral hundred hands, was entirely deſtroyed, including all its valuable machinery.

The canal from Mancheſter to Stockport was lately opened; as was alſo, ſome time before, the canal from Mancheſter to Aſhton, and another from Mancheſter to Bolton. So general is the ſpirit of cutting canals in this quarter, that all the principal towns will probably be viſited by water, in the courſe of a few years.

Three quarts of currants, equally fit for uſe, and of as fine a flavour as thoſe pulled in the proper ſeaſon, were gathered lately in a garden near Northwich.

A correſpondent of Mr. BILLINGE's Liver-

* Mr. Unite has been offered 100l. by a ſociety to which he belongs, to enable him to proſecute Mr. Batty, author of the above-mentioned publication, but has conſtantly declined making uſe of the offer.

pool

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Pool advertiser, recommends to sea-faring persons the experiment of hanging out a line of cable over the stern of a vessel or boat in a rough sea, as this appendage has the faculty of making a very long wake, and will of course enable a vessel to *live* the better. Little danger is to be apprehended, as he observes, from a long sweeping swell of the sea; the mischief generally arises from over-hanging surges, which break in upon the vessel at once, and overwhelm it with water. He quotes several instances of long coils of rope, with pieces of wood at the end, being appended to vessels in tempestuous seasons, and of the extraordinary effects produced by the tow-line, in balancing the ship and lowering the swell immediately about it.

It may be mentioned as an example of the increasing intercourse between the sister kingdoms, that 5 new packets have been lately built at Liverpool, for the sole purpose of plying between the ports of Liverpool and Dublin.

A building is about to be erected at Liverpool, in addition to the asylum established for the benefit of the indigent blind, which shall be capable of accommodating a greater number.

From a report of the LANCASHIRE HUMANE SOCIETY, just published, it appears that there are upwards of 90 stations in Manchester, and other parts of the county, where the sets of apparatus, cases, drags, boards, &c. belonging to the society, are established; and that 27 medical gentlemen regularly tender their gratuitous assistance, to promote the ends of the charity.

At Chorley, last year, were 152 baptisms, and 41 marriages; of the former decreased 23, of the latter increased 11.

At Blackburn were 76 burials.

Married.]—Mr. T. Walthew, jun. to Miss M. Lyon, of Liverpool. At Liverpool, Mr. W. Evans to Miss A. Robinson. Mr. R. Johnson to Miss S. Johnson. At the collegiate church, Manchester, Mr. S. Coltman, of Leicester, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late G. S. esq. Lieut. Col. Claytor, of the 1st regiment of foot guards, to Miss Marriot, of Smedley.

Died.]—At Manchester, Mr. Higham, school-master. Mr. Barker. Mrs Broadhurst. Mr. S. Platt. Mr. W. Turner. Mr. Fullarton. Mr. T. Rimmer. In Salford, Mr. Shaw; distinguished among his acquaintance, by the title of "the friend of mankind."

At Liverpool, Mrs. Rylands, organist of St. Nicholas. Mrs. Stevenson. Mrs. Dobson. Mrs. Waterhouse. Mr. T. Chadwick. Mrs. M. Searisbrook. Mr. R. B. Baldwyn. Mr. F. Price. Aged 61, Mr. T. Cowell, many years clerk of St. Peter's. Mrs. Lee.

Mr. P. Leschley, a native of Norway, but for some years past residing in Liverpool; of a respectable character, and inoffensive disposition.

At Blackburn, Mr. Holdsworth. Mr. V. Holden. Near Blackburn, Mrs. E. Eddleston.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Mason. T. Wright, M. D. Mr. J. Robinson. Mrs. Dodson. Mrs. Braithwaite.

At Everton, Mrs. Bennet. W. Clark, esq. he gave his advice and assistance, gratis, to all who stood in need of the same. Mr. Widders, surgeon, of Altringham. Mr. J. Royle, of Worsley.

At Liverpool, aged 18, Mr. P. Middleton; exceeded by few of his years in literary endowments, vigour of mind, and engaging manners. Near Mosley, Mrs. M. Hulley. Near Bakewell, Mrs. Gardom. Mrs. Birch, of Stockport. Mrs. Hawkridge, of Toxteth-Park.

Aged 88, the rev. M. Worthington, M.A. vicar of Childwall, and upwards of 60 years curate of Woodplumpton. Piety to God, benevolence to man, and charity to the poor, were the most striking features in his character, and few of his contemporaries outstripped him in these respects. He was well versed in the theory and practice of surgery, with which he often successfully assisted his neighbours, but always gratuitously. The last 20 years of his life were rendered comfortable, by the presentation of the vicarage of Childwall, and an annuity of 2cl. bequeathed him, solely from a regard to his worth, by the hon. and rev. J. Stanley, rector of Winworth.

At Preston, Mr. R. Law. Miss Harrison. Mr. Tovey. Mr. Thicknall, an attorney, of good character. At Torrisholm, Mrs. E. Jackson. At Burnley, Mrs. Greenwood. At Rusholm, Mr. R. Wood. Mr. J. Antrobus, of Upper Ardwick. At Oldfall-hill, Mrs. Beesson.

YORKSHIRE.

From a report of the committee appointed by the mayor and commonalty of York, to make plans of the new bridge, proposed to be made over the Ouse, and of the intended improvements in the avenues on both sides of the river, it appears that the scheme is practicable, with far less inconvenience to the proprietors and owners of the houses, lands, &c. than could have been expected in a case of such importance; many of the houses being old and ruinous, and most of the owners being willing to sell outright. The corporation, with a view to raise the sums they have promised to contribute towards the charges of the undertaking, have agreed to discontinue the allowance to the lord mayor, who will also be obliged to discontinue, provisionally, the giving public entertainments, &c. These improvements will not only prove highly ornamental to the city, but will tend to enhance the value of land considerably on both sides of the river *.

It

* The present bridge consists of 5 arches, the middlemost of which comprehends the surprising space of 81 feet, computed from the first spring of the arch. The reason of its being carried to such extraordinary dimensions, was to prevent a disaster similar to that which overturned

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It is worthy, however, of remark, that a correſpondent of Mr. BLANCHARD's York Chronicle maintains, that the corporation are *obliged*, by virtue of their original licence, granted by King Richard II, authoriſing them to purchaſe lands, of the annual value of 100l. &c. for the purpoſe, to keep in conſtant repair the bridges of Ouſe and Foſs; alleging, that the value of the rents have gradually increaſed, and that the bridges being well built, of ſtone, have not called for ſo large an expenditure in repairs; that the funds originally appropriated to the repairs of the bridges, have been conſolidated with the other corporate funds, and a number of ſalaries out of them allowed to the lord mayor, and the corporate ſervants, to defray the expences of entertainments, &c.

A fund is about to be raiſed in Hull, for the purpoſe of lending ſmall ſums of money, and otherwiſe aſſiſting poor tradeſmen, of reſpectable character, on a plan ſimilar to that eſtabliſhed by Dean Swift, in Dublin.

In Sheffield, laſt year, were 447 marriages, 1536 baptiſms, and 1260 burials.

In Hull were 533 marriages, 525 baptiſms, and 629 burials.

Married.]—At Hull, Mr. E. Dymoke, to Miſs M. Bine. Mr. S. Prieſtley, of Leeds, to Miſs Jones, of Caernarvon.

Died.]—At Leeds, Mr. Topham. Mrs. Wilſon. Mr. J. Aſquith. Mr. T. Hardeſty. Mr. B. Waugh. Mrs. Hindle. Mr. J. Lawrence. Mr. J. Hartley.

Near Leeds, Mr. R. Wright. Mrs. Smith. Mrs. E. Rhodes: endeared to her friends by the meekneſs of her temper, the pleaſantry of her converſation, and the conſiſtency of her deportment.

At Hull, aged 64, Mrs. Bramwall. Aged 35, Mr. Brookes. Mrs. Buttery. Mrs. Holland. Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. E. Jennings. Mr. T. Lee, ſchool-maſter: his mother dying a few weeks before, had left the whole of her property to another perſon, which affected him to ſuch a degree, that he fell into an incurable melancholy, which occaſioned his death. Near Hull, Mrs. Cornelius.

At Doncaſter, Mrs. Needham. Of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Liſter. Suddenly, Mr. A. Jenkinſon: a few days before, his grandſon, a boy at ſchool, dropped down dead, when playing with his ſchool-fellows, without evincing any previous ſymptoms of indiſpoſition. Mrs. Arnold, a few weeks after the death of her huſband.

At Scarborough, the rev. J. Hewetſon, curate. Aged 63, Mrs. E. Kirby. Mr. P. Mackintoth.

At Whitby, Mr. A. Burn.

At York, aged 54, Mr. J. Hudſon.

At Malton, Mr. J. Dale. Mrs. Cotes, of Shipton. Near Sheriff-Hutton, W. Hardwicke, eſq. Mrs. Cowderoy, of Patrick Brompton. At Mirfield, Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Lucas, of Huddersfield. Near Barnſley, Mr. Day.

At Henderwell, the rev. J. Robinſon, curate; in high eſtimation among his pariſhioners, for the propriety of his conduct, and his cloſe attention to religious duties. At Eryholme Place (N. R.) Mrs. Maynard. Mr. Atkinſon, of Thorp, near Almondbury. Near Epworth, Mr. R. Peat, a friend of the poor. At Wighill, Mrs. Salter.

Mrs. Parker, of Halifax, amidſt the lamentations of the numerous poor, to whom ſhe was a liberal benefactreſs. At Barnſley, Mr. R. Hilton. Near Barnſley, Miſs S. Garlick. A. Balme, eſq. of Bradford. Miſs H. Simpſon, of Beverley.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Hawkſworth. Mrs. Bramhall. Mr. T. Roome. Mr. P. Juſtice. Miſs Bower. Mr. R. Spurr, of an unblemiſhed character, mild in his manners, and regular in his moral conduct. Mr. W. Hale.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At the laſt quarter-ſeſſions, held at Bourn, for the parts of Keſteven, Joſeph Tye, a blackſmith, was tried on a charge of uttering ſeditious expreſſions, *damning the King*, in public company, *and aſſerting that kings are of no uſe*, &c. He was adjudged to ſolitary confinement, in Lincoln jail, for the ſpace of 12 months; no perſon being permitted to viſit him, unleſs the turnkey, to bring him his victuals; and at the expiration of that time to enter into recognizance, himſelf in 100l. and two ſureties in 50l. each, for his future good behaviour.

The earl of Exeter has juſt completed two threſhing machines, on a new principle, each of which is competent to threſh 30 quarters of wheat daily, with a power adequate to that of two horſes or oxen.

Married.]—Mr. W. Oſtler, attorney, to Miſs Lely, daughter of Mr. L. attorney, of Grantham.

Died.]—At Lincoln, Mr. W. Ritchenman. Aged 75, Mrs. Banks. Aged 35, Mr. S. Wright.

Near Grantham, aged 21, Miſs E. Whalley. At Horbling, aged 73, Mr. T. Hardy. At Burgate, aged 101, Mr. J. Stowers. At Spilſby, Mrs. S. Enderby. Mr. Goodall, of Market-Deeping. At Alford, Mr. R. Flint. At Blatherwick, aged 70, the rev. E. Owen, rector of Southwick, near Oundle, Northampton. At Boſton, Mrs. C. Lindſey, wife of the hon. and rev C. L. and only daughter of T. Feydell, eſq. M. P. for that borough.

At Stamford, with the ſerenity and fortitude of a Chriſtian, Mrs. Peat, wife of Mr. P. printer of the STAMFORD MERCURY. Mrs. Young. Aged 86, Mrs. G. Allen, ſiſter of Mr. alderman A.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The works for improving the navigation of that branch of the river Trent which runs by Newark,

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turned the old bridge, in the year 1564, when, in conſequence of a ſudden thaw ſucceeding to a ſevere froſt and ſnow, two arches were broken down, 32 houſes, erected on the bridge, were overthrown, and 12 perſons, in conſequence, fell into the river, and were drowned.

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Newark, and which extends from the Upper Wear, to the Crankleys, in the parish of South Muskham, have been lately completed.

At Nottingham, last year, were 1015 baptisms, and 699 burials; of the former increased 19, of the latter decreased 360.

Married.] At Bingham, Lieut. Eminson, 16th L. D. to Miss Timm. At Rollestone, W. Wylde, esq. of Southwell, to Miss Edwards.

Died.]—At Nottingham, Mrs. Denniſon. wife of Robert Denniſon, esq. a respectable manufacturer of that town. Mr. J. Rigley, of Long Row. Mr. Little, an eminent surgeon, and highly esteemed by his friends. Mr. Hervey, mathematical instrument maker. Mrs. Calton, in Wheelergate.

At Newark, Mr. J. Midgley, of the Kingstone arms inn. At Staunton, Mrs. E. Charlton, daughter of the late J. S. C. esq. At Newark, Mrs. Cheales. At Arnold, Mr. Trewman.

DERBYSHIRE.

In the parish of Tibshelf, which does not contain 100 houses, there are now living between 70 and 80 persons, all of whom are upwards of 60 years of age; among these, 4 have nearly reached the age of 100, 13 have passed the age of 80, and 22 that of 70.

Died.]—At a very advanced age, Sir Rob. Burdett, bart. of Foremark, who served the office of high sheriff as long since as 1738.

W. Mather, esq. of Spondon. Mr. E. Morley, of Horsley. At Derby, 54, Mr. T. Hancock. At West-Hallam, 81, Mrs. Handley. Mrs. Gardom, of Bubnell Aged 73, Mr. T. Southern. Mr. W. Hopkinson, of Derby.

CHESHIRE.

The works on the canal, extending from Beeston Brook to the Wirral branch of the Ellesmere Canal, near Chester, and proceeding from thence to Liverpool, have been lately completed in a masterly style of execution, by Mr. FLETCHER.

Married.] Mr. J. Antrobus, of Elton Hall, to Miss Jenkins, of Belgrave. At Hanthill, Mr. Vickers, of Dublin, to Miss Dod, daughter of the late R. D. esq. Mr. T. Ryder, Marston F. to Miss Bromfield, of Northwich. Mr. R. Leverſage, of Nantwich, to Miss Nixon. In Chester, Mr. W. C Jones, printer, to Miss L. Lumber.

Died.] At Altrincham, Mr. Widdens, surgeon. Mr. John Tilstone, attorney, of Congleton. At Nantwich, Mr. Robinson, many years deputy constable. At Knutsford, aged 77, Mr. T. Morland. At Hargrave, aged 84, Mr. John Dod. In Chester, aged, 76, Mrs. Newcomen. Mr. S. Platt. Mrs. Hall, of Crane-street.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Shrewsbury, to petition Parliament for an exemption from the operation of the pending Poor Bill, the following declaration was made, and sanctioned by the unanimous assent of the meeting: "that in the course of twelve years since the first establishment of the poor house at Shrewsbury, the sum of 19,350l. 13s. 6d. had been saved to the town by a reduction of the poor rates; that, besides this sum, 2000l. had been taken from the rates, and appropriated to the building of Montford and Meole bridges; and, also, that the first parochial levy for the navy, together with the sums requisite for defraying the charge of militia-men's families, had been expended from the same fund—while, in the same space of time, the poor rates of Manchester, Norwich, Birmingham, and other considerable towns, had increased to more than double the amount." For the particulars relative to this institution, we refer our readers to Mr. Wood's pamphlets.

Married.] J. James, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss Hughes, of Pontesford. At Shrewsbury, Mr. Roberts, mercer, to Miss Davies.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Sandford. Mr John Meredith. Mrs. E. Edwards. Mrs. Taylor, of Cross Hill. Mrs. Payton.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Foulkes, surgeon. At the Hay, in Alveley, Mrs. Honora Glaze. At Shawbury, Mr. Hazledine. At Whitchurch, Mrs. Weld.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. O Hall, to Miss Goodwin, both of Milford. W. Yates, esq. of Bury, to Miss Robinson, of Newcastle. The rev. Mr. Carlow, of Betley, to Miss Ford, of Newcastle.

Died.]—At Litchfield, 68, alderman C. Robinson. Aged 93, Mr. W. Deekin, late of Coton Hill. Aged 91, Mr. J. Thompson, of the same place. At Newcastle, Mrs. Fenton. Same place, Mr. alderman Watkiss. Also Thomas Fenton, esq. suddenly, at the age of 73. Aged 83, widow Ridley. Aged 79, Mrs. Bourne.

At Tixall, the hon. lady Smythe, of Acton Burnell, Shropshire. At High-Owen, 75, Mrs. Parkes.

At Stafford, 29, Miss F. Fernyhough.

At Aldridge, Mrs. Wakeman. At West-Bromwich, Mr. Bailey Brett. In the Friary, Litchfield, after a lingering illness, Mrs. John Norbury, wife of the rev. J. G. N. and most deservedly lamented by her family and friends.

Mr. John Wood, of Brown-hills, near Burslem, whose death was attended by the following melancholy circumstances:——Mr. Oliver, a respectable surgeon and apothecary, of Burslem, had for a considerable time past entertained a strong attachment for Miss Wood; but the connection on some account being disagreeable to the family, Mr. Wood some time since forbad Mr. O. to enter his house. Mr. O. could not bear with patience this rude behaviour and disappointment, and resolving to seek satisfaction, he went to Mr. W's house early on Friday morning, the 27th of January, before Mr. W. was up, and sent one of the servants to say, that he, Mr. Oliver, wished to speak with him. Mr. W. immediately dressed himself, went down into his counting house, and sent his clerk into the

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parlour, with the money to diſcharge a ſmall bill he owed Mr. Oliver——Mr. Oliver, however, informed the clerk, that the buſineſs he had to ſettle muſt be done with Mr. Wood himſelf; the clerk immediately delivered his meſſage to his maſter, who went to Mr. O. when the latter preſented his bill, and ſoon after pulled out a brace of piſtols from his pocket, while Mr. W.'s back was turned; the clerk ſeeing them, aſked, what thoſe were for? At that moment Mr. W. turned towards Mr. O. who inſtantly levelled one piſtol at Mr. W. and the other at himſelf: that pointed at Mr. W. immediately went off, and ſhot him through the body. The clerk then knocked the other piſtol out of his hand, before it was diſcharged.——Mr. Wood exclaimed, "*Sir, you have killed me!*" Mr. Oliver replied, "*It is what I intended.*" The family being alarmed, a ſurgeon was ſent for; Mr. O. told them it was uſeleſs, as Mr. W. would be a dead man in two hours: "and I too," ſaid Mr. Oliver, "ſhall be dead before I leave this room;"—at that inſtant he put ſomething into his mouth, which it appeared afterwards was poiſon; but this ſecond attempt to deſtroy himſelf was fruſtrated; for although it made him extremely ill, yet the doſe being too ſtrong, he threw it off his ſtomach.—Mr. Wood languiſhed till the following Monday, when he expired. Mr. O. was committed to Stafford jail.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Fifty pounds were lately preſented to the Leiceſter Infirmary, by a young lady, being the ſum tendered to her as a conſideration for withdrawing a proceeding in the Spiritual Court, for *ſcandal*, againſt another lady.

An application is intended to Parliament, for powers to extend the line of the Aſhby Canal, from Aſhby Wolds to the river Trent, at Burton, and from thence to communicate with the rivers Trent and Mercey, at Shotnall; and alſo to alter and amend the preſent Aſhby Canal, ſo far as relates to thoſe branches of it which extend from Aſhby Wolds to the Lime Works, at Ticknell and Clourhill. This canal continues to proceed with a ſpirit of attention, &c. highly creditable to its conductors.

Married.] At the collegiate church, Manchester, Mr Samuel Coltman, of Nicholas Street, Leiceſter, to Miſs Smith, daughter of the late George S. eſq. of Manchester. At Leiceſter, Mr. Hillier, of the Roxburgh dragoons to Miſs Gibſon, of the Dolphin Same place, John Mansfield, jun. eſq. of Birſtall Houſe, one of the partners in the LEICESTER BANK, to Miſs Ward, of Thorney Abbey, in Cambridgeſhire.

At Banbury, the rev J. Lane, of Hinckley, to Miſs A. Dury, of B.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Walter Ruding, ſon of Walter Ruding, eſq. of Weſtcotes, near Leiceſter, to Miſs J. Smith, daughter of the late G. S. eſq. of Madras.

At Leiceſter, Capt. Thornton, of the 17th L. D. to Miſs Spooner, of the Blue Bell inn.

At Gretna Green, Mr. T. Farmer, ſurgeon, of Southwell, to Miſs Toddington, of Medburn, Leiceſterſhire.

At Brudon, Mr Collet, to Mrs. Wildman. The rev. C. Humphrey, of Laughton, to Miſs M. Brown, of Stretton le Fields.

Died.]—At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Gibbs, organiſt of that place: the facetiouſneſs of his manners, united with general good conduct, gained him the eſteem of a numerous and very reſpectable acquaintance. At an advanced age, David Greene, well known by the name of *Shonny Morgan*: he lived upwards of 40 years in the ſervice of Mr. Cobley, of Leiceſter.

At Wimeſwould, 67, Mr. Fiſher, an eminent farmer and grazier: the ſorrowful appearance of a large concourſe of people at his funeral, gave ample teſtimony of his worth as a neighbour.

At Loughbro', 38, Mr. W. Blunt, of the Green Man. Same place, Mr. John Ella, jun. Alſo, aged 20, Mr. W. Adams, ſon of Mr. Adams, bookſeller.

At Tilton on the Hill, the rev. Thomas Clulow.

RUTLAND.

Died.] At Uppingham, aged 26, Mr. G. Sipon. Same place, 57, Miſs E. Parker. At Caſterton, advanced in years, Mr. Hunt, an eminent farmer. At Belton, 84. Mrs. Claypole.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Weſt-Wratting, G. Haylock, eſq. to Miſs Brown.

Died.] At Cambridge, 40, Mr. F. Cancy. Miſs Comings. The rev. T. Wilſon, M. A. vicar of Soham. Aged 92, Mrs. Raker, of Drinkſtone. Mrs. Filby, of Snaleweil. Near Newmarket, 42, Mrs. Sawyer.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.]—At Stanwick, Mr. Thomas Gow, of Birmingham, to Miſs S. Locker. Mr. Hunne, of Watford-Hall, to Miſs Floyd, of Swinford.

Died.]—Suddenly, at Owndle, Mr. Jenks. At Peterborough, 61, Mrs. M. Brown.

At Bliſsworth, after a long illneſs, the rev. N. Trotter, many years rector of that place, and of Thelluſon, Leiceſterſhire.

At Weſton Favell, of a complication of diſorders, of 7 years continuance, aged 75, the rev. Robert Knight, M. A. rector of that parish 37 years.

At Northampton, the rev. Dr. Goodday, formerly fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Aged 18, Maſter Theophilus Beynon, ſon of Mr. Beynon, ſurgeon. W. Steer, eſq.

At Drayton, near Banbury, Mrs. Derby, wife of E. Derby, eſq. and eldeſt daughter of the late rev. Dr. Knowlers. At Banbury, 80, Mr. Lumbert. At Marſton Truſwell, 89, Mrs. A. C. Barwell, relict of H. B. eſq. At Hargrave, the rev. J. Strong, aged 80, and 49 years the rector of that pariſh; his memory will ever claim the higheſt veneration among his pariſhioners. At Welton-Hall, J. Adams, eſq. At Willingbro', 56, Mr. John Vials, of the Angel.

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Angel. Same place, 37, Mr. L. Barker, eldeſt ſon of Mr. R B. At Whilton, Mr. E. Maſters.

WARWICKSHIRE

Married.]—Mr. Painter, of Birmingham, to Miſs C. Green, of Northfield. Rev. Mr. Faraday, to Mrs. Baxter, both of Birmingham. Mr. H. Croft, jun. to Miſs H. Brooks, both of Birmingham. At Rugdley Mr. R. Scott, to Miſs Bullock. At Charlecote, after a courtſhip of *fifty years*, John Brown, eſq. of Stratford upon Avon, to Miſs Anſon, of that place. After a courtſhip of *forty-eight* hours, Mr. Taylor, of Surfleet, to Miſs Bradley, of Heckington. At Nuneaton, Mr. C. Greatrex, of Coventry, to Miſs Munday.

Died.]—At Coventry, Mr Thomas Thacker, Mr. John Twigg. Mr. Richardſon. Mrs. Burgeſs. Mr. J. Venning, partner in the houſe of Harris and Venning. At Harborne, aged 73, Mr. W. Allen, and 17, Miſs Allen, his grand-daughter. At Erdington, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. J. H. of Birmingham. —At Birmingham, Mr. T. Morris; aged 83, Mr. Joſeph Smith; Mr. W. Sheward, of Hazeley-ſtreet; Mr. John Eld. Near Camp Hill, Mr. Joſ. Collins, jun. At Warwick, Mrs. Reynolds.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—In Worceſter, Mr B Bunn, to Mrs E. Harcourt.

Died.]—At Dudley, aged 79, Mr. T. Ford. At Lincomb, 74, Mrs. Colley. In the Tything, 91, Mrs. Iddy. At Kidderminſter, Mr. Hill. Mr. Caldwall, of Wribbenhall. At Bewley, Mr. W. Sheward. At Ledbury, Mrs. Bennett. Mr. Williams, of Leigh At Wick, 73, Mr. Thomas Beetley, one of the people called quakers In Worceſter, 72, Mrs. Hornſole, of Friar's-ſtreet; in the houſe of induſtry, Joyce Pardoe, 105, in the full poſſeſſion of her faculties. At Mr. Jones's, in the London Road, 21, Mr. Richard Hill. Aged 74, Mrs. Rowning, relict of T. R. eſq. At Bewdley, Mr. James Beresford, teacher of the mathematics; who, under every diſadvantage of birth and fortune, was an inſtance of great intellectual attainment. Scarcely aſſiſted by any introduction, even in reading or writing, he made a very uncommon proficiency in philoſophy and mathematicks. At the age of 17, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of algebra, without any other aſſiſtance than he could derive from a few books, which chance threw in his way. In this ſcience his knowledge became accurate and extenſive: from it he was led to an acquaintance with the writings of Sir Iſaac Newton, ſome of whoſe works he purchaſed, as ſoon as the ſavings of a very ſcanty income would permit; and was enabled, by unremitting aſſiduity to become a ſelf-taught maſter of the more abſtruſe parts of mathematics, of the doctrine of fluxions, of aſtronomy, of optics, and of every branch of experimental philoſophy; —he was at once the philoſopher and the chriſtian; his inflexible integrity, his undeviating rectitude of conduct, ſhone conſpicuous; and his temperance was exemplary;—his time was conſtantly employed either in the improvement of himſelf, or doing good to others.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—At Chipping Sodbury, the rev. G. Hayward, to Miſs Nicols, daughter of the rev. Mr. N. Mr. Moore, to Miſs Yeates, of Bartonſham.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.]—At Crick, near Chepſtow, Mrs. S. Lewis.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. R. Buſh, jun. ſon of R. B. eſq. of Tracey park, to Miſs Adams, daughter of J. A. eſq. of Briſſington.

Died.]—At Glouceſter, Mr. T. Andrews. At Kemble, Mrs Coxe, lady of C. W. C. eſq. Mr. Jones, of Cheltenham. Mrs. Pearce, of Tewkſbury, wife of Mr. P. poſt-maſter, with the character of a truly good woman. At Aldeſtrop, Mrs. Leigh, wife of the rev T. L. Aged 92, Mrs Hopkins, of Clowerwall, poſſeſſed of an even cheerful temper, and a benevolent diſpoſition. At Tilſdown-houſe, Miſs M. Jones, youngeſt ſiſter of Lieut. Col. P. Purneil. In Painſwick parith, Mrs. Newland, a conſtant and liberal benefactreſs to the poor, and greatly reſpected by all her acquaintance. Near Coleford, 109, Mrs. M. Reynolds; to the laſt hour of her life, ſhe retained her ſpeech and memory At Stanton, 109, Mrs. Church;—this venerable woman retained the uſe of ſpeech, hearing, and memory, to the laſt; her voice being full, clear, and diſtinct, till within a ſhort period previous to her deceaſe. She had been blind, however, for ſome years paſt, and derived a part of her maintenance from Emanuel's hoſpital, in London, receiving a penſion of 10l. per annum. She was a native of the county of Monmouth. She had a diſtinct recollection of the rejoicings which took place at the time of the acceſſion of queen Anne to the crown, in 1702. In one houſe lived the old lady, her daughter, her grand-daughter, and her grand-daughter's children, comprifing *four generations*, under the ſame roof! It is ſingular, that her death was at laſt precipitated, in conſequence of her falling down ſtairs, ſome weeks prior to that event; and but for this circumſtance, her life would probably have been lengthened out to a ſtill greater term of years.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.]—At Oxford, aged 73, M. W. Brown, formerly a conſiderable farmer.

At Steeple-Aſton, Mr Kenning, ſurgeon, after a confinement of two years, in conſequence of a paralytic ſeizure. He was upwards of 60 years of age, during the whole of which his conduct was ſo prudent and amiable, that he literally never created himſelf an enemy, nor loſt a friend.

Aged 32, Mr. J. Padbury, of Benſon. Mr. R. [illegible]houſe, of Henley upon Thames. Maſter E. Foley, ſecond ſon of the hon. A. Foley, of Hazeley Court. Near Burford, Mrs. Tee.

BEDFORD-

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BEDFORDSHIRE.

At the late quarter-sessions for the county, held at Bedford, the magistrates ordered an entire abolition of every fee which the jailors have hitherto received by a prescriptive claim from the prisoners. At the same sessions the DUKE OF BEDFORD, the EARL OF OSSORY, and Mr. WHITBREAD, took their seats on the bench.

In consequence of some considerable sums of money having been bequeathed by the late Mr. Whitbread to the county, and among other purposes for that of building and maintaining a county infirmary, at Bedford, this benevolent measure is intended to be carried into execution without delay.

Married.] At Ampthill, Mr. Green, attorney, to Miss Ruffell.

HERTS.

Married.]---At Tring, J. Rolf, esq. aged 83, to Miss Turner, of Ewell, Surry. At Radwell, J. M. Gourgas, esq. of Cannon-street, to Miss P. Sampson.

Died.]—At Totteridge, Mrs. E. Gildart, relict of the late F. G. esq.

ESSEX.

The Essex Agricultural Society, at their last meeting, at Chelmsford, offered the following premiums, for the ensuing year, to be adjudged at their next general meeting: to the person who shall exhibit the best cart stallion, colt, aged only three years, and his own property, a silver medal; to the exhibitors of the best bull, and the best ram, each two years old, the property of the persons exhibiting, a silver medal each; to the exhibitor of the best boar, one year old, and the property of the person exhibiting, a silver medal; and to the person who shall, in the course of the ensuing summer, wean and rear the greatest number of calves within the county, in proportion to the number of acres he shall have in his possession, a silver medal. Eight guineas were also delivered to the chairman of the several district committees, to be distributed by them, as formerly, at discretion. Ploughing, however, was recommended as the most important object of improvement, in which the candidates were to be expressly confined to *depth and time of performance*, and the space for trial was not to be less than half an acre.

Died.] Mr. Chalkely, of Coggeshall. Miss Lilly, of Brentwood. Mr. R. Clarance, of Bardfield. Mr. T. Nodes, of ditto. Mrs. Vatchell, of Auberies. At Hawkborne, Mrs. Gower. At Thorp Hall S[illegible]M. Leake, esq. one of the deputy registers in Chancery. Mrs. Milbank, of Springfield. Mrs. Hurral, of Felsted. Mrs. Warner of Writtle. Aged 74, Mr. King, of ditto. Mrs Holmes, of Chelmsford. Near Battle Bridge, Mrs. Peacock. At Colchester, aged 85, Mr. W. Brockway, a Quaker. Mrs. Kersteman. Mrs. Keymer. [illegible]. J. Abbot, of Roxwell. Mr. T. Spurgeo[illegible] Hatfield. Mrs. M. Mead, of Billericay. Mr. J. Oakley, of Halstead.

At Thaxted, Mr. J. Smith. Mrs. Mason. Mrs. Woolley, who was found dead in her bed, though she was well apparently the evening before. Mr. Cock, in consequence of a white swelling gathering on his knee, for which he suffered amputation, and expired instantly.

NORFOLK.

A snake, which measured five feet in length, and nearly three feet in circumference, was lately discovered on the grounds of a farmer, in the parish of Duckleborough.

The magistrates of the county have instructed the representatives in parliament to oppose the pending Poor Bill, which they declare to be, in their opinion, impracticable, and not calculated to produce the benefit intended by it.

At Norwich, last year, were 897 baptisms and 1047 burials.

Married.]—At Giffing, Mr. J. Hunt, surgeon, to Miss S. Gilbert; the festivity was ennobled by a donation from the bridegroom, of a good dinner to 96 poor persons. At Hingham, Mr. P. Bringlow, surgeon, to Miss C. Rash, of East Dereham. T. M. Case, esq. of Lynn, to Miss S. Case, of Great Fransham. At Norwich, Mr W. Foster, attorney, to Miss Foster. W. Nice, esq. of Bulmer, to Miss Long.

Died.]—At Norwich, aged 85, Mrs. A. Bradbrook. Mrs. Cubitt. Aged 48, Mr. J. Kemp. Aged 54, Mr. S. Colkett, surgeon, diligent in his professional duties, and respectable in private life. Aged 29, Mr. W. Chesnutt. Aged 59, Mr. T. Vaughan. Aged 58, Mr. J. Self. Aged 63, Mr. W. Booth. Aged 54, Mr. J. Brett. Aged 80, Mr. S. Freemoult. Mrs. Sandby, lady of the rev. G. S. chancellor of the diocese, and D. D. Near Norwich, aged 76, J. Robson, gent. At Lynn, Mr. Haws, keeper of the gaol. At Wood Norton, aged 25, J. Garrat, gent. a respectable young man, and very charitable to the poor. Mrs. Bale, of Fakenham. Near Beccles, Mrs. Harling, and Mr. H. Warnes. At Beccles, Mrs. Primrose. Aged 76, Mrs. Griffin, of Munford. At Beaconsthorp, Miss E. Kendle. At Wells, aged 91, Mr. J. Hill, sen. Aged 40, Mr. J. Caney, of Methwold. Aged 85, Mr. M. Fill, of Cottishall. Aged 29, Mrs. E. Brown, of Loddon. Mr. J. Lawrence, of Yarmouth, and aged 25, W. Burton, gent. Mr. J. Cushing, of Shipdam. Aged 36, Mrs. Lenein, of Swaffham.

SUFFOLK.

Lately, at a justice's sitting, at Ixworth, a respectable corn-merchant was sentenced to pay 40s. to the poor, and 73l. 10s. (the value of 60 coombs of wheat, lately purchased by him) to the prosecutor, for having used a greater measure than the Winchester bushel, of 8 gallons. No evidence of fraud appeared in this case, nor was any offence in a moral point of view attempted to be alleged (it being proved, that the defendant had invariably made use of this measure, *both in buying and selling*) but as the provisions of the statute were broken, the letter of the law did not leave the justices a power to act otherwise.

A bill has been introduced into parliament, for

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for paving, lighting, cleaning, and otherwiſe improving the town of Ipſwich, the charges of which are to be defrayed by an impoſt, to be laid on all coals imported into the harbour.

Died.] Aged 63, Mr. J. Cay, of Boteſdale. Mrs. Sizer, of Woodbridge. Mr. J. Wynne, of Beck Row, Mildenhall. Near Bury, Mr. Oſbourn.

SUSSEX.

Lately, a cow, near Lewes, being ſwollen, by feeding too greedily on hay, was opened, by a farrier, who took out of her two buſhels, the product of her exceſſive feeding: ſhe was relieved by the operation, and recovered.

Died.] At Yapton, Mr. Staker. Miſs Campion, of Danny. At Eaſt Bourne, Mr. Dutton. The rev. Dr. Pilkington, of Findon.

KENT.

Married.]—At Hawking, Mr. Kember, aged 65, to Miſs A. Marſh, aged 17; a young lady poſſeſſed of a conſiderable fortune, with a perſon and accompliſhments highly captivating. At Maidſtone, the rev. W. Marſh, rector of Ruckenge, aged 79, to Mrs. E. Lyſs; this is the third time that each of the parties had entered into the matrimonial connexion. At Canterbury, Mr. J. Ellis, of Winbourn, Dorſet, to Miſs Twyman.

Died.]—At Canterbury, aged 69, Mrs. Baker. Aged 90, Mrs. Elwyn. Mr. E. Le Grand, ſurgeon; a promiſing young man, whoſe endowments would have done honour to a riper age. In the precincts of the cathedral, Mr. T. Young, a faithful and conſcientious ſervant of the archdeacon. Aged 19, Miſs M. Le Geyt. At Rocheſter, Mr. Halfhead, blind from his infancy. Aged 17, Miſs Booth. Mr. Chalk. At Chatham, Mrs. Hudſon. Aged 40, Mr. R. Irwin, oar-maker to the dock-yard. Mrs. Hudſon. Mr. Maynard, jun. as he was writing in his compting-houſe, he complained of a pain in his breaſt, and falling down, he expired. At Margate, aged 22, Mrs. C. Manton. Near Margate, a Mr. Thompſon, of London, who being in a ſingle horſe chaiſe, on a viſit to Margate, the chaiſe was overturned, and he was killed on the ſpot. At Barham, aged 75, Mrs. C. Croſoer. Near Margate, aged 83, Mrs. S. Fagg. At Harborough-houſe, aged 59, Mrs. S. Littleton. At St. Peter's, Iſle of Thanet, Mr. E. Smocket. At Minſter, Thanet, Mr. A. Collard, ſen. At Maidſtone, Mr. J. Harris, gent. Mr. G. Andrews, of Folkſtone. At Great Chart, aged 91, Mr. J. Tilman. At Woodchurch, Mrs. Todd, of an innocent and irreproachable life and converſation as a woman, and of ſerious deportment as a chriſtian. At Whitſtable, Mr. E. Rigden, one of the company of dredgers. Mr. J. Rigden. Mrs. Harriſon, within the ſpace of five minutes, in conſequence of a ſudden riſing in her throat. Mrs. Saliſbury, aged 59. At Seaſalter, Mrs. Searth. At Sheerneſs, Mr. W. Shropſole, maſter maſt-maker at the dock-yard. At Elham, Mrs. Nickols. Mr. Fuller, of Aſh.

HAMPSHIRE.

The law of the tythe of hops has been clearly laid down by a legal deciſion, in a long-depending cauſe between the lay impropriator of Farnham diſtrict, and the hop-planters of the ſame, viz. *that the tythes of hops ſhall be taken from the tenth buſhel after having been picked, and not from the tenth bill ſet out.* This deciſion has overturned the verdicts of ſeveral former juries.

The Dean and Chapter of Wincheſter have lately granted a permanent annual increaſe to the ſtipends of the ſeveral minor canons, an addition, which, together with a recent extenſion of patronage in their favour, makes a conſiderable improvement in their reſpective ſituations.

Died.]—At Wincheſter, Mrs. Binfield. At Southampton, Mrs. Sanders. At Portſea, Mr. J. Courtney, and Mr. W. Urry, jun. T. Whele, eſq. alderman of Portſmouth. Near Portſmouth, Mr. W Fleet. At Baſingſtoke, aged 72, Mrs. L. Ruſſel. At Midlington Place, Miſs D. Budd. At Newport, Iſle of Wight, aged 87, Mrs. Howe. The Rev. I. Kerby, rector of Caſtle Eaton. At Milford, Miſs Spratt, of engaging manners, and an amiable diſpoſition.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.]—At Reading, Mr. Haymes, a limner, after having reſided there about three months; dying ſuddenly, and being a ſtranger in the town, his family connections could not be aſcertained.

Near Wokingham, aged 77, Mrs. Cooper.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.]—At Saliſbury, at his houſe in the Cloſe, aged 85, the rev. Mr. Vanderplank, rector of Ham and Honnington, ordinary of the county gaol, and for 60 years one of the vicars of the cathedral. Mr. Biggers. Mr. Batt.—Near Romſey, the rev. E. Fleet, rector of Tarrant Gunville, of a very eccentric character. Near Amesbury, Mrs. Powell. At Weſt Dean, 77, Mr. J. Webb, and Mr. T. Plowman.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Briſtol, convened for the purpoſe of framing an addreſs to the King, expreſſive of a cordial approbation of the meaſures of Government, and concurrence in a vigorous proſecution of the war, &c. an amendment, ſuggeſting "*diſtruſt of the ability of miniſters either to conduct the war, or to conclude a ſpeedy and honourable peace,*" WAS CLEARLY THE SENSE OF A VERY LARGE MAJORITY. The meeting was remarkably tumultuous, and the mayor, and ſome others, who adhered to the original motion, being unable to carry the ſame, withdrew, and ſigned their names to an addreſs, declaratory of their particular ſentiments, in a ſeparate meeting.

The clergy of Briſtol (22 perſons) have publiſhed an excellent addreſs to the inhabitants, containing exhortations calculated for the purpoſe of ſtemming the torrent of vice and immorality, inculcating a decent reſpect for the duties

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duties of the ſabbath, and intreating the magiſtrates to inforce a vigorous execution of the exiſting laws, &c.

A telegraph has lately been erected (at the expence of an individual) at Old Paſſage, on each ſide of the river Severn, which, according to a private ſignal, aſks and anſwers queſtions in the ſpace of about five minutes.

Died.]—At Briſtol, Lieut. J. Evans, of the marines. Mr. J. Gardner. Mrs. Twine. Mr. Cork. T. Harris, eſq. alderman. Mr. Langſton. Mrs. Coxe. Miſs H. Kealſberry. Mr. N. Blannin, ſen. for 50 years a maſter ſhipbuilder. Mr Torrey. Aged 85, Mr. L. Watkins. Mrs. King. Mrs Southcote, Miſs M. Capel. Aged 80, Mr T. Lloyd. Aged 95, Mrs. Andrews. Mr. P. Parry. The rev. R. Edwards, M. A. rector of Sampford Courtney, Devon, and fellow of King's college, Cambridge. Near Briſtol, Mrs. Teaſt. J. King, eſq. Aged 90, Mrs. J Trout. At Bath, Mr. J Owens. Aged 77, Mr. Huitſon. Aged 68, Mrs. Hibbart. Miſs C. Hoſkins. Mrs. Gardiner. Mr. C. Day. Mr. Miller, attorney. Mr. Camk. Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Bond. Mr. Lilly, attorney. Aged 26, lady M. E. Millintown, wife of Lord Viſ. M.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. J Davis, of Exeter college, Oxon, to Miſs E. Champ, of Steepleton.

Died.]—At Dorcheſter, aged 58, Mr. E. Oldis. At Warminſter, L. Butler, eſq. an eminent clothier, in conſequence of ſleeping in a damp bed. At Milverton, Mr. Tett. At Sherborn, aged 74, Mr. J. Chaſie.

CORNWALL.

Died.]—J. St. Wortley, eſq. M. P. for Boſſiney. Aged 87, Mrs Symonds, of Hart.

WALES.

This County has been thrown into no ſmall alarm, by a partial deſcent made, on the 23d of February, near Milford Haven, by ſome troops from a French Frigate, a Corvette, and a Lugger. —On the 24th, however, they were all ſo cloſely ſurrounded, as to be compelled to ſurrender priſoners of war.

Married.]—At Wrexham, Mr. Crewe, ſurgeon, to Miſs Morrall. Alſo, Mr. Williams, draper, to Miſs Gilpin, of Berſham.

Died.]—Aged 90, at Wood, Montgomeryſhire, Mrs. Getheyn. At Rhoſſlanythog, near Rhuabon, 98, Mrs. Pritchard. At Wrexham, Mrs. E. Evans, relict of Mr. J. E. merchant. At Coytrehene, Glamorganſhire, John Popkins, eſq. an active magiſtrate of that diſtrict. At Llwyn Madock, Brecon, Mrs. Thomas, wife of E. T. eſq. T. Bonſall, eſq. ſon of Sir T. B. of Fronfraith, Cardigan. At Pembroke, Mr. George Levi. At Tenby, Mrs E. Lloyd.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1797.

The weather, during the month, has more reſembled April than February, and vegetation, in conſequence, is in a ſtate of premature forwardneſs. In North Britain, and the northern counties, the late Froſts ſerved as uſeful checks; but as little ſnow accompanied them, they conſiderably affected the WHEATS and TURNIPS. The latter have, in conſequence, almoſt wholly failed; but the former, which before the froſt were as promiſing as could be wiſhed, are now reviving, and in many places exhibit again the moſt healthy aſpect.

The plough has been buſy the whole month, in fallowing, and in preparing the ground for barley, oats, &c. much of which are already ſown. The ſowing and drilling of Beans and Peas have alſo generally commenced, and a finer ſeaſon for all thoſe operations has ſeldom occurred.

The Turnips having ſo generally failed, inſomuch, that the keep of ſheep per week has advanced from 4d. to 7d. a conſiderable number of Cattle and Sheep have been expoſed to ſale, and the markets have, in conſequence, experienced a temporary declenſion. The Smithfield ſupply has been remarkably good, and chiefly from Norfolk and Suffolk; prices were on the decline on Monday laſt; Pigs, in particular, were remarkably low. If the preſent mild weather continues, a farther fall may be expected.

It is, notwithſtanding, notorious, that there exiſts in all the breeding and grazing diſtricts, an actual ſcarcity of live ſtock; and nothing but a conſiderable diminution in the demand, can permanently diminiſh the prices in leſs than two or three years. The preſent prices of Beef and Mutton, in the markets of London and Glaſgow, are from 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Grain of all kinds has happily fallen conſiderably throughout the iſland. The average of Wheat, by the laſt general return, was 52s. 3d. In Mark-lane, the fall is particularly rapid.—WOOL keeps its price, and is, in ſome reſpects, on the advance. The Leiceſterſhire broad wool is worth 21s. per tod.—New Hops, in bags, ſell in the Borough market, from 6l. to 7l.; in pockets, from 6½l. to 7½l. Yearlings, from 4½l to 5½l.

*** *Deaths in Ireland, Scotland, &c. are omitted for want of Room.*

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following reflections on the intention of the French to tranſport from Italy a number of the moſt valuable monuments of the arts, may perhaps deſerve the notice of your readers. The ſubject has excited a conſiderable ſhare of attention in every part of Europe, and not a little among the friends of the arts in Britain *.

The arts and ſciences form a ſort of literary commonwealth, in which the intereſts of ALL COUNTRIES are connected together, by the tie of mutual dependence and fraternity. In Europe, particularly, the diffuſion of ſcience has been attended with ſuch happy conſequences in the progreſs of philanthropy, and the improvement of MAN, that the gradations of barbariſm and refinement are not greater among its ſeveral nations, than is the difference perceptible between the reſpective provinces of one vaſt empire. Literature and the arts are the common property of all; nor ſhould any one nation in particular uſurp an arrogant monopoly of them.

It is neceſſary for the perfection of arts and ſcience, that the means of inſtruction ſhould be as much as poſſible concentrated into one focus, that is, that the inſtruments of ſcience, the models of the beautiful and ſublime, the objects, in fine, which exhibit leſſons for the pupil, ſhould not be deranged, diſmembered, and diſſipated, but preſerved complete, perfect, and in order.

When the reſources of imitation and inſtruction are mutilated or incomplete, the intereſts of learning in general muſt ſuſtain more or leſs detriment.

ITALY having been, ſo to ſpeak, the native ſoil of the greater part of the ancient monuments, is pointed out by nature to be a kind of general muſeum and univerſity for the arts. It is an undoubted truth, that this country was never wholly overſpread by Vandaliſm, but even through the barbarous ages, ſome or other of its provinces ſtill produced a ſucceſſion of monuments which are worthy the eſteem of a more enlightened period.

The religious connection, alſo, which ſubſiſted between Italy and other countries, rendered her a ſeminary of arts, and arbiter of taſte to the reſt of Europe. And, above all, the indefatigable care and zeal of the Popes, ſince the revival of letters (who were not only learned men themſelves, but the general patrons of literature, while the other European ſovereigns were mere warriors) has been ſucceſsfully employed in tracing out and reſtoring what ten centuries of ignorance had neglected or buried. Every day, the prudent care of the Roman government is ſtill raiſing up from its ruins ſome auguſt monument or other of ancient Rome: and to ſuch a pitch has this laudable emulation been carried under the preſent Pontiff, that it is believed, on good grounds, that more treaſures of antiquity have been diſcovered during the laſt twenty years, than was done during the two preceding centuries.

How injurious, therefore, is the attempt of the French government to diſcourage the ſpirited, the magnanimous efforts of the Popes, to intercept the ſource of literary diſcovery, and block up a mine which bids fair, otherwiſe, to become ſo productive! Such, however, muſt be the unavoidable conſequence of a ſpoliation. It is rather to be wiſhed, that the ſucceſſors of the reigning Pope, and indeed the ſovereigns of all countries in which ancient colonies were planted, may be equally induſtrious, equally ſucceſsful,

* Two excellent Letters, oppoſing this intention of the French republic, were publiſhed in the Morning Chronicle, by Mr. FLAXMAN.

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ceſsful, in proucing a reſurrection of that people of ſtatues, that *new ancient* world, which Raphael and Michael Angelo were not fortunate enough to ſee.

It is not the imitative arts alone that will ſuffer by a ſpoliation. The hiſtory of civil and religious tenets and cuſtoms, of municipal inſtitutions, the means of verifying or correcting ancient hiſtory, poetry, the ſtudy of languages, chronology, criticiſm; in a word, the entire hiſtory of the human mind, are all equally intereſted in the reproduction or ſecure conſervation of thoſe ancient monuments.

To ſcatter the objects and inſtruments of any ſtudy, which ought to be always collected together in a body, is to deſtroy it; unity being the great principle of knowledge, which pervades every branch of art and ſcience. To diſunite collections of uſeful objects, is like tearing away the ſheets of a book, which was compiled for the expreſs purpoſe of being preſerved entire. What ſhould we think of a project tending to remove to other cities, the great national collections depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum at London, or the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory collected with ſo great care at Paris?

The conſequences, however, even of ſuch a removal, would be leſs fatal, than the attempt to diſmember the Roman and Italian antiquities. The great muſeum of Italy is a vaſt coloſſus, of which, indeed, the members and fragments may be broken off and carried away, but the entire bulk of this mighty body, like that of the Sphynx of Memphis, inheres in the ground, and is incapable of deportation in its totality. The muſeum I am ſpeaking of, conſiſts of amphitheatres, theatres, temples, palaces, circuſſes, triumphal arches, obeliſks, columns, coloſſi, ſtatues, thermæ, tombs, aqueducts, ancient ways, &c. a great number of which are eſſentially implicated in the very geographical poſition of cities, mountains, rivers, &c. or elſe are partially connected with local traditions, cuſtoms not yet obſolete, or other relations, which can only be properly traced out and aſcertained in the country itſelf, wherein they are depoſited. The learned Winckelman, for inſtance, could never have produced his well-known inſtructive and invaluable Treatiſe, had he not had before his eyes, the *tout enſemble* of rich materials which Rome preſented to his contemplation. Many a figure alſo now ſubſiſts which cannot be aſcertained, in conſequence of a head or limb being placed on ſome other figure, or remaining yet undiſcovered in the earth.

As, therefore, this edifice of antique monuments is about to be gradually rebuilt, how culpable is the attempt to ſteal away any ſtone which is required to conſtitute part of the building! An enlightened policy ſuggeſts, that we ſhould rather endeavour to replace in the great laboratory of arts, whatever has been filched away by vanity, avarice, or mean curioſity.

March 2, 1797. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[We have been favoured with the following circumſtantial account of the late deſcent in Pembrokeſhire, by a Gentleman, on whoſe veracity we can fully rely: and as that event has excited a conſiderable ſhare of public curioſity, we conceive the narrative to be worthy of the notice of our readers.]

ON Wednesday, the 22d of February laſt, ſeveral perſons, from the heights above St. Bride's bay, deſcried a ſmall ſquadron, conſiſting of two frigates, and two ſmaller veſſels, ſteering from the Briſtol Channel round St. David's Head. They ſhowed Engliſh colours, but were ſoon ſuſpected to be French. After turning St. David's Head, and ſailing a few miles to the northward, in Cardigan bay, they drew near the ſhore, and caſt ſingle anchors to the north of a ſmall promontory, under Lanwnnwr; they remained but a ſhort time at that place, moving ſoon up, half a league nearer to Fiſhguard; and finally anchoring in a ſmall bay, near Lanonda church. They immediately hoiſted French colours, and put out their boats. The country-people were dreadfully alarmed, and inſtantly abandoned their houſes. One boat was obſerved to approach the ſhore, full of men. The cliff here is very ſteep and rugged, the aſcent exceedingly difficult. A countryman ſaw them coming up *ſingly*, throwing their muſkets before them, and climbing on their hands and knees. As ſoon as they got to the top of the hill, they ſet the furze, and what combuſtibles they could collect, on fire, to apprize their comrades of their ſucceſs. As no perſon ventured to continue in ſight of the cliff any longer, it is impoſſible to know how they contrived to bring up their barrels of gunpowder, &c. It has been ſaid, that they were directed either by Iriſhmen or Welchmen, who were perfectly acquainted with

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with the coaſt; but the difficulty of the ſpot they fixed upon, renders this highly improbable; eſpecially, when it is conſidered, that at the diſtance of three miles to the ſouthward, and two to the northward, there are very convenient landing-places. But the difficulty of landing is not the ſole, nor the chief, diſadvantage attending this place. It is at the diſtance of four or five miles from a *good road*, the country mountainous, rocky, and ſo uneven, that theſe few miles coſt the writer near two hours of laborious travelling, on a good horſe, to view the ſpot. It required almoſt infinite labour to convey their ſtores from thence. Between this place, alſo, and the *road*, there is a very high hill, covered with ſtupendous maſſes of rocks and looſe ſtones, on which, indeed, they fixed piquets; but after theſe ſhould have been driven in, the ſituation of the main body, on the brow of the cliff, would have been totally expoſed to the fire of artillery.

Their debarkation was completed before Thurſday morning, when numbers of them diſperſed over the country, to procure proviſions and wearing-apparel, or, in other words, to plunder. From thoſe houſes in which they found inhabitants, they took but few things; but entirely ranſacked, and gutted, thoſe that were abandoned. This was particularly the caſe with the houſe belonging to the farm on which they landed. The furniture, and all the implements of huſbandry, were burnt for fuel; the feathers of the beds turned looſe over the fields, for the ſake of the ſtuff which incloſed them. They alſo killed a few ſheep and poultry; but, all circumſtances conſidered, the damage is infinitely leſs than might have been expected. They committed no wanton murders, nor any deeds of great cruelty.—Two Welchmen were killed, but theſe, by their fooliſh raſhneſs, provoked their fate; one almoſt deſerved it: for after a Frenchman had ſurrendered himſelf to him, and reſigned his muſquet, the Welchman, with the butt-end of the ſame muſquet, aimed a blow at his head; on this, the other inſtantly ran him through with his bayonet, which he had not relinquiſhed.

The greateſt exertions were uſed by the chief men of the county, to collect all the forces that could be found. Theſe arrived at Fiſhguard, on Thurſday evening, a little after dark.

They conſiſted of

The Pembroke Fencibles -	102
Part of the Cardiganſhire Militia	200
The Fiſhguard and Newport Fencibles - -	300
Lord Cawdor's Troop of Yeoman Cavalry - -	60
In all -	662

Theſe men, although properly trained to the uſe of the muſquet, had never ſeen one fired in anger; but many of the officers had been long in the ſervice, and were experienced in war. To theſe muſt be added, a vaſt number of gentlemen volunteers, with crowds of colliers, and common people of all deſcriptions, ſome armed, and ſome unarmed. Although theſe latter increaſed the *appearance* of the force, yet they muſt be looked upon as of little uſe in battle, if not of real diſſervice: not to mention that, in ſpite of the public encomiums on their loyalty, many credible perſons were witneſſes, both in Haverfordweſt, and on the roads, on Thurſday evening, to ſuch expreſſions, as ſubjected their principles and inclinations to ſtrong ſuſpicions. Three perſons are now in cuſtody, on a charge of having communicated intelligence to the French commander, and the Romney dragoons are in purſuit of more this day.

About ten o'clock on Thurſday night, an officer brought to Lord Cawdor the letter which afterwards appeared in the Gazette, and the ſurrender was ſoon determined upon, and fixed for the following day at noon. From the place of their firſt encampment, if it may be ſo called, they marched at that time, with Lord Cawdor at their head, to Goodick Sands, under Fiſhguard, where they gave up their arms. Their number was very near fourteen hundred. They appeared truly formidable, when compared with our ſmall force; although our's was very judiciouſly diſtributed on a hill above the ſands, ſo as to make an appearance of a very long line. The priſoners diſplayed the conſtitutional levity of Frenchmen on the occaſion. As ſoon as they loſt their arms, ſome began to ſing, ſome to ſmoke, ſome to dance and leap, others chewed bread and cheeſe, but ſome few exhibited dark and *indignant countenances*. They were marched on Friday night to Haverfordweſt, and confined in different places, ſome in the caſtle, ſome in *churches*, and ſome in ſtore-houſes. They were ſoon after removed to Milford, and put in priſon-ſhips.

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Thus ended this ſingular expedition. It is very natural to aſk, what could have been its object? It was too ſmall a force to make any ſerious impreſſion on the country; and it appears too large to throw away for nothing. It has been told, that it was expected, the country would join them. This expectation was ſurely very abſurd! Had the body of the people been ſo inclined, this force was much too ſmall to encourage them. The Directory might have known, yea, muſt have known, that none but perſons in actual inſurrection already, or madmen, anxious to throw away their lives, would have joined ſo feeble a body.

It has been again aſſerted, that they were robbers, galley-ſlaves, and the ſweepings of the gaols. Perhaps this is the fact; but there were five or ſix hundred of them, as fine men as were ever embodied in a regiment; and it is certain, that the commander declared, that he had 600 of the beſt ſoldiers of France, who had diſcipline, courage, and conſtitutions, equal to any undertaking; who had been in conſtant ſervice, without lying in a regular houſe-bed for ſome years. Had they been galley-ſlaves, or, as has alſo been ſaid, ſome of the royaliſts of La Vendée, who had enliſted in the republican armies, but were not to be truſted at home, it might be ſuppoſed, that the Directory could not have promiſed itſelf any advantage from ſuch perſons, equal to the value of the arms, and the immenſe quantities of ammunition, riſked in the undertaking *.

That it was not intended as a diverſion in favour of a more important attack elſewhere, is now evident, from the certainty that no ſuch attack was made about that time.

It is, again, very natural to aſk, how came they to ſurrender, without ſtriking a blow? It has been anſwered, that the officers had loſt their authority, that the ſoldiers were become mutinous, and bent upon plunder. In proof of this, a fact is related, that a country-gentleman, after having been robbed, entered their lines, and complained to the commander, who condemned the thief to be ſhot; but a general cry of *Grâce! Grâce!* from all all parts, determined him to pardon the culprit. But if the officers had loſt their command, how were they able to bring all their men, in perfect order, to lay down their arms, a meaſure which moſt of them diſliked?

It has been by others ſuppoſed, that when the ſhips left them, and all hopes of retreat were cut off, they were panic-ſtruck, and that they believed our force to have been much greater than it was. But the officers muſt have known, that the veſſels were to leave them, and that it would have been madneſs for them to ſtay long in that ſituation. As for our force, perſons are now in cuſtody, on a ſtrong ſuſpicion of having given them very exact information.

The commander himſelf in his letter, aſcribes his conduct to the *circumſtances* under which he was landed at that place, and to certain *principles* of *humanity*, which inclined him to avoid *bloodſhed and pillage*. As to the *circumſtances*, we know nothing of them; but as for *principles* of *humanity*, it is more than probable, that thoſe who poſſeſs them in ſuch a degree, as to turn with diſguſt from bloodſhed and pillage, are not ſo fit for war, as to have ſuch expeditions as this entruſted to them.

After all, the deſign, the conduct, and the fate of the expedition, are enveloped in a myſtery. In this country, there are as many opinions as heads, and a thouſand different conjectures are afloat every day. The only circumſtance in which we all agree, is, aſcribing our preſervation to DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

Haverfordweſt, March 11.

* There were ſeventy cart-loads of powder and ball, with a quantity of hand-grenades. The report of their having 5000 ſtands of arms concealed in the cliffs, is not founded in truth.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, has properly corrected the erroneous verſion of the Epiſtle to the Hebrews, cap. xi. 1; which paſſage cannot be well explained otherwiſe than on the doctrine of the Gnoſtics. They taught, that Jeſus Chriſt was the logos, or word; the primary æon, emanating from God himſelf; and the producer of the other æons, or archetypes of things in the viſible world. Theſe ideas, though ſomewhat obſcured by tranſlations, are, however, expreſſed under the preciſe terms uſed by the Gnoſtic philoſophers, in the original Greek: Hebrews, cap. i. 1—3, where Jeſus Chriſt, the ſon of God, is deſcribed as an "emanation of his glory, the ſtamp, or impreſſion of his ſubſtance, and th-

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the secondary producer of the æons." Ὁ θεὸς ἐλάλησεν ἐν υἱῷ, ὃς ἐστὶ καὶ τοὺς αἰῶνας ἐποίησεν· ὃς ὢν ἀπαύγασμα τῆς δόξης, καὶ χαρακτὴρ τῆς ὑποστάσεως αὐτοῦ, φέρων τε τὰ πάντα τῷ ῥήματι τῆς δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ, &c. The word χαρακτὴρ, refers to the impression made by a seal on wax.

From the above, and some other analogous passages, it has been thought, that Paul could not be the author of the epistle to the Hebrews, because, in his preaching and genuine writings, he constantly inveighs against the philosophy of the times, and its application to Christianity *.

The intermixture of the Oriental theology with the Christian doctrine, took place about the latter end of the first century, when the epistle to the Hebrews was most probably written. It was, at least, extant before the time of Valentinus, whose doctrine, though founded on the principles of the gnostics, is yet very differently modified from their's.

The author of this epistle, following an ancient Jewish legend, has given a dignity and elevation to the character of Melchisedeck, prince and high-priest of Salem, which is scarcely consistent with the tenets either of Judaism or Christianity (chap. vii.) He is made superior to Abraham; and his office is set before the levitical priesthood, who are said to have paid tythes to him, while yet in the loins of their progenitor.

The Jews could not, surely, consider Melchisedeck as a priest of their own God; at least such an idea is not authorised by the passage relating to him in Genesis, xiv. 18, where, in our translations, he is entitled, "priest of the most high God." The original however, is כֹּהֵן הוּא שָׁלֵם מֶלֶךְ מַלְכִּיצֶדֶק עֲלִיון לְאֵל and expresses, when verbally rendered, "that Melchisedeck king of Salem was priest of the god Elioun, or Ghelioun." If it be asked who was Elioun? the answer may be given from Sanchoniatho, the ancient historian of Phœnicia, who informs us, that Elioun was first worshipped in the neighbourhood of Byblus; that he was the father of heaven and earth, grandfather of Saturn, Betylus, Dagon, Atlas, Astarte, Baaltis or Dione, Rhea and Demaroon; and great-grandfather of Athena, Persephone, Love, Desire, and the Titanides; of Belus, Apollo, and Melicartus, or Hercules.

How the Jews, after Abraham, came to respect this Canaanitish divinity so highly, as almost to rank Elioun, and his priests, superior to their own God Jehua, and the Levitical priesthood, is a point I should be happy to see illustrated by some of your ingenious readers, more conversant than myself in ancient history and theology.

Camden Place, March 13. R. M.

* See Acts of the Apostles, Epistle to Timothy, Philemon, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following elucidation, by CHARDON LA ROCHETTE, of a disputed passage in Suidas, will, I doubt not, be acceptable to your learned readers:

Under the article ΚΗΡ, in Suidas, the following line is quoted:

"Εἰμὶ δὲ ΚΗΡ ΤΥΜΒΟΥΛΟΣ ὁ δέ κτείνας με Κορσιβος."

It is no wonder that this solitary, obscure, and corrupted verse has been the cause of much embarrassment and dispute among critics. Portus and Kuster have both endeavoured to explain it, but without success: the former Latinizes it in the following manner, for he cannot be said to have translated it: "*Sum autem* Cor Tymbulus *qui vero interfecit me est Chorsebus*," adding, "*non liquet.*" Kuster proposes to read, ΤΥΜΒΟΥΛΟΥ, translating the passage, "*Sum vero anima Tymboli*," &c. Toup, like many other commentators, takes no notice of the difficulty; and it would have continued to exercise the ingenuity of scholars, if the whole epigram had not been preserved in the *Vatican Manuscript*, among the sepulchral inscriptions. In the year 1743, Prospero Petroni, then librarian of the Vatican, published this piece, without notes or translation, in an Italian periodical work, printed at Rome, entitled, "*Notizie letterarie oltramontane, per uso de letterati d'Italia:*" owing, however, to the small circulation of this work beyond the bounds of Italy, the existence of the Epigram appears to have been unknown to Brunck, the learned editor of the Anthologia, and, probably, is equally so to our own critics. I shall, therefore, transcribe the whole piece:

Εἰς Κορσιβον ἐ μιμησαι Καλλίμαχος ἐν ἀ Αἴτ[illegible]ων

Κοινὸν

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Κοινὸν ἐγὼ Μεγαρεῦσι καὶ Ἰναχίδῃσιν ἄθυρμα
Ἵδρυμαι, Ψαμάθης ἔνδιον ἀλομένης
Εἰμὶ δὲ ΚΗΡ ΤΥΜΒΟΥΧΟΣ, ὁ δὲ πάντας με Κόροιβος
Κτείλας ὠδ' ἐπ' ἐμοῖς ποσσὶ δια Τρίποδα
Δελφὶς γὰρ φαμὲ Ἰοβ' ἱδίσασιν, ὅρια γενέσθαι
Τᾶς κείνᾳ Νύμφας σῆμα καὶ ἱστορίη.

"On Choroebus, whom Callimachus "mentions in the First Book of his "Aitia.—

"I am a monument erected in com- "mon by the Megarians and descend- "ants of Inachus, in memory of the "death of Psamathè. I represent the "form of the monster enclosed within "this tomb, whom Choroebus slew; "and he, with the sacred tripod, lies "buried at my feet. Such was the "command of Apollo, to place a standing "memorial in honour of his bride."

None of the fragments of the *Aitia* of Callimachus, whence this is taken, throw any light on the subject of this inscription: by comparing, however, Pausanias, li. ch. 43; Conon narr. XIX, and Statius Theb. i, 570, & seq. the following story may be collected:

Apollo, after his successful engagement with the serpent Python, went to refresh himself at the house of Croropus, king of Argos, where he fell in love with Psamathè, the king's daughter, and had by her a son, called Linus, who was entrusted to the care of the chief shepherd of Crotopus: being one day imprudently left alone, the infant was torn to pieces by some dogs: the mother's grief, on hearing this accident, could not be restrained; and the king learning, with indignation, that his daughter had yielded her honour to the god, put her to death. Upon this, Apollo, enraged, sent to Argos the monster *Poenè*, with a woman's face, but wreathed about with serpents, who snatched the children from the breasts of their mothers, and devoured them. An Argive, the intrepid Choroebus, slew the pest; but, by this action, increasing the wrath of Apollo, he surrendered himself at Delphi, to make atonement for the death of *Poenè*, and was ordered, by the priestess, to take up one of the sacred tripods, and continue his journey till it fell out of his hands; on whatever spot that happened, he was to build a temple to Apollo, and fix his own future residence. While he was crossing Mount Gerania he dropt the tripod, and there, in obedience to the oracle, built a temple, and founded the town of Tripos, or Tripodiscium. The Argives also instituted an annual festival, to appease the manes of Psamathè and Linus: they moreover named one of their months *Arneia*, because Linus was concealed by the keeper of the royal *sheep*; and during the festival of Arneia, all the dogs were severely scourged, in vengeance for the sorrowful end of the son of Apollo.

In the time of Pausanias, the tomb of Choroebus was still to be seen, on the spot where the Megarians held their market (which, according to Strabo, occupied the site of the ancient Tripodiscium) an inscription was engraven upon it, recounting the adventures of Choroebus and Psamathè, and two figures; representing Choroebus killing the monster, were placed on the tomb. It is the opinion of Pausanias, that these statues were the oldest in all Greece. He also mentions, that the history of Choroebus and Psamathè had been celebrated by the poets of Megara and Argos, as common to the traditions of both nations. This epigram is perhaps the original one, which Pausanias has omitted to record; and if not, was probably intended by its author as a substitute for that inscribed on the tomb. It is supposed to be addressed to the passengers, by the statue of the monster.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is matter of no small astonishment, to find, that amongst all the *Observers* of the present time, no one has noticed the prevailing, and, I am sorry to add, increasing practice, of applying convex lenses to the lamps by which the streets of the metropolis were illuminated. A circumstance injurious to the individual, and inefficacious with respect to the end required. The smallest reflection on the subject, to the philosophic mind, will discover the fallaciousness of the application.

The effect of a convex lens, or, as it is sometimes called, lump, is well known, that it collects the light, which falls on its surface, and after transmission, directs it forwards, in a particular direction, in a condensed state, and thus projecting it to a considerable distance. But this is not what, in this case, is required; it being, as far as can be obtained, rather a regular, steady, and general light, that the passenger may go securely amidst the numerous obstructions that unavoidably occur in the streets of London; instead

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of being dazzled or blinded by a ſtrong glare of light, in one line only.

No one imagines, that the light is *increaſed* by this application; it can only be *collected*, as before aſſerted. If, therefore, it is collected, that part from whence it is taken, muſt be in a meaſure deprived of light; which, experience ſhows to be the caſe. For, by the intervention of the lens, the light, which would have been uſefully diſperſed around, is withdrawn, and directed uſeleſsly, nay injuriouſly, away. But this is not all the evil produced; for the intenſe light from a diſtant lamp, and the darkneſs which ſurrounds a near one, alternately ſtriking the eye of a paſſenger, is to him equally unpleaſant and dangerous, as total darkneſs; the delicate texture of the eye being ſo painfully affected by thus paſſing from one extreme to the other.

Thoſe, therefore, who have attentively conſidered, and compared, the effect of the lamps, as formerly conſtructed, and thoſe above-mentioned, will, I dare affirm, give their opinion in favour of the old; provided they are kept clean, and well trimmed.

It would, however, be an experiment worth making, to place, a few inches above the burner, and within the glaſs of the lamp, as formerly conſtructed, a reflector, with an aperture in the centre, to admit the ſmoke from the wick to paſs. This, by collecting the rays, which aſcend, and which would otherwiſe be uſeleſs, and reflecting them downwards, would, in all probability, be a conſiderable advantage.

March 7, 1797. N. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM requeſted by your correſpondent *Juven-Antiq.* (in your Magazine for Feb. p. 120) to elucidate a halfpenny of Charles II, bearing *Carolus a Carolo*. I hope he noticed, in my paper, which he does me the honour to commend, my recommendation of the peruſal of Mr. Pinkerton's Eſſay to uninformed and juvenile Medaliſts; he would there find a paſſage, which I ſhall uſe the liberty to tranſcribe, from vol. ii. p. 84.

"Of Charles II, many pattern farthings are known, ere 1672, when they and halfpence were firſt made public money; of which the moſt remarkable is that with the king's buſt, *Carolus a Carolo*, and the reverſe of Britannia, as in the preſent, with *Quatuor Maria vindico*. Theſe were firſt ſtruck in 1665, and moſt commonly occur in ſilver; whence the copper are eſteemed the moſt precious. None of them ever were in circulation; though we meet with a few impreſſions, both in ſilver * and copper, dated 1676, thrown off, I ſuppoſe, by the engraver, to oblige his friends.—The halfpence of this legend are more common in copper than in ſilver."

Juven-Antiq. alſo wiſhes to know "the value" of his coin; in this, I alſo refer him to the ſame author, vol. ii. p. 342, where it is declared to be R. R. (Mr. Pinkerton's mark for the ſecond degree of ſcarcity in coins and medals) and valued at 10s.

I cannot leave this ſubject, without acknowledging, that the meaning and original intention of the moneyer, in adopting this expreſſion, *Quatuor Maria vindico*, is not altogether clear to me.—Probably you, Mr. Editor, or ſome of your well-informed friends, could diſpel this uncertainty.

Since my laſt communication to you, I have had an opportunity of peruſing Mr. Colquhoun's admirable Treatiſe on the Police of the Metropolis (8vo. Dilly, 1796). The importance of raiſing the dignity of provincial coins has not eſcaped the attention of that maſterly writer. Permit me again to ſwell your page, by an extract, the good ſenſe of which, ſufficiently precludes the neceſſity of any apology from me.

I find this gentleman has anticipated me, by lamenting, in ſtrong terms (note, p. 116) the evils which might have been prevented, by the adoption of Mr. Bolton's propoſals for a better copper currency; and obſerves, p. 126, "The laws, as they now ſtand, are ſilent regarding provincial copper coin, or what are called *tokens*, repreſenting a halfpenny. If a new coinage of copper money is not ſoon reſolved on by government, it might be uſeful to legalize tokens, or provincial coins, on three conditions, viz.

"1ſt. That the copper of which they are made, ſhall be pure.

"2d. That this coin ſhall be at leaſt 50 per cent. heavier than the preſent mint coinage.

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* Beſides all theſe varieties in copper and ſilver, and of halfpence and farthings, as deſcribed in this paſſage, I find that I have in my caſket, a farthing of Charles II, bearing "*Britannia*" over the figure on the reverſe, the date 1672, in the exergue, deſtitute of the legend "*Quatuor*," &c. but having the obverſe as the others.

"3d. That

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"3d. That the parties circulating such coin, be responsible to the holders for the value in gold or silver, when demanded; and shall stamp their names, and an obligation to that purpose, on the coins or tokens so issued by them."

It might also be proper, that such persons issuing promissory coins, should take out a licence for that purpose, from the principal officers of the mint, as an authority for their coinage; giving security, at the same time, for their observance of the above conditions.

Dundee, Feb. 11, 1797. CIVIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for last June, is inserted a letter of mine, on the subject of a species of metre used by Horace. As none of your correspondents have taken notice of the hint suggested in it, I presume, that they think my observations either well founded, or ill founded, or of little importance. The latter can hardly be the case, with any man tolerably conversant with classical literature: for he must have perused some of the writings of our most celebrated critics, on this subject, and thence have seen the importance which is justly attributed to it by the learned. But perhaps, some may think my remarks ill founded. These persons I request to read over attentively, the sixteenth Ode of the first book; and answer, whether it is probable, that Horace, in making excuses for his guilty iambics, should have used in his recantation a similar measure:

Me quoque pectoris
Tentavit in dulci juventa
Fervor, & in celeres Iambos
Misit furentem: nunc ego mitibus
Mutare quæro tristia.

Compare with the above passage, a few lines in the Art of Poetry:

Archilochum proprio rabies armavit Iambo,
Hunc socci cepere pedem, grandesque cothurni,
Alternis aptum sermonibus, & populares
Vincentem strepitus, & natum rebus agendis.

The lyric measures, as the subsequent verses inform us, are adapted to subjects *mitia non tristia*; and hence, I think, I am justified in not allowing an iambic to be used in the measure similar to that of the Ode now quoted.

But English ears are very little sensible of this distinction. This is true; and for this reason, very few enter into the spirit of Horace's poetry. A drunken-song, a hymn to the gods, a love-song, whatever may be the subject, whatever may be the metre, all are mouthed out, particularly by persons educated at our great schools, in a way to break the drum of the ear of your's,

PHILOMETER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE long-expected work of PAPPELBAUM, is at last arrived; but it has arrived too late, for the person whose reputation is at stake, to make due reparation to the public, for the unfounded assertions in his former writings. By the death of Mr. Travis, we may probably be deprived of his remarks on Mr. Marsh's Letters, and certainly of an answer to this work; which, in various places, brings forward such strong charges against the late archdeacon, as, if the repeated censures of a PORSON, a MARSH, and a GRIESBACH, had not driven him entirely out of the republic of criticism, must consign him to eternal oblivion. PAPPELBAUM, has made an exact collation of the *Codex Ravianus*, on which Travis so much depended; he has brought forward such strong proofs, that no one can doubt of its being a transcript from the Complutensian edition of the Testament, with some variations inserted for a particular purpose. Every lover of sacred criticism will be naturally anxious to see this work, by which the defenders of 1 J. v. 7, have lost the little prop on which they rested; that is, on a straw. It seems singular, that the unhappy archdeacon, should have entered into a contest, in which every step he took led to his disgrace. His Letters to Gibbon, excited the reply of Porson. His journey to Paris, showed his ignorance of Greek, and incapacity in collation. His remarks on MSS. made every one attentive to the subject, and gave Marsh the opportunity of showing his total ignorance of the Silesian readings: lastly, his ridiculous assertions on the Ravian manuscript, have produced this work, which not only contradicts every thing said by the archdeacon on this head, but by giving, in the appendix, the original letter of Pappelbaum, to the said archdeacon, shows, how men's minds when worked up to a certain pitch, are blinded not only to every species of information, but to the certainty of future punishment. Your's,

London, March, 14, 1797. CRITICUS.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH has been written in your uſeful Magazine, upon the utility, or otherwiſe, of LIME, as a manure; but theſe writers, in my opinion, have not paid ſufficient attention to the very great difference there is in limes of various countries: and yet, unleſs this is accurately done, no deciſive opinion can be formed.

I have tried the various limes in my neighbourhood, though upon a ſmall ſcale, and have found a very great difference in their effects;—ſome kinds doing good, and others producing no alteration whatſoever. Laſt ſummer, I paſſed ſome time about *Buxton*, and had the good fortune to meet with a very intelligent practical farmer, of Yorkſhire, from whom I gained much uſeful agricultural information:—Speaking of lime, he ſaid, "few people paid any due regard to the great difference there was in various lime, whereas this was the firſt thing a farmer ſhould know, before he laid out his money; for (ſaid he) there is almoſt as much difference in limes as there is between *cloth* and *cotton*.—Some lime burns the land, but other ſorts feed it." He then told me, that he had tried all the limes in his neighbourhood, but found none to anſwer ſo well as that in *Middleton Dale**; and though it was eighteen miles from him, and he could buy lime enough at only ſix miles' diſtance, yet he preferred, and always uſed, the Middleton lime. This lime, he ſaid, was of great ſervice, and where the heap was made in the field, before the ſpreading the corn was a very deep colour, and remarkably ſtrong: whereas, where heaps of other lime happened to be laid, the ground was burnt, and produced nothing but twitch graſs for ſeveral years after. He alſo aſſured me, that all his neighbours had tried the ſame experiment, with the like reſult.

I have ſent you the above facts, thinking they may diſpoſe ſome of your chemical readers to turn their attention to the ſubject. It would be a great point gained in rural economy, if ſome eaſy, practical, and deciſive teſts cou'd be diſcovered, by which the farmer might be enabled to tell, whether or no the lime he was about to uſe, would do him the ſervice he expected, or not; at preſent, he does all by gueſs, and more frequently fails than ſucceeds. Your's,

H—, Lancaſhire, Jan. 24. F. B—B.

* This beautiful romantic dale is well known to all who have viſited Buxton or Matlock.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE obſervations of your correſpondent H. B. (in your 13th Number) relative to the amelioration of the condition of that oppreſſed claſs of the community, the cottagers, whoſe cauſe he has eſpouſed, with a benevolence and goodneſs of heart, which does honour to his character, afforded me a real pleaſure; but I greatly fear the adoption of his plan would be attended with great difficulty, if not be wholly impracticable.—In the firſt place, there is a probability, that the demands of the lords of manors to their copyholders for lives, for the manumiſſion of cottages, would be too exorbitant for their intereſt, were they to embrace them; or if they did, there is conſiderable danger that they would put ſo high a value on the houſes, as would deter the cottagers from ſufficiently practiſing that induſtry and ſobriety, which could alone be the means of enabling them to purchaſe them: if ſuch were the caſe, their condition would be even worſe than it is at preſent.

With regard to manumiſſion, a queſtion ariſes, which is in ſome meaſure involved in politics, namely, Whether, in order to obtain it, an act of the legiſlature would not be neceſſary; as the number of freeholds, and, conſequently, the number of freeholders and voters, would be materially increaſed?—This, perhaps, your correſpondent may be better able to decide upon, than I confeſs myſelf to be. If, indeed, the power of manumiſſion reſts ſolely with the lord of the manor, as under the feudal ſyſtem, of which manorial rights are certainly reliques, I ſhould be one of the firſt to uſe my utmoſt endeavours to promote the deſirable end H. B. has in view: but I conceive, that as by cuſtom, which has varied within a ſeries of years, *villenage*, from whence copyhold tenures ſprung, has been, in great meaſure, deſtroyed, this power of manumiſſion is alſo deſtroyed; and that, although the holders of copyhold eſtates are ſubject, in certain reſpects, to the lord of the manor, yet it can only be by an act of the legiſlature, that ſuch manumiſſion can be effected. If in this I am miſtaken, I hope ſome of your correſpondents will correct me.

* The other favours of this correſpondent have not reached us.

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No one is more desirous than myself to better the condition, and increase the happiness, of my fellow-mortals: I have long been an eye-witness to the most poignant distresses of the families of cottagers, where, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the parents, the children have been destitute of many of the necessaries of life: yet, amidst all these hardships, they have hardly dared to utter a complaint; fearful lest the cruel hand of oppression should seize their little all for rent, and turn them, pale, shivering, and destitute, out of a miserable hovel, which scarcely protects them from the inclemencies of the weather.

The benefits likely to arise from H. B.'s plan, are not to be denied; and if that pleasing picture which his imagination has painted as the consequences of its adoption, was happily verified, it would be of the greatest benefit to the community at large, and add innumerable comforts to that unfortunate class of beings, who have been long insulted, degraded, and oppressed. Your's, &c.

Norfolk, February 7, 1797. B. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PRESUME it will not be displeasing to many of your liberal-minded readers, to see that the Essay on the Aboliton of *Tithes*, in your Supplementary Number, has been noticed by a correspondent, who seems to be a clergyman. This gentleman, whether he be or be not of the established church, is entitled to the respect of his fellow-citizens, for his avowed good will to "a Reform," in the matter of Tithes.—It was natural to suppose there would be found, in the magnitude and boldness of the plan alluded to, some points about which many clergymen would be "far from agreeing" with the author. Such disagreement will be useful, by leading to a candid discussion.

Your correspondent, J. W. dissents, at the threshold, from the possibility that tithes "can be *valued* at all;" and this singular idea he seems to adopt, from the possibility, that what is now fairly valued, may, a century hence, be worth far more money. But, should we grant the whole force of the argument, in this case, we might bring it against an attempt at the *present* valuation of any thing; because, as the value of all property is fluctuating, and a thing may very materially differ in value, at *distant day*, from that which *this day* is affixed to it, so, by curious mathematical induction, some variation may take place *to-morrow*, or before a transfer can be legally made. But this kind of reasoning is not to govern common uses. In matters of property, it is sufficient that, by the judgment of persons most competent to determine, we ascertain what a thing is worth *now*. Every man will allow this may be done, respecting an estate in houses, lands, or goods, or a given reversionary interest in either. On this principle, I have no scruple in maintaining, that there is no estate or interest in tithes (which are taxes of property) however peculiar, but will admit of equally fair valuation. Where the consideration money, for the amount of the valuation, goes to an individual as his own entire right, he exercises his choice in disposing of it, and the business ends without any impeachment of the general principle of justice. If he be a trustee, he either is to follow a prescribed mode for the interest of his successor, or to exercise his best judgment in the vesting of the money—and this, by common consent is deemed consistent with the general interests and good of society.—These principles would be allowed to apply to more than one half of the tithes in the kingdom, because they are supposed to be in lay-hands: *their* being so disposed of by valuation, would be considered as a transaction perfectly fair in itself, and salutary in its consequences. The principle applied to the other part, which goes to the maintenance of the national clergy for the time being, is equally clear, up to the moment of paying the money. The disposal of this money to the greatest possible advantage, we will suppose, brings on the main difficulty—and your correspondent seems chiefly to rest his objections against the plan, on the ground of *one* mode of disposal, that is, the creation of a fund for yielding an interest, under the guarantee of government. He supposes a consequent deduction from the nett income, by an extensive civil establishment for the management of the fund, and the payment of the annuitants: but such an expensive establishment is not necessary, and may easily be avoided by a judicious organization of a proper board, at which I see no objection to the admission of some clerical gentlemen—nor can I think their spiritual function would be more degraded thereby, than the whole body of beneficed clergy, especially many

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many of thoſe moſt highly beneficed, is, by their conſtant attentions to ſecular intereſts and calculations, on the preſent plan, attended as it is with perpetual oppoſition and ſtrife! As to the idea of *degradation* by the *mode of receiving* their ſtipends, I humbly conceive this objection to be founded more in falſe notions of proper dignity, than in juſt and true ones. The narrow, peeping, and invidious ſyſtem of aſcertaining and collecting ſmall tithes, is abundantly more objectionable under this head, than drawing a quarterly or half-quarterly draught, receiving by agent, or applying in perſon, as circumſtances may render moſt convenient. But we may reaſonably ſuſpect, that the *comparative inſecurity* of ſuch funds, is, more than any thing elſe, objectionable with your correſpondent—and might be moſt likely to be pleaded againſt, by the clergy, as a body. Be it, however, believed, that if once the government of the country become *changed*, the ſyſtem of tithes will not be a favourite object of continuance; nor the clergy who may ſtickle for that continuance, the moſt ſafe in their ſituations. The judges, and the moſt uſeful officers of the ſtate, have been, from time immemorial, uniformly ſupported by a money payment, in their reſpective dignities—and that ſupport has been uniformly and progreſſively liberal, in proportion to the altered value of money, through all periods of the government. Should the fund for the object in queſtion, though (as it doubtleſs would be) ſufficiently large *at firſt*, be in danger of becoming otherwiſe by the lapſe of time, the *preſent*, or *firſt*, annuitants of it need not fear *for themſelves*---and their ſucceſſors in office are no natural poſterity of their's; conſequently, not the natural objects of their concern. *Either* are only poſſeſſors for life, and each will have the ſecurity of government, ſo long as government laſts: and ſo long as government itſelf adheres to the conſtitution of England, the church and the government may be ſafe together—all beyond is uncertainty!

The idea which J. W. ſeems to adopt, that the preſent clerical poſſeſſors of tithe income, are parties, as to a freehold of inheritance, and, conſequently, have a right of reſiſtance againſt any alteration, in quality of proprietors in fee, I conceive to be going too far, either for truth or ſound policy. The higheſt magiſtrate of the civil power, is alſo a conſtitutional head of the church of England—and the civil power is paramount to all other diſtinctions, in this country. The converſe would be *Popedom*—and a ſpiritual uſurpation—which the conſtitution of this country admits not. Time has been, when the power of the prieſthood was an *Imperium in Imperio*, in this iſland, and from which the greateſt evils reſulted to ſociety; but it is ſo no longer.—Its arrogance was ever odious, and at the extreme of oppoſition to the primitive Chriſtian religion.

The preſent taxation of landed-property, ſimply, and (which is the grand evil complained of) the taxation of induſtry and expenſive experimental improvement, are founded on civil authority only; and, during pleaſure, guaranteed by the legiſlature, as the means of maintenance for a particular claſs of ſubjects—but the power that eſtabliſhed, and upholds, can *alter*, at pleaſure. It conſtitutionally knows no rival authority; but is concerned ſo to exerciſe its own, and to do that rational and ſeaſonable juſtice, which, according to the circumſtances of the times, it ſhall deem moſt conducive to the general ſatisfaction and good of the common-wealth. On this principle, I would reſt the preſent branch of the ſubject; and if your correſpondent can ſhow, by fair argument, the contrary to be true, your candour will, doubtleſs, admit *his* reaſoning; to which, alſo, I ſhall be happy to pay proper attention.

But J. W. has not thought proper to notice the different modes of alteration ſuggeſted by the author of the eſſay—one of which, at leaſt, I preſume, will be found free from objections, relative to *depreciating* the income or dignity of the clergy, viz. the purchaſing of *lands*, to be holden in truſt, for the benefit of the national clergy, and to become the permanent ſource of their maintenance, with all the advantages of ſecurity, ſimplicity, and increaſe; which may be eaſily conceived by the unprejudiced public, and the warmeſt friends of the national church.

This plan, equally with the other, would bring us to a deliverance from the incumbrance of tithes, and be equally ſatisfactory to the country. In the foregoing obſervations, I thought it right to combat the reaſoning of your correſpondent, on the ground he had choſen; but I am not particularly partial to the plan he cenſures, and ſhould be abundantly happy to ſee *this laſt*, leſs exceptionable one, in a train for adoption, rather than the continuance of the preſent ſyſtem.

March 6, 1797. A LAYMAN.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME very wise men have doubted whether—no—I beg their pardon—very wise men, in our days, are averse to the slow process of doubting—and therefore find it easier to *assert*—that all our vices are the excesses of some virtue; though, I believe, they have not gone so far as to offer the converse of this proposition, and maintain, that all our virtues must be the superfluous part of our vices. Whether they are right in establishing this barter, is not for me to determine; but I cannot help being somewhat inclined to think, that very good sort of people have strange whims and habits, which, though it would neither be polite nor just to call vices, yet must be accounted very troublesome and inconvenient things. Such is the case, perhaps, with your outrageously virtuous people, in whose opinion, a smile is a criminal overture, and the touch of a finger, an impulse of Satan—or with your violently sentimental people, who exult in the prospect of a long dreary aisle, terminated by a dungeon, who converse in sobs and shrieks; and whose daily bread is a kind of fermentation, excited by the clanking of chains, and the report of pistols.—But let me not wander from my intended subject. Let me not plunge into the abyss of romance, when I ought to relate a plain tale, nor wander abroad in search of terrors, when I may remain at home in pursuit only of inconveniences.

My misfortune, sir, is to possess the whole and sole property, personal and mental, of a WIFE, who is, without all exception (except what is to follow) one of the best of human beings. That she is so, I should be disposed to allow voluntarily, even if I were not obliged to assent to it, as attested and sworn by every one who knows her, that is, who occasionally pays us a visit, beholds her good deeds, and profits by them. To contradict people, who must be the best judges, because they think so, and in a matter, too, which must be very gratifying to the feelings of a husband, would be at once very unpolite and very unwise. But writing, as I am now, to you, and in a Miscellany which is intended to answer the purposes of a Committee of Public Safety, I may, perhaps, take greater freedoms than domestic good manners will allow: and in my fictitious character, advance some things, which, in *propria persona*, I find it quite as prudent to let pass without animadversion.

Sir, this angel of a woman—that is a very fine epithet from a man who has been married above twenty years—would deserve more praises than you have leisure or patience to read, had she not hit, in early life, upon a *system of happiness*, which she is never likely to complete, which perhaps never was completed, and which, if it could be brought to a termination, would probably make her very unhappy. You are to know, that she resolves all happiness into two passions, hope and fear, and a mind continually vibrating between these, is, in her opinion, a mind of perfect felicity. Now, I know that some people would call this *restlessness*, and an eminent physician, of my acquaintance, has assured me, that it is nothing but the *fidgets*, a disorder peculiar, as he says, to females, especially to those who are called your *mighty good kind* of women: but this, with submission to his medical skill, must, I think, be a mistake; for I have perceived symptoms of the *fidgets* in women, who could not, in any sense of the words, be termed mighty good, or mighty evil. A learned lady assured me, that my wife's disorder was *irritability* of *locomotion*.

Be this as it may, for doctors will differ, my wife pursues her system with unabated assiduity, continually finding out schemes to exercise her mind in hope and fear, to raise expectation, prove ingenuity, gratify curiosity, and, as Bayes says, in the Rehearsal, "to elevate and surprise." You may, therefore, suppose, that in order to carry on this plan of happiness, somewhat of a romantic turn is necessary. You are not mistaken. She possesses very much of that turn, but is much better pleased with the romances of real life, than with those of fiction, and would much rather summons a hackney-coachman, than call up hobgoblins in an old castle. And it is very remarkable, that not a day passes without her meeting, by the *merriest accident in the world*, with the strangest persons, the most unlooked-for incidents, or the oddest speeches and expressions, that ever occurred in the history of the world.—N.B. I never found a person of an *adventurous* turn of mind, who did not meet with *adventures*; and I don't know, but that, in skilful hands, a journey to Hampstead might be made as surprising, as a voyage round the globe. But this by the bye.

You will also readily imagine, that my wife

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wife is a woman of a very active turn of mind.—Ah! sir, there it is—She is of so active a disposition, that rest is unknown at our house. We have always something to hope, or something to fear; some scheme to execute, some alteration to make, or something to illustrate the desiderated doctrine of perpetual motion. But I must descend to particulars.

Soon after our marriage, it was found out by my wife, that the house we lived in was inconvenient, the stair-case was narrow, the wainscoting was impaired by time, and the floors were damaged.—There was much to be done, and much to be undone. Having little of the spirit of contradiction in me, I had no difficulty in admitting, that the hand of the carpenter might relieve us in these respects; and sent for a couple of trusty fellows, to whom I explained our wants, and only hinted, that I could wish the job finished with expedition; which they, as is their custom, promised should certainly be the case. But this was neither my wife's wish nor intention. *Finishing* is no part of her system, and the word *complete* is, I believe, not in her vocabulary. She had sketched out improvements of a higher kind, and probably dreading the shallowness of my capacity to understand the whole, chose to develope the plan in such fragments as might suit my comprehension. Little, however, as I knew of her intentions, I soon discovered, that her sole pleasure was in *bustle*, and that she had cut out this work, neither for the benefit of the house, nor of the workmen, but purely to divert her mind, and keep her invention in motion. Within a month, our house was nearly quite demolished, a small reserve only having been made for present accommodation, the site of which, to prevent interruption from visitors, was the garret, and the only access to it, by means of ladders; the last of which, it was my business to pull up after me, with the care and circumspection of Robinson Crusoe, when he dreaded a visit from the savages.

To interpose now, I saw was in vain, for I did not wish to demolish all my comforts together, and therefore let the lady directress order every thing in her own taste, hoping, that the whole would soon be completed, and that there could not be a pretence for farther alterations, for some years at least. But in this we were mutually disappointed. I was disappointed, because my wife was not satisfied; and she was disappointed, because every thing having been done according to her own plan, and nothing done as she liked, she had no person to blame but herself—and that is a trouble, which my wife never takes, even when most at leisure from other avocations.

We had not been seated in our improved mansion many months, when my wife discovered, that although no fault could reasonably be found with the house itself (except, as aforesaid, that she disliked her own improvements) there was a misfortune attending it, which baffled even *her* contriving genius. This was simply its being placed just where it was, and not about a mile off, in a genteeler part of the town. Of this I had repeated hints, and knowing the intimate connexion between a hint and a requisition, I assented with good grace; in consequence of which, our present house was taken. Its principal recommendation, I thought, had been its situation, but that was not the only one. It had, besides, every possible negative requisite for a lady of my wife's disposition. It had not been tenanted for years, and therefore wanted many repairs. *We* had never lived in it at all, and therefore it wanted as many improvements as her utmost stretch of fancy could reach, which, to her, presented a glorious prospect. Carpenters, bricklayers, painters, glaziers, and cabinet-makers, went to work; and as these gentlemen are not very expeditious, even though they assist each other wonderfully, my wife was the happiest creature in the universe, for near five months—and I can't say but that I enjoyed a comparative state of happiness during this time, and that for two reasons: first, I was not upon the spot, nor within hearing; and, secondly, madam insisted, that I should not enter the doors of it until all was finished, that I might be surprized and astounded at the skill and taste displayed by her.

Well, sir, behold us now seated here, in a capital mansion, almost new, and apparently excepted from the repairing act for many years. What was there to interrupt our quiet?—Even that which has ever produced the same effect—my wife's aversion to a life of ease. Faults appeared to her critical eye, which escaped my penetration. The fly on the pillar could not be more fastidious; hence we relapsed gradually into the repairing system, and devoted at least six weeks every year to this animating and lively business; when a new circumstance occurred. One day, as my wife was

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was reading the newſpaper, ſhe obſerved that our houſe was advertiſed to be ſold, and a hint, which to any body elſe, would have been as dark as the explanations of a ſtateſman, produced a firm conviction in my mind, that ſhe would not be ſatisfied without making it our freehold. I aſſented, as uſual, but from another motive than ſhe ſuſpected; for, while ſhe was expatiating on the advantage of having "a houſe of one's own, no rent to pay, the low price of eſtates," and other prevailing inducements, I hugged myſelf in the idea, that when the houſe became our own, it would put an end to all future ſchemes of removal. This being agreed upon, "ſhe would make the purchaſe herſelf in perſon;" and why? becauſe ſhe has often declared that the happieſt moments of her life are thoſe during which her heart flutters in uniſon with the vibrations of an auctioneer's hammer, and that ſhe would rather be out of pocket, at a ſale, than not out of breath when the laſt ſtroke falls.

We were now, I thought, beyond the reach of removal, and I thought right; but that the mind ſhould not ſtagnate in inactivity, many ſubſtantial alterations have been ſince carried into execution, becauſe, my wife ſays, we may do what we will with the houſe, "now it is our own."—For all the above conſiderations, ſhe has univerſally obtained the character of a WOMAN of TASTE, although ſome have given her the more familiar name of a NOTABLE WOMAN.

But, ſir, even repairs and alterations muſt be ſometimes interrupted. There muſt be times when no partition requires to be pulled down, and no ſhelves want to be put up; when hinges and locks do their duty in ſilence, and ſcouring may ſupply the place of paint; when every chair is in its place, and every tub ſtands on its own bottom. To fill up theſe interſtices, and keep the mind in exerciſe, when no affairs of her own demand her attention, my wife has acquired a very happy knack at managing the affairs of other people. Her acquaintance being pretty extenſive, and her opinion looked up to, as the opinion of a woman living in a great houſe ought to be, ſhe is never without opportunities of making other people's cares her own. If there is a purchaſe to be made, a child to be born, a diſeaſe to be cured, a patient to be ſent to the diſpenſary, an election to be gained, a dreſs to be made up, a writer to be ſent to India, or a ſervant's place to be filled, ſhe is in perpetual motion, and never quits her purpoſe until her endeavours end in final ſucceſs or diſappointment.—By the bye, it is a very remarkable circumſtance, and which I cannot otherwiſe account for, than by ſaying that it is part of her ſyſtem, that whether ſhe loſes or wins, ſhe ſeems equally pleaſed. From her eagerneſs in theſe various purſuits, ſhe has been miſtaken by ſtrangers, ſometimes for a mantuamaker, a puffer at ſales, a phyſician in petticoats, the lady of a director, the matron of an hoſpital, and ſometimes for a nurſe, a midwife, and the keeper of a regiſter-office. Such is the verſatility of her talents, that nothing is intolerable which ſerves to make her anxious, and nothing ſeems troubleſome that is attended with a great deal of plague. On account of all theſe good deeds, ſhe has obtained the reputation of a moſt BENEVOLENT WOMAN.

One conſequence of intermeddling in the affairs of other people would to many be an object of terror; I mean the chance of getting into ſcrapes; but with my lady, that ſeems to be a recommendation. It is not unfrequently that ſhe is under the neceſſity of applying to my lawyer to extricate her out of what other people would call difficulties, but which ſhe deems the pleaſing conſequence of knowing more about natural juſtice than artificial quibbles. She is, indeed, very fond of law: you may naturally ſuppoſe that its delays and uncertainty are highly in favour of her ſyſtem. She has had a few trials about ſome property ſhe brought me at our union, but they were ſhort, and therefore not very ſatisfactory. Were ſhe not extremely fertile in deviſing exerciſes for her hopes and fears, and, conſequently, not ſtanding in need of my aſſiſtance, or if I had any great point to gain with her, I don't know but I might be prevailed upon to gratify her with a chancery ſuit, and ſecure her happineſs on a laſting foundation.

To all the above expedients may be added the purchaſe of lottery tickets, and of bargains, the arrangement of diſputes in families, &c. But life is longer than we commonly imagine. We cannot always be concerning ourſelves in the affairs even of other people. There are times when invention muſt be employed to deviſe ſchemes of action, and to open ſources of hope and fear, independent of foreign aid. And here likewiſe, my wife is entitled to the praiſe of great fertility.

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fertility. After a day passed in action, bustle, expectation, and disappointment, the night brings with it domestic comfort of another kind. The alarm of fire and of thieves forms a perpetual source of watchfulness and contrivance; and as, for reasons already assigned, she is a great reader of newspapers, these are subjects which are never allowed to slip out of our memory. Joined to these are the pleasing possibilities of being robbed by our servants, of our house in the country being burnt, of the banker failing, and of our steward proving a rogue. And as some part of my property lies in the West Indies, we occasionally speculate, with a degree of comfort, on an earthquake for my lands, or the yellow fever for my tenants.—As to servants, a perpetual change of them is one of my wife's chief pleasures. If we have good servants, they are no better for us; and if they are bad, we are not worse for them. This procures madam the reputation of GREAT DISCERNMENT.

Such, sir, are some of the ingredients in my wife's practical system of happiness. It is remarkable, however, that I tolerate it, because I am of a quite different way of thinking, and really allow of bustle and confusion, merely because I am a lover of peace. If this appear inconsistent, it can appear so only to an inveterate old batchelor. To be sure, I could wish the time were come when we could sit down quietly, and consider all around us as perfect in its kind, and without stirring from our chairs, make allowance for imperfections which impatience and motion cannot remove. And, of late, I suspect my wife has been studying the new doctrine of *perfectibility*, which, to suit herself, she transfers from mind to matter.—Were I to examine her closely on the subject, I have little doubt that she looks forward with earnest hope to that happy day when the furniture of a house shall arrive at perfection, when wainscot shall be impregnable to dust, when plate shall shine in perpetual brightness, and the voice of scourers shall be heard no more—when property shall no longer change its master, the conditions of sale became a dead letter, and the eloquence of Christie solicit the last bid!

I am, sir, your's, &c.
HUMPHREY PLACID.

March 4, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL readers of the Monthly Magazine perceived in the number for Feb. 1796, a convincing demonstration of the superior advantages accruing to a parish or a family, from the practice of grinding their own corn by a hand-mill, as exemplified in the year 1795, by the town-gaoler of Blandford. They have, in consequence, made enquiry concerning such a machine, but can obtain no satisfactory account relative to it, and therefore would be glad to be informed, by any of your correspondents, through the medium of your Magazine, where such a machine may be met with, what is its price, and whether the corn ground by the hand-mill, be as agreeable for use, as that ground in the public mills?

By giving place to these enquiries, you will oblige many of your numerous readers in this district, and be the means of promoting the general use of that machine, which, I think, is an object worthy of public attention.

I remain, your humble servant,
JOHN BARTLETT.

New Malton, Yorkshire, Jan. 30, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOSE arts of design, of which the Royal Academy of London is now so illustrious a school, were not, as is commonly supposed, absolutely unknown in England, even in the fourteenth century. Windows, walls, and cielings of cathedrals and chapels, were, even then, adorned by the hands of the carver in wood, the sculptor in stone, the *enameller*, and the painter; but whether it were because the temper of an artist, conscious of high and peculiar genius, is often impatient and refractory; or that the painters of those days preferred the patronage of the public, before even that of a monarch; or that Edward was much less munificent, than is George the Third; certain it is, that, in the fourteenth century, *painters* were sometimes little less unwilling to work for the king of England, than are sailors, in these days, to serve in time of war in the British navy. In the sixth volume of Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*, is a sort of *press-warrant*, issued by Edward III, against the *painters* then in London. It authorizes the officers to whom it was addressed, *to arrest the persons of those painters, wherever they might be found; to conduct them to a certain, which*

which the king had newly erected; and to detain them there in confinement, till they should have completed all the decorations which it wanted from their art.

It is also generally supposed, that the WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE was, in the fourteenth century, exercised almost exclusively by the Italians of Florence, Genoa, and Venice; by the Moors of Spain; by the Flemings inhabiting the Netherlands. English wool, too, was then usually exported in a raw, unwrought state, to the continent. Yet, it appears from a paper in *Rymer*, that the merchants of England, in the *fourteenth century*, traded to the shores of the Baltic; and that *English broad cloth* was one of the articles which they exported thither, while *corn*, among other things, was sometimes imported in return.

Your's, &c.

March 1, 1797. T. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I was an under graduate of the university of Cambridge, my friends, who were not very fond of the studies of the place, used to cover their indolence by declaring always, that they were too much attached to the classics, to pay any attention to the mathematics. I might have run on with them in the same career of idleness and dissipation, if, fortunately for me, one of my school-fellows, who had already gained some gold medals, had not convinced me by his practice, that the two studies might go hand in hand together. As I advanced to my Soph's year, this conviction was daily strengthened: for though at our college we had a considerable number of classical lectures, I did not find that my mathematical studies prevented me from making a worse figure than my neighbour; or, rather, I might say, that if I did not make a great progress in science or literature, still I was progressive in both, whilst my classical gentlemen, who scorned the mathematics, were evidently regressive in the knowledge which they brought with them from school. Before I took my master's degree, I saw clearly, that all this talk about the classics, was a mere pretext for idleness: that the term meant little more than common school-boy knowledge; and that the same talents which enabled a man to rise to a high degree, would spur him on to a considerable proficiency in the other parts of his education.

These thoughts, after a considerable interval, occurred to me again, on a visit to my *quondam alma mater*, when the subject, on some occasion or another, was brought forward: and as the university calendar was then in my friend's room, and which, till that time, I had never seen, I appealed to it, to prove, that we should find a greater number of classical medallists amongst the higher, than the lower mathematicians. We made the trial, and this is the result:—

Since there are two classical medallists every year, there have been in forty-one years, from 1755 to 1796, inclusive, eighty-two medallists.

Of these, fifty-one were wranglers;—thirty-one were senior optimis; consequently, the proportion in favour of the wranglers is so great, that we may lay it down as a position, that the mathematical studies of Cambridge are not unfavourable to classical literature. I have not the least doubt, that I could prove the superiority of Cambridge, to its sister, Oxford, in these latter studies; but I hope, that the above statement may prevent some Fresh-men from neglecting those studies which Cambridge has very properly selected, as the best means of forming the minds of youth.

Your's, A. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU were pleased, last month, to give a place to a short composition, by one of the royal bards of Wales; the following is another, by the same author, which is at your service,

From your humble servant,

MEIRION.

Hywel, ab Owain, a gant yr awdyl hon.

Caravi gaer valç-waith o'r Gyvylçi,
Yni bylça balç-lun vy hun yndi;
Enwawg draferthawg a draiz izi;
Anwar don lavar a levawr wrthi.
Dewis-le lywy, loew gyddeithi
Glaer, gloew ei dwyre o du gweilgi;
A'r wraig a lewyç ar eleni
Vlwyzyh, yn ynial Arvon, yn Eryri.
Ni dirper bebyll; ni syll bali,
Neb a rwy garwy yn vwy nozi:
Pei çwaerai ei buz er barzoni,
Nebawd noswaith y byzwn nesav izi.

THE TRANSLATION.

Hywel, the son of Owain, sang this verse.

I love the castle, of proud workmanship, in the Cyvylçi, where my own assuming form is wont to intrude; the high of renown, in full bustle, seek admittance there; and by it, speaks the mad resounding wave.

It

It is the choſen place of a luminary of ſplendid qualities, and fair; glorious her riſing from the verge of the torrent; and the fair one ſhines upon the now progreſſive year in the wild of Arvon, in the Snowdonian hills.

The tent does not attract; the gloſſy ſilk is not looked upon, by her I love, with paſſing tenderneſs: if her conqueſt could be wrought by the muſe's aid, ere the night that comes, I ſhould next to her be found.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the purſuits of ambition or wealth, we are not ſurpriſed to ſee the competitors envious of each other, and ſeeking, too frequently, by inſidious methods, to build ſucceſs on the diſappointment of a rival; and we are at no loſs to account for ſuch a degradation of the human mind, where the end in view is not of a nature to elevate it: but in liberal ſciences, where excellence is the object, one would imagine, that a ſimilarity of purſuits would attach their votaries to each other, and that, for inſtance, no one could be a genuine *lover of the Muſe*, without feeling gratitude and admiration for thoſe who have ſucceſsfully cultivated poetry. Your correſpondent PHILOMUSE, has taken up near three columns of your Magazine, for December (p. 844) in ironically deploring the ignorance of the ancients, in the art of amplification, and has illuſtrated his ſubject by pointing out a compariſon between the Odes of Horace and the beautiful verſions of ſome of them by Miſs Seward. Had Miſs Seward profeſſed to give *literal* tranſlations, her odes, beautiful as they are, would juſtly have been liable to cenſure; and who that reads the letter of PHILOMUSE, could imagine, that to the firſt of her tranſlations, publiſhed in the Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1785, was ſubjoined the following note: "Tranſlations ſcrupulouſly faithful are apt to be ſtiff, vapid, and frequently obſcure, from the often irreconcilably different nature of ancient and modern languages, from local cuſtoms, and alluſions to circumſtances, over which time has thrown a veil. Miſs Seward, in her attempt to put a few of the Horatian odes into Engliſh verſe, of which the above (the ode to Barine) is a ſpecimen, takes only the poet's general idea, often drawing it out into fuller expanſion to make the ſenſe more clear, to bring the imagery more diſtinctly to the eye, and in the hope of tranſfuſing into her verſion from this celebrated poet, ſomewhat of the ſpirit of original compoſition."

If the object of PHILOMUSE were no more than an open and general cenſure of the modern practice of amplification, why does he point out Miſs Seward only, as an inſtance of it? Why are not the juſtly-admired tranſlations of Homer, by Pope, and many other ſplendid examples, brought forward? and why are we again referred to Miſs Seward, in the middle of his letter, by "*poeteſs*;" and towards the cloſe of it, by "*certain hands*," in inviduous italics? It is univerſally agreed, that it is extremely difficult to tranſfuſe the Horatian ſpirit into any tranſlation; in proportion, therefore, to that difficulty, ſhould be our gratitude to one whoſe tranſlations are eminently ſuperior to thoſe of all preceding tranſlators: ſuch, in my opinion, are Miſs Seward's; but better, and, perhaps, more impartial, judges than myſelf, will ſoon have the opportunity of deciding on this point, as Miſs Seward's tranſlations of Horace are, together with her ſonnets, now advertiſed for ſpeedy publication.

If PHILOMUSE poſſeſſes in poetry that brevity which he ſo much admires, perhaps HE will have the goodneſs to give us the ſtory of Flora, in limits not exceeding the original of Ovid; but, I fear, after his moſt laborious compreſſion of it, though we may perceive the beauty of the thought, that ſuch quaint and epigrammatic conciſeneſs, in an *Engliſh* dreſs, will not obtain any high commendation from the genuine lovers of poetry.

I am, ſir, your obedient ſervant,
Cheſterfield, Feb. 5, 1797. A. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A QUERY.

HOW many vols. folio, doth the Hiſtory of England, by James Tyrrell, Eſq. conſiſt of?—Beſides three vols. folio, bound in *four* parts, the enquirer hath never met with any thing of this Mr. Tyrrell's, except a folio volume, entitled, *Bibliotheca Politica*; though the hiſtory was *intended* to comprize the whole time from the earlieſt records, to the death of William and Mary. The firſt three volumes, in four parts, bring down the hiſtory no farther than the death of Richard the Second; and they were publiſhed about the beginning of this century.

M. A.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE now transmitted to you the continuation of my remarks on the present state of ITALIAN LITERATURE; and hope you will readily give place to it. I have reason to believe, that the former article gratified a number of your intelligent readers. Unfortunately, I am compelled to extend it, contrary to my original design, to a third paper, as the subjects of *Antiquities* and *Painting* are of too much importance among the Italians, to be comprised within a narrow compass. The present interesting situation of Italian politics cannot fail, I conceive, to add something to the interest of an article relating to the mental state of that country.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The rich libraries of Italy furnish a stock of inexhaustible materials for Bibliography. The *Catalogus Codicum Sæculo XV, impressorum, in Bibliotheca Magliabecchiana*, has been lately completed, by the publication of the third volume, at Florence, by CAMBIGIANA, under the auspices of the librarian FOSSI.—Some part also of the riches of the immense collection of the Vatican, have been lately communicated to the public. The great care and diligence which SPALETTI bestowed, in transcribing, with minute exactness, the famous manuscript of Greek Anthology, removed from the library of Heidelberg to that of the Vatican, are well known to the learned. The canon UHDEN has just made a purchase of that copy, of the heirs of that learned abbé, on account of the duke of SAXE GOTHA.

M. ADELUNG, nephew to the person of that name at Dresden, has also obtained permission, by favour of cardinal ZELADA, to take copies of a great number of manuscripts, which may tend to throw light on ancient philosophy and German poetry. The first volume of this Collection will speedily make its appearance.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Among the subjects cultivated with the greatest success in Italy, may be reckoned the descriptions of particular cities, families, foundations, and every species of topography. To the Descriptions of the Pontine Marshes, already published, of which the number is considerable, the abbé TESTA has lately added another, entitled, *Lettere Pontine*, (at Rome, by Salvioni, in 8vo. 1794). In these letters, which are eight in number, the author opposes the notion, that the marshes were produced by volcanic causes, and demonstrates, in contradiction to FRISI, that the deficcation of them was a work undertaken by Cethegus, who made some progress in the same. He also advances several new arguments in support of a conjecture, which he formerly hazarded, that *Terracina* is the city of *Lamus*, where Ulysses landed. A writer, named MAGALOTTI, in a late work, has attempted to prove, that *Terni* was not a colony, but a municipal town of the Romans (at Fuligno, by Tomassini, in 4to. 1795).

ANGELO FABRONI has published, at Pisa, the third volume of the learned history of the academy of that city, *Historia Academiæ Pisanæ* (by Mugnani, 699 pages, in 4to. 1795).—And lastly, the family of Sforza have at length met with an historiographer, in the abbé RATTI (*della Famiglia Sforza*, at Rome, by Salomoni, 2 vols. 4to. 1794 and 1795). The first volume gives the history of the men, and the second, that of the women of the family. The counts DE SANTA FIORA are at present the sole descendants of the Sforzas of Lombardy, formerly so renowned and flourishing.

BIOGRAPHY.

A work has been published at Florence, by the Chevalier BALDELLI, intitled, *Elogio di N. Macchiavelli* (116 pages, in 8vo. 1795). The free and impartial method of judging assumed by this writer, although it cannot fail to inspire his readers with a good opinion of his understanding, has drawn upon him a multitude of adversaries. There has also appeared, a *Vita di L. Anneo Seneca, lib.* iv. *di Carl de' Rosmini*, Acad. Florent. (at Roveredo, by Marchesani, 358 pages, in 8vo. 1795). This is an ordinary production, interlarded diffusely with passages from Seneca, and void of genuine criticism. The author has not even perused the *Essai de Diderot*, which handles the same subject.

NOVELS.

Count ANTHONY MARIE BORROMEO, a gentleman of Padua, published (at Borrano, in 8vo. 1794) an Alphabetical Notice of Italian Novelists, in which the topographical execution, and the judgment and taste of the compiler, appear to great advantage. The particular merits of each novel are characterised, and the best editions indicated. Eight novels, hitherto unpublished, terminate the work.

At the end of the work is subjoined,

5 a sup-

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a supplementary list of the novelists whose notices are omitted in the catalogue, with copious extracts from their writings.

The Count might have made his collection much more extensive, if he had not imposed it on himself as a law, to leave out every thing inconsistent with the urbanity of modern manners, and the morality of his own character.

ITINERARIES.

In this class of writing, the *Viaggio sur Reno e né suoi contorni*, by the Abbé BERTOLA, claims some notice. (At Rimini, by Albertini, 181 pages, in 8vo. 1795.) It consists of forty-six epistles, and is embellished with a chart of the course of the Rhine, as far as Dusseldorf, and with seven views of the country contiguous. The amateurs of poetical descriptions *(bien bourfoufflés)* plentifully eked out, will here meet with a sufficient quantum of that sort of entertainment. The prose is every now and then interlined with little stanzas, as well as with geological and mineralogical observations; such, however, as we conceive will neither suit the taste of the Vulcanists, nor of the Neptunists. A translation has been made into German of this picturesque voyage to Manheim, of which it may be predicated, that the copy outstrips the original.

SYSTEMS OF LEGISLATION.

Two publications have appeared on this subject, treating of the superior advantages which a Monarchy possesses over the Republican form of Government. One of these is by the canon MARTORELLI, and is intitled: *Della Monarchia, Trattato filosofico politico, in cui si dimostra, co'esta e la forma di governo la più utile all'umana Società.* (At Rome, by Giunchi, in 4to.) The other is by AMATI, a lawyer of Ferrara, and is intitled, *De Origine & Natura Politicarum Societatum.* (63 pages in 4to. 1795.)

POETRY AND THE BELLES LETTRES.

These branches of literature, no longer produce in Italy such rich fruits as formerly: not but that numberless poetical effusions are every day ushered into the world, under the titles of *Rime, Canzoni, Sonetti, Ditirambi*, and *Egloghe*, written by Arcadians and Non-Arcadians; but what patience would suffice to enumerate even the names of these ephemeral versifiers! BACCANTI has published at Mantua his *Canzoniere*; the chevalier GORGALLO, at Naples, his *Versi* (at the royal press, 307 pages in 8vo.) The Abbé CRICO, who wrote formerly his *Pastorali* and *Piscatori*, has lately sent abroad some pieces, intitled, *Egloghe rusticali* (at Treviso); and, lastly, FR. GIANNI, his *Poesie*, at Pavia. None of these productions rise above the standard of mediocrity. Poetry is, in Italy, for many persons, so to speak, an affair of health, and is resorted to for an occupation of the mind, like any other natural exercise of the body.

This is well known to have been the case with the celebrated *Metastasio*. *Pasqueroni*, in considerable estimation for some years past, for his poem of *Cicerone*, published at Milan, in 1794 (by Agnelli) the ninth volume of his *Rime* (in 8vo.) and although he is now a *Nonagenaire*, is about to entertain the Italian public with more pieces of the same kind.

Since the appearance of *Merope*, by MAFFEI, the works of the Italians relative to the DRAMA, are, for the most part, circumscribed within the narrow circle of the ancient Greek tragedy. Little account is now made of the *Tragedia Cittadinesca*, although the academy of Padua made it the subject of a prize in 1789, and the Abbé MENEGHELLI took great pains to panegyrize this kind of writing, in his *Dissertatione Sopra la Tragedia Cittadinesca* (1795).

ROSSI's performance, intitled, *Del moderno Teatro comico Italiano, e del suo Restauratore C. Goldoni* (at Bassano, by Remondini, vol. i.) is not devoid of merit; we are indebted for its publication to the *Adunanze degli Arcadi*. The Abbé DALMISTRO is publishing a complete edition of the works of Count Gaspar Gozzi *(Opere in Versi e in Prosa del Conte G. Gozzi)*. At the end of last year, eight volumes of this work had been printed (at Venice, by Palese, each volume containing about 400 pages, in 8vo.) In the first volume, we have the life of Gozzi, by Pindembnte; then follow the translation of Horace's satires, and other fugitive pieces. The volumes iii. and vi. contain a series of essays, under the name of *Osservatore Veneto*, somewhat in the manner of Addison's Spectator. The 7th volume contains an allegoric romance, called, *Il Mondo Morale*. The 8th is filled with translations from fragments of *Chrysostom, Libanius, Cebes*, &c. The volumes unpublished are to contain the translation of Longinus. Many of the tracts of this writer (very popular among the Venetians) were grown out of print; the cheap price, however, of this new edition, will render its acquisition easy to all.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT will afford me pleaſure to ſee the following miſcellaneous obſervations, on the Operation of Manures, circulated in your Publication: poſſibly, ſome of your chemical and experimental correſpondents may throw ſome new light on the ſubject; — a more uſeful diſcuſſion, you doubtleſs will admit, with me, cannot be brought before the public.

It is well known, that vegetable and animal manures will not contribute to the growth of plants, until they become putrid; in which ſtate they yield the phlogiſtic principle, and are more or leſs valuable and efficacious, in proportion to the quantity of phlogiſton they contain.

It is for this reaſon, that *animal ſubſtances*, which poſſeſs the phlogiſtic principle in greater abundance than vegetables, are better manures.

All alkaline and abſorbent earths are generally conſidered as manures; but their action, in promoting the growth of plants, is very different from putrid vegetable and animal ſubſtances. Every alkaline or abſorbent earth attracts an acid in proportion to its ſtrength. When theſe earths are perfectly uncombined, they are cauſtic; but when ſaturated with fixed air, they become quite mild. Fixed air is ſtrongly attracted by all abſorbents, and is an acid, the qualities of which are totally different from all others; when combined with abſorbents, it becomes neutral.

Dr. PRIESTLEY hath ſhown, that vegetables contain a large proportion of nitrous air, which is a modification of nitrous acid: and he has alſo proved, that animal ſubſtances (the fat excepted) contain none of this nitrous air; but that in them a portion of fixed and inflammable air is found.

Vegetable acid is a powerful antiſeptic, and muſt be expelled before the ſubſtances that contain it, can become putrid. The effect, therefore, of an addition of alkaline ſubſtance, or abſorbent earth, to a maſs of vegetable matter, is that of uniting with this nitrous air, which counteracts the putreſcent tendency of the vegetable ſubſtance; and when, by this union, the acid is thus extracted by theſe abſorbents, putrefaction immediately takes place.

Pulveriſed limeſtone, without any calcination, is found to be a good manure, though leſs quick in its operation than when calcined; and is alſo, by its weight, in proportion to its bulk, liable to be loſt ſooner, eſpecially where they practiſe deep ploughing.

There is great riſque in laying much lime on fallowed lands, where there is no vegetable ſubſtance for it to act upon, and acquire a certain degree of ſaturation before the ſeed is ſown; yet a ſmall quantity will quicken and promote the growth of the ſeed.

Pulverization increaſes fertility by increaſing the ſurface to which nutritive principles in the air may more eaſily attach themſelves.

The different ſpecies of manure contribute to the fertilizing of land, only in proportion as they introduce into it a quantity of ſpongy powder, oleaginous particles, or active ſalt.

The quantity of nutriment which a plant derives from the earth, is in proportion to the number and magnitude of its leaves. The ſmaller and fewer theſe are, the leſs nouriſhment is drawn.

The nutrition of vegetables is likewiſe moſtly effected immediately by the leaves, which are the lungs of the plant. They not only ſerve for raiſing the ſap, concocting it, and diſcharging its ſuperfluity, but are alſo a kind of roots, filled with delicately fine tubular veſſels, that pump the juices from the air, and tranſmit them to the neighbouring parts.

It is a vulgar error, to ſuppoſe, *that moſſes impoveriſh land.* It is true, that, loving cold and moiſture, it grows on poor wet lands; and becauſe ſuch land, in that ſtate, bears little elſe, it has been ſuppoſed, that moſs renders it barren:— but the reverſe is true. The roots of moſs ſeldom penetrate more than half an inch in depth, and therefore can draw little from the ſoil. Take away the moſs, and inſtead of having more, there will be leſs graſs. The only way to improve ſuch land, is effectually to drain it, previous to its being manured; graſs will then increaſe, and the moſs diſappear. Few, if any, moſſes are eaten by cattle. For ſuch lands as theſe, when broken up, Patney barley is preferable to any other: for it appears, by a paper in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, for the year 1678, that this ſpecies of barley was recommended to the Royal Society, as being moſt proper for cold countries, on account of its ripening within nine or ten weeks after it was ſown.

C——R.

Manchester, Feb. 1797.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE preſent critical ſtate of public credit, naturally excites general attention; many have already experienced conſiderable inconvenience from it, and the mere poſſibility that the evil may increaſe, would be ſufficient to preſs it on the thought of every individual, from motives of perſonal intereſt, as well as a regard to the general good. The criſis to which we are arrived, though it may juſtly alarm and aſtoniſh ſuch as have been in the habit of forming their opinion of public concerns from the repreſentations of thoſe who were intereſted in drawing a flattering portrait, has been long feared and expected by all who are throughly acquainted with the influence and tendency of the Britiſh ſyſtem of finance; and the only real ſubject of wonder is, that the ſpirit of induſtry and enterpriſe, ſhackled and impeded as it has been by a ſyſtem of accumulating taxation, ſhould have ſo long ſupported and preſerved that fiction of opinion, called public credit, whoſe ruin appeared the inevitable conſequence of the folly and extravagance of its appointed guardians. Almoſt every perſon who has conſidered the funding ſyſtem, has admitted that its natural conſequence muſt, ſooner or later, be its own deſtruction; even its moſt zealous defenders allow, that borrowing money on repeated mortgages of the public revenue, muſt, ultimately, ruin any nation, unleſs an adequate fund is aſſigned for paying off the debt by degrees, and thus preventing its conſtant accumulation; in fact, no truth can be more evident, than that there muſt be a limit, beyond which the public revenue cannot be increaſed, though it may be difficult to fix, with preciſion, the utmoſt poſſible extent to which this appropriation of a part of the general income of any nation may be carried.

Upon the funding ſyſtem, every war muſt, if the exertions are equal to thoſe in the preceding, inevitably exceed it in expence; and this may be the caſe, even if the exertions are leſs, for every loan being attended with additional taxes to pay the annual intereſt; theſe taxes muſt directly tend to increaſe the price of ſome particular article, or indirectly influence that of many: in either caſe, the ſubſequent expences of government, which, in ſome ſhape or other, include theſe articles, muſt be increaſed, even on the peace eſtabliſhment, but much more in a future extenſive war. The diminution of the produce of our taxes, upon the concluſion of the American war, ariſing from the ceſſation of the demand for a variety of articles, upon which government actually paid the taxes they received, affords a ſtrong proof how much the expence of war is affected by taxation; and as this muſt increaſe in a greater proportion in each ſucceſſive war, it is evident, that the loans required muſt likewiſe increaſe in amount, and, conſequently, the debt be perpetually augmenting, till individuals become fearful of advancing money to the government, from an apparent impoſſibility of raiſing the revenue required to pay the intereſt, and ſupply the other expences of the ſtate.

Our preſent ſituation, however, does not immediately reſult ſo much from the deficiency of the public revenues, or the amount of the debt, great as it is, as from the enormous increaſe of our paper money, and the want of a ſufficiency of coin to ſupport it. Gold and ſilver being the general repreſentatives of the value of labour and commodities, and paper-money, merely an engagement to pay a certain quantity of theſe metals, the value of the latter will always depend upon the certainty and facility with which it procures the former; for the expectation of being able to convert paper ſecurities into money, is the only ground upon which individuals will purchaſe them, and whenever a difficulty ariſes in this reſpect, they muſt fall in value; on the firſt introduction of loans to government, under the ſanction of parliament, an engagement was generally made to repay the principal; but about the year 1696, when the deficiency of the revenues frequently cauſed the intereſt due to the public creditors to be long in arrear, and delayed the repayment of the principal, exchequer-tallies and malt-tickets, were ſold at not leſs than from 30 to 50 per cent. diſcount, the conſequence not of an apprehenſion that parliament would neglect to fulfil the conditions of the loans, but of the difficulty of procuring money for theſe ſecurities. The ſcarcity of caſh during the recoinage then found neceſſary, continued this depreciation of paper-money, and in the following year, bank-notes were at a diſcount from 15 to 20 per cent. though it had appeared, by an account delivered to parliament, that the company were capable of anſwering all demands upon them. Several inſtances could

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could be produced ſince that period, to ſhow that this depreciation of paper ſecurities has always taken place, when the holders of them found a difficulty in exchanging them for money; we have recently ſeen, in another country, that no law is ſufficient to prevent it, and in our preſent circumſtances, nothing would be more unwiſe, than to attempt to ſupport paper credit by any compulſive meaſures; it would be in vain to attempt to perſuade the people, that the ſhadow is equal to the ſubſtance; the only natural and effectual remedy is, to increaſe, by every poſſible means, the quantity of circulating coin.

That we ſhould labour under any difficulty from the want of a ſufficiency of ſpecie, can only ariſe from its having been carried out of the country; for it appears, that the value of money coined during the preſent reign, to the 30th November, 1796, is no leſs than 54,640,845 l. from which deducting 15,563,593 l. bought in purſuant to the proclamations for calling in the gold coin on the laſt re-coinage, which cannot be ſuppoſed to have been the whole then in circulation, there ought at preſent to be at leaſt forty millions of money in the country, though, probably, few perſons will be diſpoſed to admit that we actually poſſeſs at preſent half this ſum. The current coin is not exportable, except in ſmall quantities; yet it is evident, that a very conſiderable portion muſt have found its way out of the country; and this will always be the caſe, when from a great demand for bullion, the price of that article is raiſed ſo as to afford a conſiderable profit on melting down the coin; for in ſuch circumſtances, no law will be found ſufficient to counteract the temptation, while the detection remains almoſt impoſſible. In the year 1792, the quantity of ſilver exported amounted to 7,031,010 ounces, and the great demand for it raiſed the price to 5s. 5d. per ounce; it cannot be doubted, but that if a new coinage of ſilver had been iſſued at that period, it would have inſtantly diſappeared; and we muſt ceaſe to wonder at the great ſcarcity of ſilver, when we find that though the exportation has been ſo great, the total value of all the ſilver coined in fifteen years, ending with 1795, amounts to only 56,270 l. While ſubſidies and foreign loans, in addition to the ordinary concerns of trade, have increaſed the demand for bullion, nothing has contributed ſo much to facilitate the means of ſupplying this demand, as the great increaſe of our paper-money, which ſerving, in a great meaſure, as a ſubſtitute for coin, may for ſome time render the loſs of it imperceptible, till particular circumſtances inducing the people to prefer the ſubſtance to its repreſentative, they diſcover, too late, that the former has diſappeared. "What pity Lycurgus did not think of paper credit, when he wanted to baniſh gold and ſilver from Sparta! It would have ſerved his purpoſe better than the lumps of iron he made uſe of as money, and would alſo have prevented more effectually all commerce with ſtrangers, as being of ſo much leſs real and intrinſic value *." From the little circulation that the paper-money of any country can have in other ſtates, it is evident, that any pecuniary aſſiſtance to a foreign power, muſt be made principally in coin or bullion; and in a country where an immenſe ſuperſtructure of paper-credit reſts upon a comparatively ſmall quantity of coin, ſuch aſſiſtance muſt unavoidably be attended with pernicious conſequences. It is probable, that the emperor's agents made a *part* of their remittances of the late loan in Spaniſh dollars; but the aſſertion, that all ſuch remittances, inſtead of creating a ſcarcity of the current coin, muſt rather tend to prevent its exportation, is very erroneous: the exportation of foreign coin or bullion, will, in the courſe of a little time, have nearly the ſame effect as the exportation of the coin of the country; for the demand for the former will neceſſarily raiſe its price, and when the value of bullion becomes greater than that of coin, the current ſpecie will certainly find its way out of the country, though probably in a different ſhape from that in which it was circulated.

Whatever motives might induce the bank to countenance the loan of 4,500,000 l. to his Imperial Majeſty, juſt after we had given 1,200,000 l. to the king of Pruſſia, and at a time when the Iriſh government was borrowing conſiderable ſums in this country, and ſubſidies to foreign princes were increaſing; it is probable, they now entertain a very different opinion of the policy of ſuch meaſures; for even ſuppoſing the object of the war to be juſtifiable, the advantages to be expected from the aſſiſtance of a legion of mercenary troops would be but an ill compenſation for endangering the whole ſyſtem of public credit, ſo intimately connected with the condition

* Hume's Eſſays, vol. i. p. 288.

of

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of every individual, and with the exiſtence of the political inſtitutions of the country. That the concerns of the bank have been long conducted in a manner that reflected great credit on thoſe who had the direction of them, only cauſes the greater regret, that during the preſent ruinous conteſt, they ſhould have ſo readily acquieſced in the meaſures of a miniſter who has proved himſelf one of the worſt financiers this country ever had; and ſo far extended their advances to government, as to bring the company and the country into the preſent unfortunate dilemma. The meaſures that have been taken ſince the order of council, were perhaps the only expedients which, under "the exigency of the caſe," could be immediately adopted; but they will ſoon be found to afford very little effectual relief to the bank, who can only be honourably extricated from their preſent ſituation, by the repayment of a great part of the ſums lately drawn from them by government; by this means, they might be enabled to reduce very conſiderably the amount of their notes at preſent in circulation: but this alone would not be ſufficient; a conſiderable part of ſuch repayment muſt probably be made in exchequer-bills, or ſome other government ſecurity, by the ſale of which the bank might take in their own notes. In this caſe, the quantity of paper-money would be ſtill the ſame, and the apparent deficiency being transferred to where it actually exiſts, the increaſe of government ſecurities would of courſe increaſe their preſent depreciation. Nothing can effectually ſupport public credit under the preſent circumſtances, but a conſiderable increaſe of the current coin of the country, the natural baſis on which the whole fabric of paper-credit reſts; for while a difficulty remains in obtaining caſh for paper, nothing can prevent individuals for hoarding the former, or ſave the latter from falling into diſrepute; and though the propoſition may to ſome appear premature, the meaſure that in the preſent criſis would probably be attended with the moſt permanent effect, would be for government to encourage individuals to make a voluntary offer of their plate for the purpoſe of being converted into money, allowing the proprietors the full ſum it would make, after deducting the expence of coinage. To purchaſe much bullion at preſent for the mint, would ſtill farther augment its price, and cauſe the new coin to be melted almoſt as ſoon as iſſued; but the meaſure propoſed, while it avoided this effect, would introduce a very conſiderable quantity of ſpecie into circulation, particularly of ſilver coin, at preſent ſo much wanted, without depriving our merchants of the foreign coin neceſſary for the purpoſes of commerce. It is an expedient that probably *will* be reſorted to, when it is too late to derive any conſiderable benefit from it, although at preſent it might probably contribute to prevent much worſe conſequences; it would be attended with a real advantage to individuals, and afford a much more unequivocal proof of a regard to the intereſt of their country, than the late ſubſcriptions to the loan, which have been thought a ſubject for panegyric, although the money was advanced on terms which a few years ſince would have been thought very exorbitant.

March 11, 1797. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM encouraged by your inſertion of my defence of the talents of women, in reply to the ſtrictures of A. B. and C. to addreſs you upon a ſubject, which, if not entirely depending upon the principle in queſtion, is yet intimately connected with it. An eloquent advocate for the rights of her ſex, and of humanity, waving the controverted, though not unimportant, queſtion, reſpecting ſexual equality, contends, that our virtues and acquirements ſhould be the ſame in nature, if differing in degree. In eſtabliſhing this important truth, the deplorable conſequences reſulting from the diſtinctions hitherto adhered to in the education of the ſexes, are painted with glowing colouring, and inſiſted upon in energetic language.

Female education, as at preſent conducted, is a complete ſyſtem of artifice and deſpotiſm; all the little luxuriances and exuberances of character, which individualiſe the being, which give promiſe of, and lay the foundation for, future powers, are carefully lopped and pruned away; ſincerity and candour are repreſſed with ſolicitude; the terrors of *opinion* are ſet in array, and ſuſpended over the victim, till the enfeebled and broken ſpirit ſubmits to the trammels, and, paſſive, tame, and docile, is ſtretched or ſhortened (as on the frame of the tyrant Procruſtes) to the *univerſal ſtandard*. From woman, thus rendered ſyſtematically weak and powerleſs, to whom truth and morals have been confounded

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founded, inconſiſtent and contrary qualities are abſurdly expected: for *principle*, it is attempted to ſubſtitute *rule* and dogma, while prejudice is combated only by other prejudices, equally, if not ſtill more pernicious. The majority of human beings have yet to learn, notwithſtanding a daily and melancholy experience, the dangerous tendency of every ſpecies of impoſition and falſehood: one erroneous idea, entangling itſelf with others, from the nature of aſſociation and mind, is ſufficient to deſtroy the whole character, nay more, to poiſon a community. Not an action nor a thought can be entirely unconſequential; nothing is ſtationary; truth or error rapidly and inceſſantly propagates itſelf.

Sexual diſtinctions reſpecting chaſtity, an important branch of temperance, have ſerved but to increaſe the tide of profligacy, and have been the fruitful ſource of the greater part of the infelicity and corruption of ſociety. "Deſtroy love and friendſhip," ſays Hume, "what remains in the world worth accepting?" To inſiſt upon the tendency which libertiniſm and groſs ſenſuality muſt have to blunt the finer ſenſibilities, and vitiate the delicacy of taſte, which is favourable to the production of theſe affections, would be unneceſſary. One of the principal cauſes which ſeems to have given riſe to the preſent diſſolute and venal motives by which the intercourſe of the ſexes is influenced, is perhaps the *dependence* for which women are uniformly educated. Upon the general enfeebling effects of this ſyſtem I ſhall not inſiſt; its obvious conſequences are ſufficient for my preſent purpoſe. The greater proportion of young women are trained up by thoughtleſs parents, in eaſe and luxury, with no other dependence for their future ſupport than the precarious chance of eſtabliſhing themſelves by marriage: for this purpoſe (the men beſt know why) elaborate attention is paid to external attractions and accompliſhments, to the neglect of more uſeful and ſolid acquirements. "A young girl," ſays Rouſſeau, "muſt be trained up for a huſband, like an Eaſtern beauty for a harem:" and he was right; while they have but *one means* (every rule admits of individual exceptions) not merely of gratifying the heart (ſenſibility and nature will here always exert their honeſt arts) but of ſatisfying their pride, their ambition, the laudable deſire of diſtinction, even of procuring a ſubſiſtence, or barely the means of exiſting. If, thus ſituated, women marry from mercenary and venal motives (the worſt kind of proſtitution) with little delicacy or ſelection, is it reaſonable to condemn them? If miſery, diſguſt, or infidelity reſult from ſuch connections, ought it to be matter of ſurpriſe? Suppoſing they fail in this *ſole* method of procuring for themſelves an eſtabliſhment, and ſuch failures are frequent in this expenſive and profligate age, what is the conſequence? Muſt we rigidly purſue and cenſure theſe innocent and helpleſs victims to barbarous prejudice, ſhould they prefer the flowery paths of pleaſure, for which their education has been in a great meaſure preparatory, to the almoſt equally degrading alternative of ſervile occupation, or the more ſpecious, but not leſs galling ſituation of companion, or humble martyr to the caprice of a fellow-being, not unfrequently rendered callous and deſpotic by proſperity and indulgence? One of the world's maxims, with a view to counteract other notions, equally falſe and pernicious, is, that a woman having once deviated from chaſtity is to be conſidered as irreclaimable.

To demonſtrate the truth of this philoſophic and merciful adage, great care is taken to bar up every avenue againſt the return of this frail, unfortunate being, who, driven from the ſociety and countenance of the virtuous and reſpectable, is reduced to aſſociate with thoſe whoſe habitual vices render them little calculated to aſſiſt her in regaining the path from which ſhe has wandered. By theſe wiſe and humane methods, the tender, affectionate heart, betrayed, perhaps, by its own amiable ſuſceptibility, and artleſs credulity, is precipitated by deſpair into real depravity. The numbers of women who are thus thrown into a ſtate of abandoned profligacy are almoſt incalculable and incredible; while the univerſal contagion ſpreads through every rank, ſtrikes at the root not only of the ſweeteſt and moſt affecting felicities of life, but of the order and well-being of ſociety. Men, ſatiated with beauty, marry merely for wealth and convenience; while domeſtic happineſs, and the tender confidence, and affecting endearments, of virtuous love, are almoſt as obſolete as the maxims of chivalry. In their ſtead, a heartleſs, mindleſs intercourſe is ſubſtituted, the inſipidity of which is its leaſt evil.

I am aware, that the abſurd diſtinction alluded to, is deeply entangled with the ſyſtem of property, and is one of thoſe evils flowing from feudal inſtitutions;

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tions, the baneful effects of which can only ceaſe with the renovation of civil ſociety. Yet, in the mean time, its deplorable conſequences might be ameliorated, by an alteration in the ſyſtem of female education. Might not a part of the time waſted in the acquiſition of uſeleſs and frivolous accompliſhments, be devoted to the attainment of ſome ingenious art or uſeful trade, by which a young woman might hope to gain an honeſt and honourable independence, and be freed from the diſgraceful neceſſity of bartering her perſon to procure a maintenance? Every parent having a family of daughters, for whom it is not in his power to make a ſuitable proviſion, is guilty of cruelty and vice, when he hazards their being expoſed, helpleſs and unprotected, to the world. There are a variety of trades and profeſſions, by their nature peculiarly appropriate to women, exerciſed, with very few exceptions, at preſent, entirely by men; to theſe many of the liberal arts might be added, alſo the knowledge and practice of arithmetic and book-keeping. A woman enabled to ſupport herſelf, and to acquire property by her induſtry, would gain by regular occupation, and the healthful exertion of her faculties, more firmneſs of mind and greater vigour of body. Marriages would be contracted from motives of affection, rather than of intereſt; and entered into with leſs apprehenſions, when the whole burthen of providing for a family reſted not upon the efforts of the man, but was cheerfully ſhared between the parties. It may be objected, that the weakneſs and cares of a mother, in bearing and nurſing her offſpring, muſt incapacitate her for farther exertion. This objection, with but few exceptions, might be proved futile, by the example of whole towns and communities; not to inſiſt on the number of poor hard-labouring women, with large families (the ſupport of which is thrown by a profligate huſband wholly upon them) in this and in almoſt every other country. The conſtitution, ſtrengthened by labour or wholeſome exerciſe, would likewiſe acquire greater vigour, and many of thoſe phyſical evils which afflict the female frame, in an enervated and artificial ſtate of ſociety, would be greatly alleviated, if not wholly removed. Thoſe women whom diſappointed affection, or perſonal diſadvantages, conſigned to celebacy, in the exerciſe of body and mind, in occupations that promiſed competence or diſtinction, would be preſerved from the numerous evils and follies, I might add, cruel inſults, to which they are at preſent expoſed.

The only happy life, it is juſtly obſerved, by Mr. Hume, is that which is equally divided between action and reſt (or relaxation). Duties will never be properly performed unleſs ſoftened by pleaſures; nor can pleaſures deſerve the title, unleſs earned by buſineſs.

Inequality, in the preſent ſtate of things, is not confined to property; while one part of the community, worn down by toil, ſacrifice the *end* to the *means*, the remainder are ſunk in a ſtill more deſtructive incapacity or intolerable laſſitude, from which there is no eſcape but by miſchievous and dangerous experiments and exertions.

The proſperous or declining ſtate of a nation might, perhaps, be more accurately deduced from the poſſeſſion or want of private virtue and happineſs, than from the condition of its revenue or its foreign connections. Government is valuable only as a *mean* of which individual *happineſs* is the *end:* ſhould this not be produced, the inſtitution becomes vain or pernicious. Till one moral and mental ſtandard is eſtabliſhed for every rational agent, every member of a community, and a free ſcope afforded for the exertion of their faculties and talents, without diſtinction of rank or ſex, *virtue* will be an empty name, and *happineſs* elude our moſt anxious reſearch.

March 2, 1797. M. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING our frequent intercourſe with India, there are many circumſtances relative to it, with which we are but little acquainted. One of theſe is the temperature of the air, a ſubject intimately connected with the climate, the natural productions, the health, and, if we are to credit Montequieu, and ſome of the ableſt of our writers, with the government, diſpoſition, purſuits, and even happineſs, of the people.

I have a letter now before me, from Mr. DUNCAN, to doctor ANDERSON, phyſician-general at Madras, dated Warriore, Oct. 2d, 1795, containing "*Obſervations on the Temperature of ſome Parts of the Peninſula of India, and on the Medium Heat of the Coaſt of Coromandel.*" It is too long for inſertion, but I ſhall give

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a faithful abridgment of it; obſerving at the ſame time, that it is an enquiry, that has been hitherto but too much neglected.

Pliny has entered into a long diſquiſition concerning the Indies, and has devoted two entire books of his Natural Hiſtory (lib. xii. and xiii.) to the deſcription of the ſpices, perfumes, aromatics, &c. of Aſia, but he has ſaid little or nothing on this head. Modern travellers, notwithſtanding the advantage of the thermometer, have not diſplayed much greater accuracy; and I cannot find a ſingle word in the laborious quarto of Robertſon, on this intereſting ſubject.

The author is unable to aſcertain the "mean temperature of India;" his obſervations extend only to the ſouthern parts of the peninſula, and the mean heat of the coaſt of Coromandel. The diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of this climate, is its *uniformity of temperature*, and in the open parts of the coaſt it is never ſubject to any ſudden or violent changes. It appears, from a regiſter kept at Madras, during four ſucceſſive years,

1°. That the heat at the ſame hour, day, and month, each year, varied but little:

2°. That the difference of temperature between morning, noon, and midnight, was often not more than two or three degrees; was, in general, about ſix or ſeven, and hardly ever exceeded ten:

3°. That the mean range of the thermometer, from the one year's end to the other, was confined within the limits of 25°, and that even taking into account the unuſual heats and colds of particular ſeaſons, the whole ſcale of temperature, from its moſt oppoſite extremes, exceeded not 36°, viz. from 64 to 100, which occurred but once in four years. The extremes of heat and cold, here alluded to, occupy but an inconſiderable portion of the year, and the inhabitant of Madras paſſes four-fifths of his time in a temperature above 76°, and below 90°.

This uniformity, as well as that experienced in many other places of the coaſt, is aſcribable to the vicinity of the ocean. There is a greater variety of climate in the interior parts, attended with ſudden tranſitions, and intenſe extremes of heat and cold, ariſing from, or at leaſt modified by, 1°. the lowneſs or elevation of the country:

2°. By its being mountainous or woody, barren or cultivated:

3°. By the prevalence of the inland winds, and the ſtate of the ſoil over which they paſs;

And, 4°. by the abundance or deficiency of rains.

But in the table-land of Myſore, at the diſtance of 150 miles from Madras, and in the ſame parallel of latitude, the thermometer, at ſun-riſe, during November, December, January, and February, is found to ſink 15 degrees below the temperature of the chilleſt morning in the plains of the Carnatic; and in the woody country about Shevandroog, a perſon experiences a greater change in the ſpace of twelve hours, than at Madras during twelve years. At Arcot, the thermometer has been found for many days together, to riſe in the ſhade to the height of 105. At Poonamallée, during part of April and May, 1793, the thermometer never fell lower than 89, and often roſe above 96, often to 98, and ſometimes to 103. It is to be obſerved, however, that this was an unuſually hot ſeaſon, and no rain had fallen for nearly ſix months.

During long-continued rains, as well as in a courſe of fair and ſettled weather, the oppoſite extremes of heat and cold are continually approximating. During the Malabar monſoons of 1789 and 1790, the temperature for ſeveral months was between 74 and 84; but the rains were very heavy, the ſun ſometimes entirely hid for weeks together, and the earth overſhadowed with a gloom and obſcurity, reſembling the darkeſt day in December at London;—a curious circumſtance under a vertical ſun, at mid-day, and within 10 degrees of the line.

The ſtate of cultivation has a great influence on the temperature. In the neighbourhood of Trichonopoly, where the lands are annually overflowed by the Cavery, the temperature is more uniform and moderate than in the ſouthern diſtricts, where the rains are more ſcanty, and where the inclemency of ſeaſons ſo frequently affects the growth of the harveſts. At Palamcottah, during the month of January, the thermometer has been found to vary from 75 to 89, which is far above the heat of Madras and Trichinopoly, at the ſame period.

In plains ſurrounded with hills, it may be naturally expected, that the ſun will be very powerful. Accordingly, in the valley of Ambore, during the months of March, April, and May, there prevails an intenſe and ſultry heat, which raiſes the thermometer, under the ſhade of a marquée to 110°. and 112°. But there, as well as at Trichinopoly, the land-winds ſetting in during May or June, mitigate

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mitigate the climate, by blowing over a cultivated country, and bring with them a conſtant ſucceſſion of hazy or cloudy weather.

It is in the northern circars, where the weſterly winds, in their progreſs, are expoſed to the influence of more extenſive and parched lands, that the ſevereſt heats prevail. At Ellore, the thermometer, in the ſhade, has riſen to the aſtoniſhing height of 120°: when this occurs, it is always attended by a conſiderable mortality, imputable rather to the peculiar malignity of the winds, than to the extreme of heat; for, in the Carnatic, during the hot months, every perſon expoſes himſelf at noon to a much greater degree of heat, as the thermometer, in the ſun, riſes to 136°, and ſometimes higher, yet this is not only compatible with life, but with the common functions of ſociety.

In India, the circumſtances of the ſurrounding country ſeem to have a ſtronger influence on the ſtate of the circumambient atmoſphere, than is obſerved to take place in cold and temperate climates; for we often find clear and foggy ſkies, dry and rainy weather, and a ſalubrious and malignant air, only ſeparated by the diſtance of a very few miles.

The abundance or ſcantineſs of rains, produces cooler or hotter ſeaſons here; and we feel a riſe of 3° very ſenſibly in a high temperature, as the ſmalleſt increaſe beyond what we can eaſily bear, produces a moſt diſagreeable effect.

It is extremely difficult to form a correct eſtimate of the medium heat of the Coromandel coaſt, as this ſubject muſt be examined abſtractedly from the agency of hot winds, accidental ſtorms, heavy dews, the monſoon rains, and the effects of reflection from a parched ſurface. To mark the loweſt degree to which the mercury ſinks, or the higheſt to which it riſes, is not the object here in queſtion; but to aſcertain the *central point* of temperature, which, after long conſideration and experience, may be reckoned at 86°.

Deſirous to bring the matter to the teſt of experience, the author determined to aſcertain the temperature of deep-ſeated ſprings, as has been done in Europe. For this purpoſe, he choſe a well at Warriore, 27 feet deep, and well ſhaded by trees from the rays of the ſun. On immerſing the thermometer in the water of this well, the mercury ſettled at a quarter of a degree below 86. Experiments were made during two months, at morning, noon, and evening, and the reſult was invariably the ſame; thus, although perhaps of no great utility, it is certainly a matter of curious ſpeculation to know, that at the diſtance of 27 feet below the ſurface of the earth, there prevails a temperature that never varies.

From the reſult of the above experiments and obſervations, compared with thoſe that have been made at home, it appears, that the medium heat of this part of India riſes 40 degrees above the medium temperature of the Britiſh iſlands.

The above obſervations appearing curious to Doctor Anderſon, he tranſmitted a copy of them to Mr. Chamier, a gentleman well known in India to have made a variety of experiments, and to have kept diaries of the weather for many years.

I ſhall here tranſmit you his note, and alſo the anſwer of his correſpondent:

To JOHN CHAMIER, ESQ.

You will oblige me by looking over the encloſed meteorological memoir, and making ſuch remarks as your knowledge of the ſubject ſuggeſts. I am, ſir, &c.

Fort St. George, JAMES ANDERSON.
Oct. 18, 1795.

To JAMES ANDERSON, ESQ. P.G.

I have read, with much attention, the obſervations you have ſent me, regarding the climate of the coaſt; and can truly ſay, that they correſpond entirely with thoſe I have made during my reſidence in India. The medium heat appears to be juſtly placed at 86°. although, I believe, it might be fixed, with propriety, two degrees lower at ſome places north of the Kiſtna, ſuch as *Samaldive*, *Waltaire*, and *Ganjam*.

Although I did not keep a regular diary, I conſtantly, during three years (1792, 1793, and 1794) obſerved the ſtate of the thermometer at Waltaire, which, on compariſon with the diary kept at Madras, was always two or three degrees lower; in December, I have ſeen it at 60°. and in June, at 95°. but never higher, and then only for three or four hours.

At Ganjam, I have ſeen the thermometer expoſed to a northern aſpect, ſtand at 55°. this was in the latter end of December, 1792; and in January, 1793, I ſaw the thermometer, in a room at Balaſore, ſo low as 50°. it roſe in the middle of the ſame day, to 65°.

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At Sankerrydroog and Ryacotta, in Auguſt laſt, I obſerved the thermometer, at ſun-riſe, when it ſtood at 72°. 73°. and 74°; at the ſame period, at Madras, it was about 86°.

The reſult of all the obſervations is, that we enjoy a fine ſalubrious climate on the coaſt.

JOHN CHAMIER.

Madras, Oct. 19, 1795.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following remarks on the funded debt, the commerce, coins, and currency of America, may probably at this time be acceptable to many of your readers.

The exceeding great difference in the currency of the American Provinces, has occaſioned much miſapprehenſion concerning the actual price of both labour and proviſions; their reſpective relative prices cannot be judged of by the nominal value of their provincial currency, but require to be calculated by the intrinſic value of the coin which it repreſents, and its relative value to the money of Europe. At New York, the dollar paſſes for 8s. currency, yet when they pay England for the goods they import, they eſtimate the ſame dollar at about 4s. 6d. ſterling, or at the rate which Great Britain reckons it in exchange with America. In New York, a labourer receiving half a dollar, or 4s. currency, wages per day, muſt buy all the neceſſaries for his ſubſiſtence at the ſame rate; whilſt the labourer at North Carolina, where the ſame dollar is current only at 4s. 8d. receives equal wages at only 2s. 4d. per day; but this by no means proves which of the two is able to command moſt of the neceſſaries of life; nor does it follow, that New York cannot afford to export her produce as cheap as North Carolina, provided there are no other local cauſes, which operate to enhance their coſt; for notwithſtanding the vaſt difference in the value of their currency, it will only have a mere nominal operation upon either labour, proviſions, or other produce.

The preſent ſtate of America, both in reſpect of population and capital, is a greater impediment to the progreſs of her manufactures, than the price of labour. It is more to her intereſt to employ the capital ſhe draws from her credit (principally with this country) to promote her agriculture; for her, therefore, to undertake for many years to come to manufacture for herſelf, would hinder her increaſing population, and deprive her of the capital ſhe now profitably beſtows upon the cultivation of her land, and raiſing from her ſoil a vaſt variety of produce, to give in exchange for the commodities ſhe wants.

The impolicy of Europe, and of this country in particular, by purſuing a ſyſtem unavoidably calculated to increaſe the population of America, and to diminiſh their own, to enhance the prices both of labour and proviſions; will probably oblige America to anticipate her manufactures, and by the dearneſs of the markets ſhe uſed to be ſupplied from, make it more practicable for her to attempt the introduction of ſimilar manufactures.

AMERICAN COINS AND CURRENCY.

GOLD COINS.		Pure Gold.		Standard.
Eagles, value each,	10 dollars -	247½ grains -	or	270
Half Eagles -	5 ditto -	123¾ (about 22s. ſterl.)	or	135
Quarter Eagles -	2½ ditto -	61⅞ -	or	67½
SILVER COINS.				Standard,
Dollars, containing	371¼/16 pure ſilver	or - -		416
Half, ditto	185 10/16 (about 2s 3d. ſterling)	- -		208
Quarter, ditto	92 13/16 - - - -			104
Diſmes, ditto	37 1/16 or 1/10 (about 5½ ſterling)	- -		41 3/5
Half, ditto	18 9/16 or 1/20 - - - -			20 4/5
COPPER COINS.				
Cents, value -	1/100 of a dollar - - - -			208grs.
Half Cents, - -	1/200 ditto - - - -			104

THE FOUR AMERICAN CURRENCIES.

New England Vermont Virginia Kentuckey	New York North Carolina	New Jerſey Pennſilvania Delaware Maryland	South Carolina Georgia
Value of dollar, 6s. -	8s. -	7s. 6d.	4s. 8d cur.
20s. currency is 15s. ſterling	11s. 3d. ſter.	12s. ſter.	19s. ſter.
Value of £.100 ſterling, £.133⅓	£.177⅞ -	£.166⅔ -	£.103 13/21 caſh cur.

COMPARATIVE

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COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE CURRENCIES.

New England		New York		New Jersey		S. Carolina		Ster.
15s.	=	20s.	=	18s. 9d.	=	11s. 8d.	=	11s. 3d.

EXAMPLE OF DUTY ON GOODS IN EACH CURRENCY, AT 15 CENTS PER £. CURRENCY.

Sterling	New England	New York	New Jersey	S. Carolina	Currency
On £270 is	£360	£480	£450	£280	Currency
At 15 Cents, duty is	5400	7200	6750	4200	Cents
Amount Currency	16 4	28 16	25 6	9 16	
Amount in Sterling	12 3	16 4	15 3 9	9 9	
Per Cent at £270 Ster. is	4 10	6	5 12 6	3 10	
Currency - -	343 16	451 4	424 14	270 4	
Is in Sterling	257 17	253 16	254 16 3	260 11	

EXAMPLE OF DUTY ON GOODS AT 15 CENTS PER DOLLAR.

N.B. 1 Cent per Dollar is equal to £1 sterling per Cent, and so in proportion.

	New England	New York	New Jersey	S. Carolina
Sterling £270 is	£360	£480	£450	£480
Dollar at 4s. 6d.	1200	1200	1200	1200
15 Cents are	180,00	180,00	180,00	180,00
And in Dollars	180	180	180	180
Or in Ster. at 4s. 6d is 15 per Cent. £270 Sterling	40 10	40 10	40 10	40 10
Dollars	1020	1020	1020	1020
Are, in Currency	306	408	382 10	238
And, in Sterling, at 4s. 6d. each,	229 10	229 10	229 10	229 10

The proportion between £. Sterling and Dollars, in the four American Currencies, is, as $1 to 360, or 4s. 6d. for a Dollar.

To reduce £. Sterling into American Dollars; multiply by 40, and divide by 9.

To reduce Dollars into £. Sterling, multiply by 9, and divide by 40.

TO REDUCE CURRENCY INTO STERLING.

New England	into Sterling,	multiply by	3	and divide by 4
New York	ditto - - - -		9	- - - 16
New Jersey	ditto - - - -		3	- - - 5
South Carolina	ditto - - - -		27	- - - 28

And to reduce *Sterling into Currency*, make the said *multipliers*, *divisors*; and the *divisors*, *multipliers*.

TO REDUCE THE CURRENCIES INTO EACH OTHER.

New England to	New York	add	1-3d.
	New Jersey - - - - -	ditto	1-4th.
	South Carolina - - -	deduct	2-9ths.
New York to	New England - - - -	subtract	1-4th.
	New Jersey - - -	deduct	1-16th.
	South Carolina - - -	ditto	5-12ths.
New Jersey to	New England - - - -	deduct	1-5th.
	New York - - - -	add	1-15th
	South Carolina (multiply by 28—and divide by 45)		
South Carolina to	New England - - -	add	2-7ths.
	New York - - -	ditto	5-7ths.
	New Jersey (multiply by 45—and divide by 28)		

The application of the above directions to the former statements, are too obvious to require any operations to illustrate them.

The debt of the United States of America, foreign and domestic, is about sixteen millions sterling. The domestic debt has been provided for by the following stocks:—

3 per Ct. Sto. at 48½ yields Int.	£6 2	per Ct.
5 & ½ do. at 80 is	6 17 6	per Ct.
6 per Ct. do. at 80 is	7 10	per Ct.

Deferred stock, bearing interest at 6 per cent, from the 1st Jan. 1801, at 63, with compound interest from Feb. 1797, will only cost 77l. and yield an interest of 7l. 15s. 10d. per cent. The aforequoted prices are about their present value.

The whole stock is in dollars, at the rate of 4s. 6d. sterling per dollar.

Besides the said four funded stocks, a national bank is established at Philadelphia, on the same principle as the Bank of England, and consists of twenty-five thousand shares of four hundred dollars each, or ninety pounds sterling—which, at the price of 102l. and the average dividend of 8l. per cent, yield an interest of 7l 15s. per cent.

The exchange is 8, will most likely continue in favour of the payment of the interest, to the holders of stock in this country.

Feb. 15, 1797. Y. Z.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY the insertion of Anti-Sinboron's remarks on my former letter, you have given them an importance, which, elsewhere, I should not have thought they possessed. And as they include a challenge, which I do not feel myself at liberty to refuse, I beg you will indulge me with a few words in reply. With respect to the language in which my opponent couches his objections, I would, for his benefit, hint, that the frequent recurrence of *contemptuous phrases*, are ever considered, by those, whose good opinion alone we are equally desirous to possess, as props to support feeble reasoning, not as aids to corroborate the strong.

The sum of Anti-Sinboron's objections to what I have advanced on *comparatives*, is contained in his assertion, that "*there is no adjective which does not express some determinate and precise quality*:" and on this we are fairly at issue. But the burthen of proof lies necessarily on my adversary. Mathematicians have furnished us with definitions of those modes of figure *square* and *round*: now, if Anti-Sinboron will also define, or, in other words, inform us what is the "precise" and "determinate" import of the terms *long* and *short*, I will embrace the "*dreadful alternative !!!*" of universally expelling comparatives from language; or, submit to what I yet deem the incorrect language of daily use, and say—"this ring is rounder than that—that glass is *more* full this." Surely it is the extreme of absurdity to affirm, that those qualities (*high* and *low*, for instance) are "precise" and "determinate;" which must not only vary with every different kind of subjects to which they are applied, but are even *differently* applied to the *same subject*, according to the infinite variety of opinions and tastes. The Welch mountains are esteemed sublimely lofty, by him who has lived only in the low lands of Suffolk. But the resident of the Alps would despise them, as low and diminutive. The man-mountain in Lilliput, was a Lilliputian in Brobdignag.—But,

"Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?"

Anti-Sinboron's remarks, however, are chiefly directed against the utility of verbal criticism, as a study. I respect your sheets too much to attempt answering his assertions in detail, for he has contrived to engraft palpable absurdities upon obvious truisms. Whilst I admit that language is intended for general use, I cannot allow, that the meaning of words was suggested by "common sense," that is common perception, unless it was a sense miraculously imparted, like the translation of the Septuagint to the Seventy. On the contrary, I must consider language as purely artificial: and in its present state of refinement, to be governed, as other arts are, by rules suggested by those who have devoted their attention to the study of them. Physic is a benefit to all; yet all are not, therefore, physicians. My observations on comparatives were intended to be merely illustrative of the important rule, that we should scrupulously *parse* every word we use, and if it add not to the sense, or be used in a sense different from its general signification, that we should then cease to employ it. Though I agree, therefore, with Anti-Sinboron, that it would be foolish for any one to employ the word *good*, where others use *bad*; yet, if, notwithstanding good and bad bore their present signification, the abstract term *goodness* was, through fashion or accident, generally used as the substantive of *bad*, I should think it right to attempt the correction of this violation of analogy, which must tend to produce in all minds, a great confusion of ideas. Lest it should be thought I have produced, by way of example, an error too extravagant to be tolerated, I will notice a similar abuse of the words *specific*, &c.

The logical distinctions of genus, species, and individual, and their derivatives, general, specific, and particular, are certainly well known. Yet we hear, constantly, at the senate, some honourable gentleman request his adversary, not to dwell in generals, but to bring some *specific* charges, or *specify* some facts, &c. when it is certain, the orator does not wish for the *species* of the fact, but for the *particular* fact itself.

However, for what "*particular*" loses by the usurpation of "*specific*," it is more than compensated by an encroachment, on its part, upon a word with which it has no obvious connection. The politician takes up the paper of the day, and finding the mail is not yet arrived, tells his friend, that it contains nothing "*particular*," when he means, that it has nothing important.

The claim which is often made, on the part of *custom*, to be sole regulator of language, is, like that of most tyrants, very

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very vague and ill defined; it is her practice to produce her changes silently and gradually; and it should be ascertained, how long a period must elapse, after which, her admission must be allowed.

We are accustomed to use the word TRIVIAL, to express something frivolous, trifling, unimportant; yet La Bruyere says, speaking of pulpit discourses: "*Il faut marcher par des chemins battus, dire ce qui a été dit, & ce que l'on prévoit que vous allez dire: les Matières* (viz. the existence of God, and the prospects of futurity) *sont grandes, mais usées & TRIVIALES.*" The epithets great and trivial appear incompatible, till we learn, that the *trivialis* of the Latin, with which both the English and French are almost identical, is derived from *trivium*, a place where three roads met.

The preceding observations present us with a glimpse of the source of that pernicious looseness and indefiniteness of speech, which prevail so generally. In part, they appear to arise from the association of ideas in the mind; in which, distinct qualities, having been considered as residing together in one substance, are often afterwards blended and confounded by those loose and careless speakers, who cannot speak correctly, because they cannot think precisely; but who, unfortunately, from their numbers and situation, fix the language of a country.—Thus, although there is no necessary connection between the intrinsic value of a thing, and the manner in which it is used, or employed; yet most persons, being in the habit of esteeming what is *exclusively* their own, and of despising what is common to others; and the connection being once formed between meanness and frequency of use; the idea annexed to the word *trivial* has been shifted from the attribute to which it originally belonged (and which is now expressed by a term, fast sinking to reproach, viz. *banied*) to that of meanness and insignificance.

So, the word *vulgar* now implies something base and grovuling in actions, though it originally indicated only the frequency of their being performed.

And the word *fine*, from denoting what was wrought with extreme delicacy and ability, now signifies, in common speech, what is gawdy and showy, though its ancient import still remains, when we speak of lace, &c. and in the metaphorical application of it to intellect, as when we speak of a refined speculation.

It is surely fair to ask, whether we ought not to use these terms in (what appears to be) their original, strict, and proper sense? Anti-Sinboron's fear, that we shall want new terms, is groundless. In fact, our language contains a huge, but ill-sorted, mass of terms; which require only a little arrangement, to produce the desirable effects of perspicuity, correctness, and energy.

Jan. 9, 1797. SINBORON.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,

(CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by M. JOHN HOUSEMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information, relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

APRIL 29, went from LEEDS to WAKEFIELD, in Yorkshire, eight miles and a half. The surface pretty level; soil principally clay; fields small; much land in grass; hedges quickset; the buildings good; and the population great; the fabric of cloth and stuffs occupy the whole country. Near Wakefield, passed over a pretty large tract of fine common, which is about to be inclosed. The country, upon the whole, has a very pleasing appearance.

WAKEFIELD is a small, well-built town; the streets generally clean, with flagged walks on each side. It is increasing in population and buildings. A few stuff-pieces are brought to market here, but not much woollen cloth. The cloth manufactories in the neighbourhood are numerous; but the cloth is chiefly sold Huthersfield. The high spire of Wakefield church, presents itself to view at a considerable distance; a new one is now erecting. Canals stretch in various directions. The River Calder washes one side of the town. Coal is got in abundance in the neighbourhood.

April 30, went from WAKEFIELD to CHAPLETOWN, in Yorkshire, eighteen miles. The soil in general light, but in some parts, somewhat cold, wet, and sterile. The surface of the country, taken generally, is pretty level, yet rises in numerous gentle swells. The culture consists of corn and grass. The land appears to be pretty well cultivated, and

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and a regular rotation of meliorating crops prevail.

Paſſed through BARNSLEY, a ſmall market town, eight miles from WAKEFIELD. A linen manufacture exiſts there. The yarn from Holland; and the cloth chiefly exported.

The general face of the country is cheerful; there are ſeveral tracts of woodland, and the hedges are clothed with trees, principally oak and aſh, but generally of a dwarf appearance. The ſeats of noblemen and gentlemen are ſeen in various directions; the principal of them are Wentworth Houſe, and Stainmore Hall; the former belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam, and the latter to Lord Stafford. Some very high obeliſks, which ſtand on eminences, at the junctions of manors or demeſnes, of different proprietors, ſtrike the eye of the traveller, and convey an idea of grandeur. The buildings are good, partly of brick, and partly of white free-ſtone. In leaving the woollen manufacturing country, and approaching that of iron, the change is announced by the columns of ſmoke, ariſing from founderies in different places.

CHAPLETOWN is a ſmall village, chiefly inhabited by people employed in the iron works.

May 1ſt, went from CHAPELTOWN to ECCLESFIELD, in Yorkſhire, one mile. Ecclesfield, is a ſmall village; the manufacture of files and nails, &c. is, however, carried on to a conſiderable extent.

May 2d, went from ECCLESFIELD to SHEFFIELD, in Yorkſhire, four miles and a half. Soil rather heavy, and contains a conſiderable mixture of whitiſh clay; ſome wheat appears, but has not a promiſing aſpect. In this diſtrict, I obſerved ſmall tracts of common fields, under a bad ſyſtem of agriculture. The buildings are good, modern, and convenient; the gardens remarkably large, and well furniſhed with uſeful plants. The roads are in good order, with a cauſeway on one ſide, for the uſe of foot-paſſengers.

SHEFFIELD preſents itſelf at a little diſtance, almoſt enveloped in the ſmoke proceeding from its numerous fire-engines, founderies, forges, &c. The town has rather a ſingular appearance, from its occupying a longiſh hill, and extending over the adjoining vallies, and on other hills at each end; but, upon the whole, it appears to ſtand rather in a valley. The three churches which are erected on the hill, have a fine effect; their ſpires overtop the whole town, and are rendered ſtill more majeſtic at a ſmall diſtance, by the intervening atmoſphere being almoſt continually thickened with the ſooty exhalations.

SHEFFIELD is well built, and from its ſituation the ſtreets are generally clean; ſeveral ſtreets are wide, open, and airy; others are too narrow. The ſhambles were lately built upon an excellent plan. The ſlaughter-houſes, which, in large towns, are frequently barbarous and diſgraceful nuiſances, are here built cloſe to the river, ſo that the blood and other offenſive and filthy matters, are immediately carried off, inſtead of running down the ſtreets, as is the caſe in other places, *even in the metropolis*. An infirmary, on an extenſive ſcale, is now erecting in a convenient ſituation; but the ſame public ſpirit has not ſhown itſelf, in providing a new and more comfortable work-houſe, though equally wanted. Near the new infirmary are the horſe barracks.

The population of SHEFFIELD, excluſive of the adjoining villages, is ſaid to be about 28,000, and including them, about 30,000 or 31,000. This population is chiefly ſupported by the manufacture of knives, razors, files, ſciſſors, &c. &c. Two ſmall rivers, which form a junction at the town, aſſiſt in the turning of machinery; and plenty of coals being at hand, for the working of fire-engines, all the heavy work has, in latter years, been performed by means of mechaniſm. In ſhort, the people of this town have made one improvement upon another in their manufactures, inſomuch, that they are now able to under-ſell every other market in the world, in theſe articles.

A gentleman remarked to me, that, before the introduction and uſe of machinery, in forging iron and ſteel, the neceſſity of doing all that hard and heavy work by the hands of men, occaſioned Sheffield to abound in cripples, and in weak deformed people; but which is not now the caſe. The nature of the manufacture gives, however, to the manufacturers, as well as the town itſelf, a very dark complexion.

Notwithſtanding the wonderfully low prices at which Sheffield ware is ſold to retailers, the meaneſt knife paſſes through the hands of five cutlers, in different branches of cutlery, before it is finiſhed. The manufacturers earn great wages, but are much addicted to drinking, the origin

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origin of every other vice. Much dissatisfaction prevails at this time, on account of the high prices of provisions; and a riot is expected to take place every day. The farmers are, consequently, afraid to bring their corn to market, lest it be taken from them; and only two loads of wheat appeared on the last market day.

I have observed, not only here, but in every other manufacturing town, in Yorkshire, that religion appears to flourish, under every apparent disadvantage. I am led to this remark, by the number and variety of dissenting meetings, which are built every year, and also from the new chapels of the Methodists. Whether this great increase of sectaries is really occasioned by motives purely religious, by a love of novelty to hear different preachers, and in a different mode, or by the supposed negligence of many clergymen of the established church, I leave to the determination of others.

The oat-bread still used in the more northern parts of the west-riding, has disappeared here; and that made of flour has been substituted.—Oatmeal is, however, not unfrequently used in making portage, among the lower classes.

The Duke of NORFOLK is the principal proprietor in this town and neighbourhood, his grace's estate is said to produce him 30,000l. per annum.

May 6, went from SHEFFIELD to CHESTERFIELD, in Derbyshire, 12 miles. The road very bad; soil, a mixture of whitish-coloured sand and clay, and rather barren than otherwise. The surface of the country uneven, but not mountainous. Some pieces of pretty woodland, chiefly of oak. Near Sheffield and Chesterfield, the general appearance is pleasant: in the intervening country, the fields are small and irregular, with some tracts of common interspersed.—These, and several other circumstances, give this district a striking resemblance to some parts of Cumberland. The houses are generally built of white free-stone, and covered with slate of the same kind. The population is not so great as in the district I have lately passed; manufactures being less prevalent. I, however, observed, four or five founderies near the road, and a number of smiths in the villages, making scythes and sickles. A species of the Lancashire breed of cattle prevails; large carts, drawn by three or four heavy horses, are in universal use, and the same number are yoked to the ploughs. There is here nothing worthy of imitation in agriculture.

CHESTERFIELD, which affords residence to 4000 inhabitants, is chiefly built of brick, and covered partly with tile, and partly with white slate. The market-place is a fine spacious square, the largest I have seen. The church-spire is very ancient, and curiously constructed of wood, upon a square steeple, and covered with lead. Its height is very considerable, and not being erected exactly perpendicular, but having different bends, it has an appearance strikingly odd. It is said, to be almost the only one of the kind in the kingdom. In the church, I saw a large rib, which is carefully preserved, it is five feet long, and proportionably thick. The legendary story of this rib is, that it belonged to the famous Dun Cow, which grazed on Dunmore-heath, and gave milk to every person who went to her for that purpose. There is no manufacture of any consequence in Chesterfield; that of iron is the principal; a few potteries, for making brown ware, and some stocking, carpet, and cotton weaving, are also carried on. Coal is in great abundance.

May 8, went from CHESTERFIELD to MATLOCK, in Derbyshire, nine miles. The road much out of repair; the surface hilly; soil, a sort of clay; passed over several very barren commons, producing much heath; a considerable quantity of land, lately inclosed and improved. The country, in general, has a naked, unpleasant aspect, although not wholly destitute of woodland. This district contains white free-stone, lime-stone, coal, iron and lead ore. There are several founderies near the road.—The ancient custom of riding on jack-asses, appears to be revived in this county; I observed several respectable farmers mounted on this humble animal, which, in Cumberland, is rarely ascended, but by the meanest beggar. I also noticed, at different times, three or four of them drawing a cart along the road, and with various loadings.

MATLOCK is a straggling village, situated partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a narrow valley, inclosed with rugged rocky hills. The river Derwent runs along that vale. Matlock is much noted for its hot baths, romantic situation, curious spars and fossils, dug from its numerous lead-mines, and salubrious air. There is a lime-stone rock bordering one side of the valley, which

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is, in ſome places, 120 yards perpendicular, and almoſt naked: in other parts, it is covered with buſhes, with ſome large trees towards the baſe. This rock is conſidered as one of the ſeven wonders of Derbyſhire. The high rocky hills on each ſide of the river, for a conſiderable way below the bath, are clothed in a beautiful and romantic manner, with wood, while the rugged face of the rock boldly preſents itſelf at intervals, and ſuddenly attracts the attention of the aſtoniſhed ſpectator. Near the bath are two or three genteel inns; there are alſo ſeveral pleaſant walks among the woods in the vicinity. Theſe medicinal ſprings occaſion a great reſort of company from all parts of the kingdom.

[*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIST OF DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS (CONTINUED).

DURHAM.

	Congregations.
COTHERSTAN	1
Cold-Rowley	1
Darlington	1
Durham	1
Hamſterley	1
Noreham	1
South Shields	1
Spittle	1
Stockton	1
Sunderland	4
Swalwell	1
Weardale	1
	15

NOTE.—In this county there are two Baptiſt ſocieties, the others belong to the Independents or Preſbyterians. In future, for the ſake of brevity, under the aggregate number of congregations, in each county of the three denominations of Proteſtant Diſſenters, I ſhall ſpecify the number of ſocieties belonging to the Baptiſts.

ESSEX.

	Congregations.
Baddow	1
Billerkay	1
Braintree	3
Brentwood	2
Burnham	1
Caſtle-Hedingham	1
Chelmsford	2
Coggeſhall	2
Colcheſter	3
Clavering	2
Crouch-Green	1
Dedham	1
Dunmow	1
Earls-Colne	1
Epping	1
Hatfield-Heath	1
Harlow	1
Halſtead	2
Iſle of Mercy	1
Langham	1
Malden	2
Newport	2
Ongar	1
Potterſtreet	1
Rumford	1
Rockwood-Hall	1
Ridgwell	1
Rotchford	1
Stanſtead	1
Stanburn	1
Stebbing	1
Stratford	1
Tarling	2
Thaxted	1
Tiptree-Heath	1
Walden	3
Waltham-Abbey	1
Walthamſtow	1
Wethersfield	1
Wendow and Chavering	1
Welham	1
	55
Baptiſts	11

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY communicating to your readers the following circumſtance, you may, perhaps, contribute to prevent a danger not often foreſeen or ſuſpected.

During the laſt month, the houſe of a friend of mine, was in extreme hazard of being burnt, in conſequence of a globular decanter, full of water, placed in ſouthern chamber, and expoſed to the ſun. The rays, paſſing through the decanter, as through a burning-glaſs, were concentred to a very powerful focus, and ſet fire to ſome wood-work in the room, and alſo to a mahogany piece of furniture, in ſeveral places. Providentially, the ſmell of fire alarmed the family in time. I am, ſir,

Your conſtant reader,

March 22, 1797. A. B.

PROCEEDINGS

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PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

MEMOIRS PRESENTED IN THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE, DURING THE FOURTH QUARTERLY SITTING,

Held on the 15th of Nivoſe; or the 5th of January, 1797.

CLASS OF PHYSICS,

THE firſt labours preſented to the claſs during the three months which have juſt elapſed, have had chemiſtry for their object.

FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN preſented a memoir on the acidulous phoſphate of lime. "Chemiſts," ſaid they, "have long been aware of the difference between the phoſphoric acid obtained by ſulphuric acid from phoſphate of lime, and that produced from the combuſtion of phoſphorus. The firſt, when evaporated, aſſumes the appearance of glittering ſcales, does not attract the moiſture from the atmoſphere; and when formed into glaſs, loſes the greater part of its acidity, its ſolubility, and tendency to combination. The latter, on the contrary, appears in white light flocks, and is very deliqueſcent; is capable of being melted into glaſs, but preſerves its acidity, ſolubility, and tendency to combination. Theſe differences were attributed to a ſmall quantity of ſulphate of lime contained in the firſt acid; but as it exhibits the ſame properties, whether it has been extracted from its earthy baſe, by the ſulphuric or any other of the mineral acids, it is evident, that ſulphate of lime cannot be the ſubſtance with which it is united. That which gives it its peculiar characters, is a ſmall proportion of *lime*, which continues ſo ſtrongly combined with it, as not to be taken away by any other acid: on the addition of an alcali, however, a white powder falls down, which is phoſphate of lime.

The ſame chemiſts propoſe, in the making of phoſphorus, to uſe no more than 36 or 37 parts of ſulphuric acid, to 100 of phoſphate of lime; and, in order to obtain all the phoſphorus contained in the acidulous phoſphate of lime, they recommend the addition of nitrate of lead, which cauſes a decompoſition of the ſalt, producing an inſoluble precipitate phoſphate of lead; from which, by the aſſiſtance of charcoal, the phoſphorus is eaſily procured.

FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN have been proſecuting their illuſtrious experiments on the properties of one of the moſt intereſting chemical agents—on the different phenomena which the ſulphureous acid exhibits in the various combinations of which it is ſuſceptible. The reſults of the whole of theſe experiments (when brought to a termination) are to be publiſhed, which, by completing the ſcientific ſyſtem of a very curious part of chemiſtry, and furniſhing alſo a genuine hiſtory of the acid, will excite our ardent wiſhes to ſee the other branches of this vaſt ſcience brought to ſimilar perfection.

LAMARCK has inveſtigated, *de novo*, the general principles on which the reſpective theories of the ſame ſcience are founded. From ſeveral memoirs which he read to the claſs, it appears, that he has particularly examined the reſult of the alterations which the eſſential particles of compoſite bodies are capable of ſuſtaining from nature, or from art. He has conſidered the union, greater or leſs, of the ſubſtances of which thoſe particles are formed, together with the different combinations of the ſame, and, proceeding by a natural tranſition to contemplate the colours of objects, he has invented a graduated ſcale, which he calls a chromometer, on which may be aſcertained, by methodical tables, 2700 ſhades, abſolutely and invariably the ſame, without reſpect of time or place. This diſcovery will neceſſarily lead to the acquiſition of extenſive comparative inſtruments, calculated to facilitate the progreſs of natural hiſtory, and every other ſcience in which it is requiſite that colours ſhould be indicated with preciſion.

GIRTANNER, a celebrated German profeſſor, conceived that ſome modification was neceſſary to be adopted relative to one of the principles in the modern theory of the French chemiſts—viz. that hydrogene gas is the radical of the muriatic acid. VANMONS, of Bruſſels, an aſſociate of the inſtitute, has tranſmitted to the claſs, a ſeries of experiments on this head, made with the greateſt accuracy, which, by laying open the appearances which led GIRTANNER into an error, give additional confirmation to that principle in the French ſyſtem, which the German profeſſor had called in queſtion.

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One of the most precious substances which chemists of all ages have made the object of their investigation, gold, is scarcely ever discovered on the surface, or in the interior of the globe, but is found blended with a blackish sand, which is also metallic, and susceptible of magnetic attraction. CHAPTAL, in his experiments on this substance, made it undergo, at different times, the action of air, water, caloric, sulphur, carbone, acids, alcalies, and various solvents, and from the results of his different experiments, concludes, that the magnetic sand is a particular modification of iron, produced by nature. [*See our last Number.*]

CHAPTAL has also applied the powers of chemistry to his experiments on the qualities of the juices, contained in different vegetables. In these operations, he examined the glutinous juices of many euphorbia, those of other plants, of the same family, or of different families, the decoctions of a number of vegetables with a ligneous stalk, and the milk of various emulsive grains. He extracted these juices by experiments, which he repeatedly varied, and combining the different results, ascertained the principle of union which connects the several phenomena with the original development of the vegetable embryo. His observations also tend to cast new light on the art of dying. Proceeding hence to higher considerations, he discloses the origin of carbone, one of the three principal elements of which vegetable substances are composed; he shows how it lodges itself in, and circulates through, all the parts of the plant; and corroborating his opinions by the resemblance which he traces between the results of his present experiments, and those produced by the same chemical agents on blood and milk, the alimentary juices of men and animals, he goes on to investigate the mode by which nourishment is performed in the latter.

GUYTON DE MORVEAU read a memoir on the resemblance between the hyacinth of France, and that of Ceylon, and the new simple earth which it contains.

These hyacinths are found in the brook Espally, or Espailly, in the department of the Haute-Loire. 925 centigrammes of crystals, reduced to powder in an agate mortar, were mixed with pot-ash, and exposed to a furnace, in a crucible of platina; part of the fused mass was dissolved in water, and the remainder was entirely taken up by the muriatic acid: a series of experiments was made, the result of which was, that the hyacinth of France, like that of Ceylon, consists of a small proportion of oxide of iron, silex, and more than six-tenths of its weight of a peculiar earth, now known under the name of jargon, zircon, or circonia.

This earth differs from silex in being soluble in the acids, and incapable of union with alcalis in the dry way. It is not baryt, since it forms with the sulphuric acid, a salt very difficultly crystallized. It is not lime, for lime precipitates it from its combinations; neither is it magnesia, since it does not form a bitter salt with sulphuric acid, and entirely refuses to combine with carbonic acid: it differs from alumine, in not forming alum with the sulphuric acid. In a state of purity, it is absolutely insoluble in pot-ash, even at the heat of ebullition. It has the singular property of accompanying iron, in the precipitation of this metal by the prussiates; and a still more characteristic peculiarity is, that the carbonated alcalis precipitate it from its acid solutions, and then re-dissolve it.

TESSIER has been also attempting to throw new light on the stamina of vegetables, having selected, as the object of his researches, wheat, the most beneficial plant to man. He has contemplated the glutinous matter which is produced by the farina of corn, and which has been called the *vegeto-animale*. He has endeavoured to ascertain the quantum of gluten contained in every species or variety of corn, the proportion of which, more or less considerable, has so great an influence on the goodness of bread; and after having demonstrated by his experiments, that the fatness of soils has no kind of connection with the less or greater abundance of the glutinous matter, he points out to the rural economist, the course he is to pursue, in order to attain the object he wishes for.

TENON laid down the precepts, and exhibited the example of a particular method of studying the organization of men and animals. He demonstrated the utility of considering the conformation of each of their parts, at the different periods of their growth, their perfection, and their decay, and proceeding to apply this method to certain parts in animals, which are very hard, and yet very variable (such as the tooth, and particularly that of horses) he deduces a number of conclusions so much the more observable, as they satisfactorily account for other facts, already known, but difficult to be explained; and, as they must necessarily

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neceſſarily induce new principles of phyſiology, fertile in conſequences.

HUZARD and GILBERT preſented memoirs on the horſe, with regard to its medical treatment and conſervation. In theſe, the nature and cauſes of one of the maladies which proves the moſt fatal to this animal, called the vertigo, are clearly pointed out.

HUZARD alſo preſented a memoir, the publication of which has been ordered by government, which treats generally of the health of ſuch animals as are become neceſſary to man, and deſcribes, at length, the general and particular characters, the exterior and interior ſymptoms, the cauſes, the progreſs, and the treatment of an inflammatory diſorder, which has lately attacked the horned cattle through a number of diſtricts, in the departments of the Eaſt. From the conſideration of this diſeaſe, the author proceeds to conſider epizootic maladies in general, gives a detailed view of the dangerous methods hitherto practiſed for healing them, and ſpecifies the ſimple remedies which ought to be ſubſtituted in their place.

CUVIER preſented an elementary treatiſe on the natural hiſtory of animals, which exhibits, in a new and methodical order, the moſt prominent principles which have hitherto ſerved as a ground-work of the hiſtory of ſenſitive beings. So numerous, however, are the mutual analogies in animals, that a cloſer inveſtigation of this fertile ſubject will probably lead to the diſcovery of new truths. This work will be equally uſeful to the profeſſors, and to the ſtudents of zoology, and claims the attention of all who are anxious for the advancement of public inſtruction.

DESESSARTS announced the plan he has adopted in purſuing his enquiries relative to the complication of the ſmall pox with other diſorders, and pointed out the effects which the uſe of mercury will be attended with, in the treatment of that malady.

Excluſive of the above memoirs, which were recited at the public ſitting, the claſs of phyſical ſciences has nominated two committees; the firſt, for the purpoſe of endeavouring to find out a remedy for a certain diſeaſe, which attacks and deſtroys elms and other large trees; and the ſecond, for the purpoſe of collecting and combining the numerous experiments made in Italy, Germany, and England, on the action of gaſſes, and the influence and application of metals, with reſpect to irritability and ſenſibility. A number of curious facts had been before preſented to the claſs, by GUYTON, on this ſubject.

It is unneceſſary to notice a number of reports delivered to the claſs, which being called for by public authority, and treating of queſtions intereſting to the ſciences, or uſeful in the arts, took up much time and attention in the recitals; as no new truths were thereby diſcloſed, although ſeveral important principles, already acknowledged, received farther confirmation.

We cannot, however, diſpenſe with mentioning the different voyages and journies projected and undertaken, under the auſpices of government, by the members of the claſs, in the courſe of the three laſt months.

DOLOMIEU, GILBERT, and PARMENTIER, have been ſcattering throughout a part of France, fertile ſeeds of knowledge in Natural Hiſtory, Agriculture, and the Veterinary Art.

BERTHOLLET, MONGE, and THOUIN, have been contemplating, in Italy, the majeſtic phenomena of Nature, the ſuperb and eloquent Ruins of Art, the exquiſite Manufactures of ingenious Induſtry, and the varied modes of irrigating and fertilizing lands. MICHAUD, an aſſociate of the claſs, long ſince illuſtrious by his ſcientific voyages to Perſia, has lately enriched his country (in ſpite of the horrors of a fatal ſhipwreck, in the midſt of the Atlantic) with the treaſures of Natural Hiſtory which he has been collecting in North America; having traverſed that immenſe continent, from the frozen banks of Hudſon's bay, to the delicious meadows watered by the river Miſſiſſippi. BROUSSONNET has laid before the Inſtitute, a ſcheme of the benefits which will accrue to the arts and ſciences, from a voyage to Morocco; he has alſo teſtified his own ardent deſire to reviſit thoſe coaſts of Barbary which have been already explored by our colleague Desfontaines; to penetrate through Mauritania and Numidia, and plunge himſelf into the vaſt interior of Africa; and thence, in ſpite of the burning deſerts, which have hitherto prevented the curious reſearches of travellers, to fetch away the ſpoils of natural ſcience, more precious than the treaſures contained in its boſom. BRUGUIERES has been frequently enumerating the productions of nature, in Turkey, Egypt, and other Oriental countries. And, finally,

DESFONTAINES read a memoir of

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MARTIN, relative to the preſent ſtate of cultivation of a number of vegetables, which have been tranſported from the Eaſt-Indies to Cayenne. Theſe trees, which have been too long confined in a remote part of the Indian Archipelago, and which thrive in any tropical climate, were brought away by the enlightened courage of the celebrated POIVRE, and are now in ſuch numbers at Cayenne, as to afford hopes of their ſufficing, ere long, for the conſumption of the mother country.

In a preceding voyage, Martin had introduced into the botanic garden there, the *Ravengara*, the *Mangouſtan*, the *Clove tree*, the *Nutmeg-tree*, the *Pepper-tree*, and many other intereſting plants. The clove-tree has been the moſt fortunate in its growth and cultivation, there being now in the colony about eighteen thouſand trees of that ſpecies. The memoir notices a new method of drying the cloves; in which, the only expence required, is that of hand-labour, and which, in a ſmall ſpace of time, will dry with ſafety and economy, a conſiderable quantity of cloves.

What greatly contributed to accelerate the growth of the clove-trees, was their having been planted in a humid ſoil; this ſituation agreeing remarkably well with their firſt years.

Of the pepper-trees, the propagation has been, as yet, inconſiderable. This tree requires to be planted under the ſhelter of another, which muſt be removed, when the pepper-tree ſhall have acquired a ſufficient degree of ſtrength.

The number of nutmeg-trees tranſplanted from the Indies, is leſs than even that of the pepper-trees.

Of all theſe trees, the clove-tree is by far the moſt delicate, requiring, in its early ſtages, the protection of the ſhade of the Banana trees.

The memoir particularizes the different eſtabliſhments relative to the culture of the trees, which have been formed by Martin, the prohibition laid by the governor on the culture of ſome of them, and his neglect of the botanic garden, &c. the reaſons of which conduct are not, however, aſſigned. It alſo calculates on a ſpeedy product of 1,129,296 pounds of the cloves, the growth of the colonies.

NOTICE OF MEMOIRS IN THE CLASS OF THE MATHEMATICS, PRESENTED BY PRONY.

FLAUGERGUES, an aſſociated member, reſident at Vivier, tranſmitted a memoir, in which he conſiders the effects produced by the earth's motion, on the phaſes of the occultations of the ſtars, by the moon. It has been obſerved, that ſtars appear to advance upon the lunar diſc, for a-period of ſome ſeconds previouſly to the inſtant of their occultation; a phenomenon, for which Flaugergues attempted laſt year to account, by attributing the circumſtance to the aberrations of the ſtar and of the moon. This ſolution appeared to the aſtronomers and geometricians of the National Inſtitute, to be rather ingenious than ſolid; and they communicated to the claſs, the reſult of an accurate and laborious examen on this head; the queſtion, however, is now decided by the memoir here noticed, which Flaugergues had ſent to the claſs, nearly at the ſame time; and in which he obſerves, that after a more attentive inſpection, he was led to conclude, that although, by reaſon of the aberration, a ſtar in conjunction, appears to be more advanced than the moon, on the ſide on which the earth moves; nevertheleſs, by a particular circumſtance, incident to occultations, it is not poſſible that the ſtar ſhould appear more advanced, than the edge of the moon's diſc. An explanation is given of this apparent paradox; and the opinions of this aſtronomer now coincide with thoſe of his colleagues.

Flaugergues alſo tranſmitted another memoir, which treats of a curious obſervation of the planet Mars. On the 18th of April, 1796 (old ſtyle) in the morning, he diſcovered the ſtar of Sagittarius coming from under Mars's diſc, the upper edge of which it appeared to touch. An important reſult is contained in this obſervation, viz. that the place of the node is one ſign, 17° 58′ 6″; varying from the place aſſigned in the tables, by no leſs than 2′ 2″.

DELAMBRE, one of the aſtronomers who undertook to meaſure the arch of the meridian included between the parallels of Dunkirk and Barcelona (a meaſurement which is to determine the fundamental unity of the new metrical ſyſtem) preſented the detail of his ſeries of operations, till the period when bad weather obliged him to poſtpone his labours, and retire to Evaux. He has remained there ever ſince, devoting his attention to aſtronomical reſearches. It appears from his journal, that he has completed the meaſurement of 288 000 toiſes (a French meaſure, containing ſix feet Engliſh) ſince his ſetting out from Dunkirk; to which we are to add what MECHAIN has done on his ſide, ſince his

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his having left Barcelona:—of this last measurement, however, we have as yet had no accounts. This great and memorable operation will probably be completed in the course of the ensuing year; when the French republic will have immortalized the first years of its establishment, by the adoption of a Metrical System, that shall be the result of recent discoveries, or rather of consummate knowledge, acquired in the physical and mathematical sciences.

Analysis of a Memoir, on the internal and external Structure of those Animals that are usually arranged under the Class VERMES. *By* S. CUVIER. *Read at* THE SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY, *at Paris. 21 Floreal* 1796.

THE circulation of the blood, and the organs of respiration, form the basis upon which Cuvier's new classification of Vermes is founded. All white-blooded animals, may therefore be divided into,

1. Those which have a heart and a complete vascular system, and respire by branchiæ.

2. Those that are destitute of a heart, in whom the circulation is carried on by a simple dorsal vessel, and who respire by tracheæ.

3. Those that have neither heart, nor vessels, nor respiration.

All animals with a heart, have likewise branchiæ; those without that organ, have only tracheæ. The term respiration by branchiæ, is applied where the sanguiferous vessels ramify very minutely on certain surfaces, that are exposed to the ambient element, whether air or water, there to receive certain modifications, necessary to the nutritive fluid. Respiration by tracheæ, on the contrary, is, when the surrounding element, whether air or water, is absorbed by certain vessels, which ramify within the body of the animal, there to produce the necessary effect on the blood; it matters not whither these orifices are protruded from the body, forming tentacles of various shapes, or are merely pores in the integuments.

Now where the blood-vessels ramify so minutely as in the branchiæ, a heart is necessary to force the blood through such slender tubes: where the heart is wanting, the branchiæ must be useless, and the blood not being able to reach the enveloping medium, it is necessary that this should be conveyed to the blood by absorption.

A second general law is, that where the heart and branchiæ are found, the *liver* also exists, and where they cease, this viscus ceases also; the cuttle-fish, snails, and all the bivalves, have a liver, as well as the red-blooded animals. On this account, the molluscæ ought to be placed at the head of the white-blooded animals, immediately after the fishes, and before the crustacea and insects.

The subdivisions of this system, are formed by the structure of the central organs of sensations, that is, the brain and spiral marrow. Here, again, we meet with three grand distinctions.

1. The medullary substance is collected into a few lobes, situated close to each other, forming a circle, whence the nerves issue in all directions:

2. The lobes of medullary substance are disposed along the whole length of the belly, forming *ganglions*, from each of which, the nerves shoot out in transverse directions; the ganglions are connected to each other, by a very slender medullary cord, that passes the whole length of the animal.

3. The distinction of brain and nerves is entirely wanting, and the medullary pulp is spread through the whole substance of the body.

With regard to the organs of respiration, it is evident, that the animals of the first division are the most perfect, and those of the third the least so; this also is the case with the organs of sensation. In man, the contents of the scull are collected into a globe; in quadrupeds and birds, this globe is elongated; in fish, the brain begins to separate; in the cuttle-fish, it is divided into four distinct detached lobes; in insects, these lobes are distributed through the whole length of the body; in polypes, the diffusion takes place to a still greater extent, there is no common centre or sensorium, and, therefore, each part is capable of forming a separate animal.

From the above-mentioned differences of structure, in the organs of respiration and sensation, are formed the following six orders, with their essential characters:

1. *Molluscæ*. All animals of this class, have a muscular heart, furnished with valves, a complete system of sanguiferous vessels and branchiæ for respiration; they have a brain and nerves, and most of them external organs of sensation, as eyes

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eyes and ears. Their whole body is extremely ſenſible, and poſſeſſes great muſcular power; they have a double circulation, but that through the lungs is probably only a part of the great circulation. To this order belong the following genera: *Sepia*, *clio*, *limax*, *laplyſia*, *doris*, *thetis*, *patella*, the *animal inhabiting the bivalves*, and probably *aſcidia*.

2. *Cruſtacea*. Animals of this claſs, have the exterior habit of inſects, but differ from them in having a heart and branchiæ. Under this order are comprehended, *cancer*, *monoculus*, and *probably moſt of the apterous inſects*.

3. *Inſecta*. Theſe have a ſimple dorſal blood-veſſel, and ganglions, connected by a medullary thread; their limbs are covered with articulated ſcales, and they are furniſhed with antennæ and palpi.

4. *Vermes*. Animals of this claſs, have a dorſal blood-veſſel, and connected ganglions like inſects; they reſemble them alſo, in having their bodies divided by rings, but are without articulations. Both the inſecta and vermes reſpire by tracheæ. Under this order are included, *aphrodita*, *nereis*, *nais*, *lumbricus*, *hirudo*, and *aſcaris*.

5. *Echinodermata*. Theſe, like the vermes, reſpire by tracheæ; have a ſingle dorſal blood-veſſel, but are without brain or ſpinal marrow. The genera under this order are *aſteria*, and *echinus*.

6. *Zoophyta*. Theſe animals have neither heart, nor blood-veſſel, nor brain, nor nerves; like plants, they are merely aggregations of tubes or globules, in which a motion is kept up by the abſorption and tranſpiration of fluids; they may be divided, and each piece will become a new individual; they multiply by ſhoots and ſeeds, or eggs, in this reſpect alſo reſembling plants: in ſhort, they differ from vegetables only in that which conſtitutes them animals; viz. voluntary motion, ſenſation, and an inteſtinal canal. To this order belong *hydra*, *vorticella*, *meduſa*, and *actynia*.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

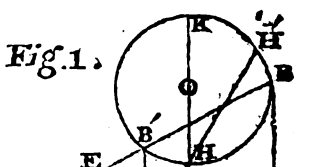
For the Monthly Magazine.

Of the Analogy between the Circle and other Curves.

A STRIKING analogy is frequently diſcovered between curves, which would ſeem, at firſt, to be totally diſſimilar. This analogy conſiſts in their having one or more properties in common, which, by reſearch and combination, give riſe to others ſeemingly independent. In curves of the ſame order, this is particularly remarkable; though eſſentially different in ſome points, they agree exactly in others; and exhibit to the enquirer an alternate appearance of reſemblance and diſſimilitude. The conic ſections afford many curious inſtances of this; and the analogy between them has often engaged the attention, and been an object of admiration to geometers. It is often neceſſary, and always uſeful, to know whether any property be peculiar to one curve, or common to it with others; and the moſt proper method for determining this, is to inveſtigate, by the help of analyſis, all the curves to which the property belongs. By this means, we will not only learn whether it would be proper to define the curve by that property, but will frequently diſcover, in the courſe of the inveſtigation, a great number of curious, beautiful, and intereſting truths. To the queſtions of this kind, which have already been treated of by geometers, I purpoſe, in this paper, to add ſome others, ſuggeſted by ſome ſimple and curious properties of the circle. Newton, Bernoulli, Clairaut, and Euler, have ſhown, that many of its moſt diſtinguiſhed properties are not peculiar to it alone, but belong to an infinite number of other curves. The following examples, founded on properties which have not yet been conſidered with this view, point out the method of analyſis to be employed in this ſubject.

Problem I. *Fig. 1.*

Required, the curve line BB'K, ſuch, that if, through a given point E, any line AB be drawn to meet a right line, given by poſition in A, and the curve in two points B, B', the rectangles AEB, AEB' may be given.



From the given point E draw EC perpendicular, and EF parallel to the line AC given by poſition; and from B, B' draw the perpendiculars BD, B'F, meeting EF in D, F. Then, if EB$=z$, the angle BED$=\phi$, and P, Q certain functions of ϕ, the relation between z and ϕ will be expreſſed by the equation $z^2-2Pz+Q=0$, becauſe EB meets the curve in two points. Hence $z=P\pm\sqrt{(P^2-Q)}$, that is EB$=P+\sqrt{(P^2-Q)}$, and EB'$=P-\sqrt{(P^2-Q)}$. Now if EC$=p$, AE will be $=\frac{p}{\text{fin. }\phi}$, and the rectangles AEB, AEB'

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AEB′ equal to $\frac{p}{\text{fin. }\varphi} \times$ EB, $\frac{p}{\text{fin. }\varphi} \times$ EB′ reſpectively; but theſe rectangles are given, therefore $\frac{p}{\text{fin. }\varphi} \times$ EB=R, and $\frac{p}{\text{fin. }\varphi} \times$ EB′=R′. From theſe equations we have $\frac{p}{\text{fin. }\varphi} \times$ (EB+EB′)=R+R′, and $\frac{p^2}{\text{fin. }\varphi} \times$ EB×EB′=RR′; but EB+EB′=2P, and EB×EB′=Q, therefore $\frac{2pP}{\text{fin. }\varphi}$=R+R′, and $\frac{p^2Q}{\text{fin. }\varphi^2}$=RR′. Whence $P=\frac{(R+R')\text{ fin. }\varphi}{2p}$, $Q=\frac{RR'\text{ fin. }\varphi^2}{p^2}$, and the required equation $z^2-\frac{(R+R')\text{ fin. }\varphi}{p} \times z+\frac{RR'\text{ fin. }\varphi^2}{p^2}=0$: alſo $P^2-Q=\frac{(R+R')^2\text{ fin. }\varphi^2}{4p^2}-\frac{RR'\text{ fin. }\varphi^2}{p^2}=\frac{(R^2-2RR'+R'^2)\text{ fin. }\varphi^2}{4p^2}=\frac{(R-R')^2\text{ fin. }\varphi^2}{4p^2}$, $\sqrt{(P^2-Q)}=\frac{\pm(R-R')\text{ fin. }\varphi}{2p}$, and $z=\frac{(R+R')\text{ fin. }\varphi}{2p} \pm \frac{(R-R')\text{ fin. }\varphi}{2p}=\frac{R\text{ fin. }\varphi}{p}$ or $\frac{R'\text{ fin. }\varphi}{p}$: that is EB $=\frac{R\text{ fin. }\varphi}{p}$, and EB′$=\frac{R'\text{ fin. }\varphi}{p}$.

Cor. 1. If the relation between ED, DB be required, let ED=x, DB=y, then will fin. $\varphi=\frac{y}{z}$, $x^2+y^2=z^2$, and $z^2-\frac{(R+R')\text{ fin. }\varphi}{p} \times z+\frac{RR'\text{ fin. }\varphi^2}{p^2}=x^2+y^2-\frac{R+R'}{p} \cdot y+\frac{RR'}{p^2} \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}$ =0: that is, $(x^2+y^2)^2-\frac{R+R'}{p} \cdot (x^2y+y^3)+\frac{RR}{p^2} \cdot y^2=0$, a curve of the fourth order.

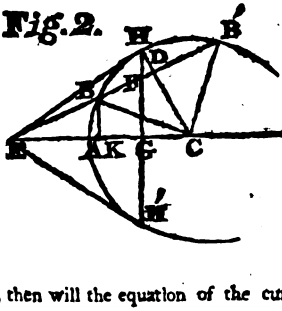
Cor. 2. Let Q=o, and R′ will be =o; then $z=2P=\frac{R\text{ fin. }\varphi}{p}$=EB, and EB′=o, that is, E is a point in the curve required. In this caſe, the curve is a circle, whoſe diameter $=\frac{R}{p}$. This is the property of the circle which originally ſuggeſted the problem, and from which the following local theorem is derived, as enunciated by Simſon (Opera Poſthuma, pag. 327): "Si a centro circuli O ad rectam AC ducatur perpendicularis OG circumferentiæ occurrens in H K, et per punctum H utcunque ducatur recta A′H′, quæ occurrat rectæ AC in A′ et circumferentiæ rurſus in H′, rectangulum AH′, H′H′ æquale erit rectangulo GH′, H′K."

Cor. 3. The moſt remarkable property of the curve BB′K, and which follows directly from the hypotheſis, is, that the ſegments EB, EB′ are in a conſtant, given ratio.

Problem II. Fig. 2.

To find the curve ABB′, ſuch, that if, from a given point E, any right line ABB′ be drawn, meeting the curve in two points BB′, and if BB′ be biſected in D, and the perpendicular DC be drawn to meet a right line, given by poſition, and paſſing through E, in C, the right line BC joining the points B, C, may be given.

Let the angle CEB=φ, and let P, Q be two functions of this angle, which are to be determined from the nature of the curve; then, if EB be taken =z, the relation between z and φ may be expreſſed by the equation $z^2-2Pz+Q=0$. Now, by the nature of equations, EB+EB′ is =2P, or ED=P; and EB × EB′=Q, whence (EB+EB′)^2−4EB×EB′=4 (P^2−Q), or EB′−EB=BB′=2BD=2$\sqrt{(P^2-Q)}$, and BD=P^2−Q. But DC=ED×tan. φ=P tan. φ, and BC (by hypotheſis) = a conſtant quantity =R, therefore BD^2+DC^2=P^2−Q+P^2 tan φ^2=BC^2=R^2, Q=P^2 (1+tan φ^2) − R^2=P^2 ſec. φ^2−R^2, and $z^2-2Pz+(P^2 \text{ sec. } \varphi^2-R^2)=0$, which anſwers to an infinite number of curves poſſeſſing the property required.



Cor. 1. Let P=$\frac{A}{\text{ſec. }\varphi}$, where A =a conſtant quantity, then will the equation of the curve become z^2-2Az cof $\varphi+A^2-R^2=0$, which expreſſes a circle whoſe radius =R, and center C, and the diſtance EC=A.

Cor. 2. If the abſolute term of the general equation be put =o, we will have P=$\pm\frac{R}{\text{ſec. }\varphi}$=$\pm$R cof. φ, and $z^2 \mp 2Rz$ cof. $\varphi=0$. Whence $z=0$, or $\pm$2R cof. φ, which ſhews the curve, in this caſe, to be a circle whoſe radius =R.

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Cor. 3. When ſec. $\phi = \frac{\sqrt{(P^2+R^2)}}{P}$, or tan. $\phi = \frac{R}{P}$, the line EB is a tangent to the curve; for, in this caſe, the points B,B′ correſpond, and conſequently the roots of the equation are equal; therefore $z^2 - 2Pz + P^2 = z^2 - 2Pz + (P^2 \text{ ſec. } \phi^2 - R^2)$, or $P^2 = P^2 \text{ ſec. } \phi^2 - R^2$, that is, ſec. $\phi = \frac{\sqrt{(P^2+R^2)}}{P}$, or tan. $\phi = \frac{R}{P}$.

Cor. 4. When $P=0$, $z^2 - R^2 = 0$, or $z = \pm R$, which anſwers to a circle whoſe radius $= R$, and centre E.

Problem III. Fig. 2.

To find the curve ABB′, ſuch, that if, from a given point E, any right line EBB′ be drawn, meeting the curve in the points B,B′, and a line HG given by poſition in F, EB may be to EB′, as BF to B′F.

Draw EG perpendicular to HG, and put the angle GEB $= \phi$, EB or EB′ $= z$, and $z^2 - 2Pz + Q = 0$, where P, Q are certain functions of the angle ϕ.

Biſect BB′ in D, and ED will be $= P$, and BD $= \sqrt{(P^2 - Q)}$; then, becauſe EB is to EB′, as BF to BF′, EB′ + EB is to BB′, as BB′ to B′F − FB, or ED to BD, as BD to DF; whence, by ſubſtitution $P : \sqrt{(P^2 - Q)} :: \sqrt{(P^2 - Q)} : DF = \frac{P^2 - Q}{P} = P - \frac{Q}{P}$.

But if EG $= A$, EF will be $= \frac{A}{\text{cof. } \phi}$, and DF $=$ ED − EF $= P - \frac{A}{\text{cof. } \phi}$; therefore $P - \frac{Q}{P}$ is $= P - \frac{A}{\text{cof. } \phi}$, or $Q = \frac{A \times P}{\text{cof. } \phi}$, and $z^2 - 2Pz + \frac{A \times P}{\text{cof. } \phi} = 0$, which is a general expreſſion for the curves having the given property.

Cor. 1. Draw BK perpendicular to EG, and let EK $= x$, BK $= y$, then will $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$, cof. $\phi = \frac{x}{z} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2+y^2)}}$, and $x^2 + y^2 - 2P\sqrt{(x^2+y^2)} + \frac{A \times P\sqrt{(x^2+y^2)}}{x} = 0$, or $\sqrt{(x^2+y^2)} - 2P + \frac{A \times P}{x} = 0$; whence $x^2 + y^2 = 4P^2 + \frac{A^2 \times P^2}{x^2} - \frac{4A \times P^2}{x}$, or $x^4 + x^2y^2 - 4P^2x^2 + 4A \times P^2x - A^2 \times P^2 = 0$.

Cor. 2. When $P = R$ cof. ϕ, $z^2 - 2Rz$ cof. $\phi + A \times R = 0$, which ſhows the curve to be a circle, the diſtance of whoſe centre C from E $= R$, and whoſe radius is a mean proportional between EC and GC. Now, if CH and EH be drawn, as the ſquare of CH is equal to the rectangle ECG, and HG perpendicular to EC, the angle CHE is a right angle, and conſequently EH a tangent to the circle at H. Hence this theorem, which is Prop. 154. Lib. 7. of Pappus, or Prop. 73. De Porifmatibus Simſon's Opera Poſthuma: "Circulum ABH contingant rectæ EH, EH′, et HH′ jungantur: Si ducatur utcunque ad circulum recta EB, occurratque circumferentiæ in B B′, et rectæ HH′ in F. Dico ut LB′ ad EB, ita B′F ad BF."

Cor. 3. When $P = \frac{A}{\text{cof. } \phi}$, or $z = P$, the line EH touches the curve in H; for, in this caſe, $P^2 = \frac{A \times P}{\text{cof. } \phi}$, $z^2 - 2Pz + P^2 = 0$, and $z = P$.

S. CYGNI.

Aberdeen, Jan. 1797. [*To be continued.*]

QUESTION XXIV (No. XI.)—*Anſwered by Philomathes, of Thornbury.*

THE true length of the pendulum, at the laſt place, muſt be $39 + \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{300} = 39\frac{29}{300}$ inches. And the times of vibration of pendulums are directly as the ſquare roots of their lengths; therefore $\sqrt{39} : \sqrt{39\frac{29}{300}} :: 1'' : \sqrt{\frac{11729}{11700}} = 1.001239$ ſeconds, the time required in which the pendulum will vibrate.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by B. W.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

QUESTION XXIX.—*By A. Z. Y. X. of Oundle.*

REQUIRED to find the 12 leaſt numbers, which, being divided by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, reſpectively, ſhall have a remainder of 1; but if divided by 11, ſhall have no remainder?

Alſo,

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Alſo, the twelve leaſt numbers, which, being divided as above, ſhall have remainders of 9, 8, 7, 6, &c. always leſs than the diviſion by unity; but if divided by 11, ſhall have no remainder?

QUESTION XXX.—*By Mr. T. Hickman.*

In a plane triangle, having given the vertical triangle, the baſe, and the ratio of the ſegments, made by a line biſecting the vertical angle; to conſtruct the triangle?

Errata.—Page 38, line 3, of the Solution to Queſtion 21, for *equal to* 81, read *equal to* 8+1
Page 131, Queſtions 26 and 27 ſhould be numbered Queſtions 27 and 28.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMARKS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we requeſt the Communications of ſuch of our Readers as can aſſiſt us in theſe objects.*]

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE ROBERT BURNS.

ROBERT BURNS was a native of *Ayrſhire*, one of the weſtern counties of *Scotland*. He was the ſon of humble parents: and his father paſſed through life in the condition of a hired labourer, or of a ſmall farmer. Even in this ſituation, however, it was not hard for him to ſend his children to the pariſh ſchool, to receive the ordinary inſtruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of religion. By this courſe of education, young ROBERT profited to a degree that might have encouraged his friends to deſtine him to one of the liberal profeſſions, had not his father's poverty made it neceſſary to remove him from ſchool, as ſoon as he had grown up, to earn for himſelf the means of ſupport, as a hired plough-boy, or ſhepherd.

The eſtabliſhment of PARISH SCHOOLS, but for which, perhaps, the infant energies of this young genius might never have received that firſt impulſe, by which alone they were to be excited into action, is one of the moſt beneficial that have been ever inſtituted in any country; and one which, I believe, is no where ſo firmly fixed, or extended ſo completely throughout a whole kingdom, as in Scotland. Here, every pariſh has a ſchoolmaſter, almoſt as invariably as it has a clergyman. For a ſum rarely exceeding twenty pounds, in ſalary and fees, this perſon inſtructs the children of the pariſh in reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, Latin, and Greek. The ſchoolmaſters are generally ſtudents in philoſophy or theology; and hence, the eſtabliſhment of the pariſh ſchools, beſide its direct utilities, poſſeſſes alſo the accidental advantage of furniſhing an excellent *ſchool* of future candidates for the office of parochial clergymen. So ſmall are the fees for teaching, that no parents, however poor, can want the means to give their children at leaſt ſuch education at ſchool, as young, BURNS received. From the *ſpring* labours of a plough-boy, from the *ſummer* employment of a ſhepherd, the peaſant-youth often returns, for a few months, eagerly to purſue his education at the pariſh-ſchool.

It was ſo with BURNS; he returned from labour to learning, and from learning went again to labour, till his mind began to open to the charms of taſte and knowledge; till he began to feel a paſſion for books, and for the ſubjects of books, which was to give a colour to the whole thread of his future life. On nature, he ſoon began to gaze with new diſcernment, and with new enthuſiaſm: his mind's eye opened to perceive affecting beauty and ſublimity, where, by the mere groſs peaſant, there was nought to be ſeen, but water, earth, and ſky, but animals, plants, and ſoil; even as the eyes of the ſervant of Eliſha were ſuddenly enlightened to behold his maſter and himſelf guarded from the Syrian bands, by horſes and chariots of fire, to all but themſelves, inviſible.

What might perhaps firſt contribute to diſpoſe his mind to poetical efforts, is *one particular* in the devotional piety of the Scotiſh peaſantry; it is ſtill common for them to make their children get by heart the pſalms of David, in that verſion of homely rhymes, which is uſed in

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their churches. In the morning, and in the evening of every day; or, at leaſt on the evening of every Saturday and Sunday, theſe pſalms are ſung in ſolemn family-devotion, a chapter of the bible is read, and extemporary prayer is fervently uttered. The whole books of the ſacred ſcriptures are thus continually in the hands of almoſt every peaſant. And it is impoſſible that there ſhould not be occaſionally ſome ſouls among them, awakened to the divine emotions of genius, by that rich aſſemblage which thoſe books preſent, of almoſt all that is intereſting in incidents, or picturesque in imagery, or affectingly ſublime or tender in ſentiments and character. It is impoſſible that theſe rude rhymes, and the ſimple artleſs muſic with which they are accompanied, ſhould not occaſionally excite ſome care to a fond perception of the melody of verſe. That BURNS had felt theſe impulſes, will appear undeniably certain to whoever ſhall carefully peruſe his *Cottar's Saturday's Night*; or ſhall remark with nice obſervation, the various fragments of *ſcripture* ſentiment, of *ſcripture* imagery, of *ſcripture* language, which are ſcattered throughout his works.

Still more intereſting to the young peaſantry, are thoſe ancient ballads of love and war, of which a great number are yet popularly known and ſung in Scotland. While the prevalence of the Gaelic language in the northern parts of this country, excluded from thoſe regions the old Anglo-Saxon ſongs and minſtrels; theſe ſongs and minſtrels were, in the mean time, driven by the Norman conqueſts and eſtabliſhments, out of the ſouthern counties of England; and were forced to wander, in exile, beyond its northern confine, into the ſouthern diſtricts of the Scottiſh kingdom. Hence, in the old Engliſh ſongs, is every famous minſtrel ſtill related to have been of the *north country*, while, on the contrary, in the old Scottiſh ſongs, it is always the *ſouth country*, to which every favourite minſtrel is ſaid to belong. It is the ſame diſtrict to which both allude; a diſtrict comprehending preciſely the ſouthern counties of Scotland, with the moſt northern counties of England. In the ſouth of Scotland, almoſt all the beſt of thoſe ballads are often ſung by the ruſtic maid or matron at her ſpinning-wheel. They are liſtened to, with raviſhed ears, by old and young. Their rude melody; that mingled curioſity and awe which are naturally excited by the very idea of their antiquity; the exquiſitely tender and natural complaints ſometimes poured forth in them; the gallant deeds of knightly heroiſm, which they ſometimes celebrate; their wild tales of demons, ghoſts, and fairies, in whoſe exiſtence ſuperſtition alone has believed; the manners which they repreſent; the obſolete, yet picturesque and expreſſive language in which they are often clothed; give them wonderful power to tranſport every imagination, and to agitate every heart. To the ſoul of BURNS, they were like a happy breeze touching the wires of an Æolian harp, and calling forth the moſt raviſhing melody.

Beſide all this, the *Gentle Shepherd*, and the other poems of *Allan Ramſay*, have long been highly popular in Scotland. They fell early into the hands of BURNS; and while the fond applauſe which they received, drew his emulation, they preſented to him likewiſe treaſures of phraſeology, and models of verſification. *Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine* was during this time publiſhed; was ſupported chiefly by the original communications of correſpondents, and found a very extenſive ſale. In it, BURNS read, particularly, the poetry of *Robert Ferguſon*, written chiefly in the Scottiſh dialect, and exhibiting many ſpecimens of uncommon poetical excellence. The *Seaſons* of *Thomſon* too, the *Grave* of *Blair*, the far-famed *Elegy* of *Gray*, the *Paradiſe Loſt* of *Milton*, perhaps the *Minſtrel* of *Beattie*, were ſo commonly read, even among thoſe with whom BURNS would naturally aſſociate, that poetical curioſity, although even leſs ardent than his, could, in ſuch circumſtances, have little difficulty in procuring them.

With ſuch means to give his imagination a poetical bias, and to favour the culture of his taſte and genius, BURNS gradually became a poet. He was not, however, one of thoſe forward children, who, from a miſtaken impulſe, begin prematurely to write and to rhyme, and hence, never attain to excellence. Converſing familiarly for a long while, with the works of thoſe poets who were known to him: contemplating the aſpect of nature, in a diſtrict which exhibits an uncommon aſſemblage of the beautiful and the ruggedly grand, of the cultivated and the wild; looking upon human life with an eye quick and keen, to remark as well the ſtronger and leading, as the nicer and ſubordinate features of character—to diſcriminate the generous, the honourable, the manly, in conduct, from the ridiculous, the baſe, and the mean: he was diſtinguiſhed among

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among his fellows, for extraordinary intelligence, good ſenſe, and penetration, long before others, or perhaps even himſelf, ſuſpected him to be capable of writing verſes. His mind was mature, and well-ſtored with ſuch knowledge as lay within his ſearch; he had made himſelf maſter of powers of language, ſuperior to thoſe of almoſt any former writer in the Scottiſh dialect, before he conceived the idea of ſurpaſſing *Ramſay* and *Ferguſon*.

In the mean time, beſides the ſtudious bent of his genius, there were ſome other particular in his opening character, which might ſeem to mark him for a poet. He began early in life, to regard with a ſort of ſullen diſdain and averſion, all that was ſordid, in the purſuits and intereſts of the peaſants, among whom he was placed. He became diſcontented with the humble labours to which he ſaw himſelf confined, and with the poor ſubſiſtence he was able to earn by them. He could not help looking upon the rich and great, whom he ſaw around him, with an emotion between envy and contempt; as if ſomething had ſtill whiſpered to his heart, that there was injuſtice in the exterior inequality between his fate and their's. While ſuch emotions aroſe in his mind, he conceived an inclination, very common among the young men of the more uncultivated parts of Scotland—to go abroad to *America*, or the *Weſt Indies*, in queſt of a better fortune; at the ſame time, his heart was expanded with paſſionate ardour, to meet the impreſſions of love and *friendſhip*. With ſeveral of the young peaſantry, who were his fellows in labour, he contracted an affectionate intimacy of acquaintance. He eagerly ſought admiſſion into the brotherhood of *Free Maſons*, which is recommended to the young men of this country, by nothing ſo much as by its ſeeming to extend the ſphere of agreeable acquaintance, and to knit cloſer the bonds of friendly endearment. In ſome *Maſon Lodges* in his neighbourhood, BURNS had ſoon the fortune, whether good or bad, to gain the notice of ſeveral gentlemen, better able to eſtimate the true value of ſuch a mind as his, than were his fellow-peaſants, with whom alone he had hitherto aſſociated. One or two of them, might be men of convivial diſpoſitions, and of religious notions, rather licentious than narrow; who encouraged his talents, by occaſionally inviting him to be the companion of their looſer hours; and who were at times not ill-pleaſed to direct the force of his wit and humour, againſt thoſe ſacred things which they affected outwardly to deſpiſe, as mere *bugbears*, while they could not help inwardly trembling before them, as realities. For a while the native rectitude of his underſtanding, and the excellent principles in which his infancy had been educated, withſtood every temptation to intemperance or impiety. Alas! it was not always ſo.—When his heart was firſt ſtruck by the charms of village beauty, the *love* he felt, was pure, tender, ſimple, and ſincere, as that of the youth and maiden in his *Cotter's Saturday Night*. If the ardour of his paſſion hurried him afterwards to triumph over the chaſtity of the maid he loved; the tenderneſs of his heart, the manly honeſty of his ſoul, ſoon made him offer, with eager ſolicitude, to repair by marriage the injury of love.

About this time, in the progreſs of his life and character, did he firſt begin to be diſtinguiſhed as a POET. A *maſonic* ſong, a ſatirical epigram, a rhyming epiſtle to a friend, attempted with ſucceſs, taught him to know his own powers, and give him confidence to try taſks more arduous, and which ſhould command ſtill higher burſts of applauſe. The annual celebration of the *Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*, in the rural pariſhes of Scotland, has much in it of thoſe old *Popiſh* feſtivals, in which ſuperſtition, traffic, and amuſement, uſed to be ſtrangely intermingled. BURNS ſaw, and ſeized in it one of the happieſt of all ſubjects, to afford ſcope for the diſplay of that ſtrong and piercing ſagacity by which he could almoſt intuitively diſtinguiſh the reaſonable from the abſurd, and the becoming from the ridiculous;—of that picturesque power of fancy, which enabled him to repreſent ſcenes, and perſons, and groupes, and looks, attitude, and geſture, in a manner almoſt as lively and impreſſive, even in words, as if all the artifices and energies of the pencil had been employed;—of that knowledge which he had neceſſarily acquired of the manners, paſſions, and prejudices of the ruſtics around him—of whatever was ridiculous, no leſs than of whatever was affectingly beautiful, in rural life. A thouſand prejudices of *Popiſh*, and, perhaps too, of ruder *Pagan* ſuperſtition, have, from time immemorial, been connected in the minds of the *Scottiſh* peaſantry, with the annual recurrence of the *Eve of the Feſtival of all the Saints*,

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Saints, or *Hallowe'en*. These were all intimately known to BURNS, and had made a powerful impression upon his imagination and feelings. He chose them for the subject of a poem, and produced a piece, which is, almost to frenzy, the delight of those who are best acquainted with its subject; and which will not fail to preserve the memory of the prejudices and usages which it describes, when they shall, perhaps, have ceased to give one merry evening in the year, to the cottage fireside. The simple joys, the honest love, the sincere friendship, the ardent devotion of the cottage; whatever in the more solemn part of the rustic's life is humble and artless, without being mean or unseemly—or tender and dignified, without aspiring to stilted grandeur—or to unnatural, buskined pathos, had deeply impressed the imagination of the rising poet; had in some sort wrought itself into the very texture of the fibres of his soul. He tried to express in verse, what he most tenderly felt, what he most enthusiastically imagined; and produced the *Cotter's Saturday's Night*.

These pieces, the true effusions of genius, informed by reading and observation, and prompted by its own native ardour, as well as by friendly applause; were soon handed about among the most discerning of BURNS's acquaintance; and were by every new reader, perused, and re-perused, with an eagerness of delight and approbation, which would not suffer him long to withhold them from the press. A *subscription* was proposed, was earnestly promoted by some gentlemen, who were glad to interest themselves in behalf of such signal poetical merit; was soon crowded with the names of a considerable number of the inhabitants of Ayrshire, who, in the proffered purchase, sought not less to gratify their own passion for *Scottish* poesy, than to encourage the wonderful ploughman. At KILMARNOCK, were the poems of BURNS, for the first time, printed. The whole edition was quickly distributed over the country.

It is hardly possible to express, with what eager admiration and delight they were every where received. They eminently possessed all those qualities which the most invariably contribute to render any literary work quickly and permanently popular. They were written in a phraseology, of which all the powers were universally felt; and which being at once antique, *familiar*, and now *rarely written*, was hence fitted to serve all the dignified and picturesque uses of poetry, without making it unintelligible. The imagery, the sentiments, were, at once, faithfully natural, and irresistibly impressive and interesting. Those topics of satire and scandal in which the rustic delights; that *humorous* imitation of character, and that *witty* association of ideas familiar and striking, yet not naturally allied to one another, which has force to shake his sides with laughter; those fancies of superstition, at which he still wonders and trembles; those affecting sentiments and images of true religion, which are at once dear and awful to his heart, were all represented by BURNS with all a poet's magic power. Old and young, high and low, grave and gay, learned or ignorant, all were alike delighted, agitated, transported. I was at that time resident in *Galloway*, contiguous to *Ayrshire*, and I can well remember, how that even plough-boys and maid-servants would have gladly parted with the wages which they earned the most hardly, and which they wanted to purchase necessary clothing, if they might but procure the works of BURNS. A copy happened to be presented from a gentleman in Ayrshire to a friend in my neighbourhood; he put it into my hands, as a work containing some effusions of the most extraordinary genius. I took it, rather that I might not disoblige the lender, than from any ardour of curiosity or expectation. "An unlettered ploughman, a poet?" said I, with contemptuous incredulity. It was on a Saturday evening. I opened the volume, by accident, while I was undressing, to go to bed. I closed it not, till a late hour on the rising Sunday morn, after I had read over every syllable it contained. And,

Ex illo Corydon, Corydon est tempore nobis!

VIRG. Ec. 7.

[*To be continued.*]

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

COUTHON.

BY viewing the conduct of this man in the latter part of his life only, it might easily be conceived that he was by nature cruel, like Sylla the Roman. This, however, was not the case; for till he had been corrupted by evil communication, he was admired for the amiable-

ness

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neſs of his manners. His countenance was animated, denoted great ſuſceptibility; and, at the ſame time, gave ſigns of unuſual benignity. He enliſted under Robeſpierre, as Lucius Cornelius did under Marius; and, by the inſtruction of that able maſter, was qualifying apace to put as many of his fellow-creatures to death, by the deſpotiſm of the *law*, as thoſe ſanguinary generals had done by the edge of the *ſword*. He preſerved, however, during the firſt part of his political career, his reputation for the gentleneſs of his diſpoſition, and for the equity of his ſentiments, inſomuch that he was perſuaded to aſſume the prenomen of *Ariſtides*, which a riſing vanity only could have prevailed upon him to do. He lacked, however, the generoſity of the Athenian whoſe name he had aſſumed, for he could not forgive even a ſuppoſed enemy; like him, indeed, he appeared to diſregard riches, as, after his execution, it was found, that he had not left money enough behind him to convey his wife and child to the place of her original reſidence.

GEORGE COUTHON (ſuch were his real names) was a native of Orſay, in the department of *Puy de Dôme*, for which department he was elected a repreſentative to the convention. The firſt time he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſenate, was in the proceedings againſt the twenty-one deputies, on whom his invectives fell with conſiderable weight. He was the more attended to by the whole aſſembly from the circumſtance of his being allowed to ſpeak in his ſeat; being a cripple from his infancy. When, therefore, he wiſhed to deliver an opinion, a member near him always addreſſed the preſident, ſaying, "Couthon deſires to ſpeak," and he was perhaps the only member who never experienced any interruption. The flattering approbation beſtowed upon him by the minority, for his reproaches of the *Girondins*, marked him out to Robeſpierre as a fit perſon to intereſt in his deſigns, which were to deſtroy all thoſe men whoſe exiſtence he conceived menaced his own. From the *dupe*, COUTHON, in a ſhort time, became the abſolute *creature*, of Robeſpierre: ſo that when the latter had any daring or odious meaſure to propoſe to the legiſlature, the former was thought the fitteſt perſon to communicate it. The French revolution has never ceaſed to produce ſtriking events; but it appears unaccountable, that the ſame convention, which ſtood the moſt formidable ſhocks and dangers, as it were, unmoved, ſhould become for a moment ſo tame and ſubmiſſive, as to allow the member of a committee, created entirely by themſelves, to propoſe and obtain their ſanction to a decree for accuſing any of its members, at the will of the ſaid committee, and hurry him to the tribunal, without any of the uſual forms of impeachment; not to mention another decree, ſtill more abominable, denying to imputed conſpirators the benefit of counſel on their trials.

When the committee proceeded to theſe meaſures, every thinking man concluded the criſis of the revolutionary fever was approaching rapidly. By the manner in which the tyrants proceeded, it was impoſſible that any obnoxious perſon marked down for deſtruction, could eſcape, ſince the tribunal was forbidden to ſet any one at liberty, though acquitted by the jury, until a report was made to the committee, and its approbation had for the priſoner's enlargement.

The eighth of Thermidor decided the fate of the uſurpers; and it may be added, of the liberties of France; ſince, had any one of them poſſeſſed the courage and preſence of mind of a Cromwell, he might have triumphed over the convention, and have attained ſupreme power. COUTHON was reſcued from the Luxembourg priſon, to which he had been committed; but it was impoſſible that every movement concerning him ſhould not be made public, ſince the diſtorted condition of his frame made it neceſſary that he ſhould be carried from place to place in men's arms. In the laſt defenſive ſtruggle, the imbecility of COUTHON's mind appeared as conſpicuous as that of his body. He was ſeized in a cloſet, in the *Maiſon de Ville*, drowned in tears, with a knife in his hand, an inſtrument which he had not courage to make uſe of. The horror of his execution was increaſed by the difficulty of attaching him to the moving plank of the guillotine. The executioner was compelled, at laſt, to lay him on his ſide, to receive the ſtroke of the axe; ſuch was the frightful contraction of his lower limbs. This ſhocking ceremony took up twice the time occupied in diſpatching the other ſeven ſufferers.

[*Theſe anecdotes will be* REGULARLY CONTINUED, *and the Conductors requeſt the aſſiſtance of all perſons, who by a recent reſidence in France, are qualified to communicate original and intereſting facts.*]

ORIGINAL

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE

On Lord Macartney's Embassy to China.

I.

SWIFT shot the curliew 'thwart the rising blast,
As eve's dun shades enwrapt the billowy main;
Hoarse broke the waves against the sandy waste,
And dim and cheerless swept the drizzling rain:
When, bending o'er the briny spray,
Stood thy genius, old Cathay;
Her vestments floating on the gale,
With angry glare, her eye-balls roll,
Horror shakes her inmost soul,
As thus along the strand swells her portentous wail:

II.

Arbiest for prey, what ruffian band
Dares approach this happy land;
Glimmering thro' the glooms of eve,
What canvas flutters o'er the wave;
Plunging thro' the swelling tide,
What prows the whit'ning brine divide?
—'Tis Albion's bloody cross that flouts the air,
'Tis Albion's sons that skirt this peaceful shore;
Her cross—oppression's badge—the sign of war;
Her sons that range the world, and peace is seen no more.

III.

Insatiate spoilers! that with treacherous smiles,
In wreaths of olive hide the murderous sword:
Ill fare the tribes, unconscious of your wiles,
Whose honest candour trusts your plighted word
Hence! ye harbingers of woe—
Too well your deeds of blood I know:
For 'mid the thickening gloom of night,
Oft as I speed my watchful flight,
A monitory voice I hear—
Keen Sorrow's thrilling cry awakes my list'ning ear.

IV.

A cry resounds from Ganges' flood;
There Oppression's giant brood
Wide the scythe of ruin sweep,
And desolated districts weep;
Terror waves the scourge on high;
Patient Mis'ry heaves the sigh.
Lo! meagre Famine* drains the vital springs,
And points from far, where yawns the darksome grave;
Her gifts in vain profusive Plenty flings;
—Stern Avarice guards the store, nor owns the wish to save.

V.

From Niger's banks resound the shriek of woe,
There, inly pining mourns the hapless slave;
Fraud proudly braves the light with shameless brow,
And floating charnels plow the restless wave.
Behold, in desolate array,
The captives wind their silent way;
Amid the ranks, does Pity find
A pair, by fond affection join'd;
Fell Rapine, reckless of their pain,
Blasts Misery's final hope—denies a common chain*.

VI.

Hear, O my sons, the warning cry,
And while you breathe the pitying sigh,
Deep on Memory's tablet trace
These triumphs of Britannia's race;
From age to age, from sire to son
Let the eternal record run:
And when, with hollow hearts, and honey'd tongues,
These slaves of gold advance their blood-stain'd hand,
Shrink from the touch—Remember India's wrongs—
Remember Afric's woes—and save your destin'd land.

W. Shepherd.

* Alluding to the ever-memorable Bengal famine, in which 3,000,000 of the Hindoos perished, for want of rice (their customary food) at a time when the warehouses of the British merchants were crammed with that commodity.

SONNET.

CHEERLESS my road, and long and lone the way,
As on I wander'd thro' the vale of life,
Not undisturb'd by cares, nor for the strife
Of jarring crowds well meet; and when the ray
Of Love's mild torch beam'd forth its radiance pure,
Its radiance pure beam'd only to disclose
A dark drear scene, a gathering cloud of woes,
Which tho' philosophy might teach t' endure,
She knew not to avoid. O lov'd! O fair!
Thy gentle influence cheer'd the gloomy shade;
Ev'n as the angel, Hope, thou cam'st to aid,
And Love his clear torch wav'd amid the air,
Cheering, as to the fearful sailor's sight,
Streams the far beacon's blaze amid the stormy night.

B.

* Mr. Falconbridge being sent to choose some slaves at Cape Coast Castle, objected to one that was meagre, and put him aside. Mr. F. observing a tear steal down the man's cheek, enquired of him the reason, upon which he said, "that he was going to be parted from his brother."—Abstract of the evidence delivered before a select Committee of the House of Commons, p. 91.

TO

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TO AMELIA.

FROM *me* AMELIA need not fly,
Nor ſhun me with averted eye;
With no unhallowed hand I come,
To tear the wreath from *Henry*'s tomb:
Ah! no—thy griefs reſemble mine,
And I would mingle ſighs with thine;
Nought can thy *Henry* e'er reſtore,
And my *Amanda lives no more!*

Whilſt o'er thy woes I heave a ſigh,
The ſofteſt breath of ſympathy,
Not pity's tears alone I ſhed,
But more for my *Amanda dead!*
For I, like thee, have fondly lov'd,
And all its chaſte endearments prov'd;
But now, with love, life's joys are o'er:
They fled with her *who lives no more!*

Revolving years have wing'd their flight,
And ſpring, the ſeaſon of delight,
Has only ſtill beheld me mourn,
While others hail'd its glad return:
The flow'rs that, chill'd by winter, die,
And deep in ſnow-wreaths bury'd lie,
Returning ſprings to life reſtore;
But my *Amanda lives no more!*

ALBOIN.

THE WRONGS OF PENURY.

Occaſioned by a Paſſage in COOPER'S *Reply to* BURKE'S *Invective.*

Is he not juſt, that all this doth behold
From higheſt heaven, and bears an equal eye?
SPENCER.

OPPRESSION! tyrant of man's feeble race,
'Tis thine to bid the fury paſſions rage;
From life's gay morn to ſnatch the blooming grace,
Or mingle anguiſh in the cup of age.

Lo! at thy call, the fiends of lawleſs pow'r
Surpriſe the peaſant's unprotected ſhed;
Intrude on weary'd toil's repoſing hour,
And ſeek in night to hide the ruthleſs deed.

Nor wakes the deed a patriot's ardent tongue,
Nor ſuits the lowly theme a ſenate's cares;
Neglected Penury, o'er thy cruel wrongs
Chatham was ſilent, and ev'n Fox forbears.

Yet Juſtice ſleeps not o'er the guilty ſcene,
Yet hears Compaſſion the lorn ſufferer's cry;
While taught by Cooper's philanthropic pen,
The Muſe gives language to the victim's ſigh.

How oft I liſten'd to the grateful theme,
That 'tis a Briton's birth-right to be free;
How oft, deluded by a ſpecious dream,
I hail'd the land of law and liberty.

In vain—the captive's abject doom to prove,
Is mine; and mine, alas! the felon's lot,
Forc'd from the ſcenes, where virtue deign'd to rove,
And, with contentment, ſhare a peaſant's cot,

For ever fled, ye dear connubial joys,
That toilſome life's beſt ſolace could afford;
Nor ſhe, whoſe merit was my early choice,
Again ſhall greet me to our frugal board.

While want forbids the dreary hearth to burn,
Her woes no fond expectance can beguile;
No more ſhe liſtens for my wiſh'd return,
To ſoothe fatigue with love's unpurchas'd ſmile.

No more my prattling infants ſhall repair
Around their ſire—his daily labour done;
For now, defrauded of a father's care,
Some niggard hand may deal the legal boon;

Some practis'd ſpoiler of a virgin's fame,
Her youth ſhould beauty's fatal charms adorn,
May lure a friendleſs maid to gilded ſhame;
Then, loathing, caſt her on the public ſcorn.

Ah! there to wander, Luſt's unpity'd ſlave—
The reveller's ſport—the prey of dire diſeaſe;
Or hide from man, beneath the kinder grave,
A form that Nature vainly taught to pleaſe.

But Power's rude minions mock my boding care;
They drag new victims to Ambition's ſhrine;
Ev'n now they urge me to the impious war,
Againſt a brother man—no foe of mine!

Yet, Pen'ry, to his throne thy cauſe ſhall riſe
Who looks on mortals with an equal eye;
Who marks Oppreſſion, thro' her artful guiſe,
And hears the captive's unregarded ſigh.

Yet may the angel, Peace, with gentle hand,
The woes of wrong'd Humanity aſſuage;
The ſhrine of Freedom raiſe in every land,
And bring to earth another golden age.

When nor ambition's flame, nor luſt of wealth,
Shall blaſt the young deſire to ſerve and pleaſe;
When temp'rate labour gives the pulſe of health,
Nor toil conſumes, nor waſtes luxurious eaſe;

When man for man the kindred paſſion owns,
While Juſtice pays what Charity beſtow'd;
And Nature's bounty viſits all her ſons,
Free, as from Heav'n the gen'rous bleſſing flow'd.

J. T. R.

TO NIGHT.

THOU, of Chaos eldeſt born,
Ere the earlieſt ray of morn
Pour'd its virgin ſtream of light,
Hail, Queen of Shadows—Night!

Let him who baſks in fortune's ray,
Love the glaring hour of day;
Whoſe heart has never learnt to know
The cankering care, the wearying woe;
Let him love the mid-day light—
I have ſeen it with delight.

Nurſe of Melancholy, come!
Wrap me in thy kindred gloom:

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For ſweet it is alone to rove
At thy ſtill hour, the ſecret grove,
And muſe upon the diſtant day,
When, in Hope's clear morning, gay,
I look'd with pleaſure to the morrow,
Ere my ſoul was link'd to ſorrow;
Ere Fancy fled from adverſe Fate,
And left me Miſery for my mate.

Be it mine to quit the throng,
And liſt the nightingale's ſad ſong;
Till wand'ring ſilent on and ſlow,
Deſpair may ſoften into woe!
And, when every paſt delight
Painful Memory calls to ſight,
Cheriſh'd by thy kindred gloom,
Think of that cold repoſe that ſtills the tomb.

I have lov'd alone to rove,
When twilight deepens o'er the grove;
I have lov'd in ſilence long
To hie me from the buſy throng;
And give my ſoul to her too dear,
And drop the ſadly-ſoothing tear;
Sometimes fond Fancy's hand would ſpread
Her airy viſions round my head;
Sometimes my raptur'd ſoul would dream
Of Friendſhip's faſcinating theme;
Till, rous'd by ſtern Reflection's power,
Grief triumph'd in the ſhadowy hour;
And every nerve, in anguiſh low,
Would vibrate to the touch of woe.

Sweet is to me, majeſtic Night!
The ſad ſerenity of thy dim light!
Eſcap'd the world's tumultuous train,
I court the ſilence of thy reign—
To liſt the night-bird's diſtant cry,
To mark the quick bat flitter by;
Hear the far curfew's hollow ſound,
And the dark foreſt ruſtling round.
Slow as thy ſhadows riſe, I feel
A tranquil calm o'er my full boſom ſteal;
Sometimes my ſoul will ſoar on high,
Journeying the trackleſs ſpace of ſky;
And where the evening ſtar's pale light
Glimmers thro' the gloom of Night,
Will deem, that, fled from all my woes,
There, I ſhall one day find repoſe.

S.

A MA FEMME,
Le Jour de ma Mort.

PAR LE C. LACHABEAUSSIERE.

ADIEU! de mon bonheur tendre dépoſitaire,
Par qui je l'ai connu, je l'ai goûté quinze ans;
Des talens, des vertus, ô modèle exemplaire!
Adieu! je vais périr, victime des tyrans:

D'un monſtre ſans pudeur, la cruauté farouche,
Fait du glaive des lois un poignard aſſaſſin;
Le crime eſt dans ſon cœur, la vertu dans ſa bouche,
Un manteau de Brutus a déguiſé Tarquin.

Peuple, que je te plains! on a rivé ta chaîne;
Je te laiſſe avili;—c'eſt-là mon ſeul regret:
Je te vois encenſer qui mérite ta haine—
J'ai déjà trop vécu—la mort eſt un bienfait.

Tyrans de mon pays—déſtructeurs de ſa gloire,
L'opprobre vous attend chez la poſtérité;
Vous n'échapperez pas au burin de l'hiſtoire,
Le crime porte auſſi ſon immortalité.

Adieu, femme chérie!—on m'appelle—il eſt temps—
Je pars—ſonge bien moins à pleurer qu'à me ſuivre—
Tu n'as pas mérité le ſupplice de vivre.
L'aſyle des cœurs purs eſt ouvert—Je t'attends.

TO A YOUNG LADY.

HARD is the heart that does not melt with ruth,
When care ſits, cloudy, on the brow of youth;
When bitter griefs the female boſom ſwell,
And Beauty meditates a ſond farewel
To her lov'd native land, prepar'd to roam,
And ſeek in climes afar the peace denied at home.
The Muſe, with glance prophetic, ſees her ſtand
(Forſaken, ſilent lady) on the ſtrand
Of fartheſt Ind a, ſick'ning at the roar
Of each dull wave, ſlow dath'd upon the ſhore;
Sending, at intervals, an aching eye
O'er the wide waters, vainly, to eſpy
The long-expected bark, in which to find
Some tidings of a world ſhe left behind.
At ſuch a time ſhall ſtart the guſhing tear,
For ſcenes her childhood lov'd, now doubly dear.
At ſuch a time ſhall frantic mem'ry wake
Pangs of remorſe, for ſlighted England's ſake;
And for the ſake of many a tender tie
Of love, or friendſhip, paſs'd too lightly by.
Unwept, unhonour'd, 'midſt an alien race,
And the *cold* looks of many a *ſtranger* face,
How will her poor heart bleed, and chide the day,
That from her country took her far away.

C. L.

TO HARRIOT.

HUSH thee, my Love, nor dream of dangers nigh,
Forget thy ſorrows in a lover's arms;
Secure from future as from preſent harms,
Subdue the efforts of that ſtruggling ſigh.

And let me kiſs away the gathering tear,
That drowns thoſe mild eyes' wonted eloquence.
Harriot, the gloomy influence of ſuſpence
Lords o'er thy mind:—we have no cauſe for fear.

My heart ſtill beats to thoſe ſoft ſounds of joy,
Once utter'd, ne'er forgot; O moſt unkind,
What cold reſolves thy beſt affections bind?
And demon-like, our darling hopes deſtroy?

Speak—let us fly theſe haunts of vice and ſtrife,
And virtuous love ſhall crown our future life.

*** *We are compelled to intreat the indulgence of ſeveral poetical Correſpondents, whoſe favours, though deferred, will regularly appear, in the order in which they were received.*

NEW

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NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Months of February and March.

Mr. Nash's Iron Bridge.

For Arches, Piers, Dams, *and* Spandrils, *formed of plate iron, caſt, framed, or put together, ſo as to form hollow bodies, capable of being filled up with earth, ſand, clay, brick, ſtone, gravel, or any ſolid compoſition; or uſed for the ſupport of planks, or any other covering, or put together hollow, without being filled up.*

On the 7th of February, letters patent were granted to Mr. John Nash, architect, of Dover-ſtreet, London, for his invention of an iron bridge, on a new and improved conſtruction.

The arch of this bridge is formed by hollow frames or boxes, each box conſiſting of four ſides, and a flat bottom.—The ſides form the arch joints of the bridge, and are diminiſhed, ſo as to tend towards the centre of the circle. When theſe boxes, or frames, are put together, ſide by ſide, they form the arch of the bridge, the joints of which have a ſolid bearing throughout, like thoſe of ſtone bridges.

The boxes are afterwards filled with clay, or ſand, or gravel, or gravel mixed with lime, or ſand mixed with lime, or rough ſtone, or rough ſtone maſonry, or bricks, or free-ſtone, or any other ſubſtance, ſo that when filled, the arch is one ſolid body, caſed with iron.

The boxes may be of caſt iron, or of wrought iron; or may be caſt, rolled, or hammered, in flat plates, and framed and put together.

They may be caſt without bottoms, and the looſe bottoms put in; or they may be caſt with bottoms; or they may be uſed without bottoms, or filling up, and be boarded, or plated, over at top, and the road filled in; or the boxes may be formed of a ſucceſſion of arches, with flanches, forming the arch joints, and filled up in the ſpandrils, or not filled up; or they may be formed of hollow cylinders, with flanches.

The arch joints may have ſheet lead, or any other compoſition, placed between them, to fill up the uneven ſurfaces of the iron, and prevent the preſſure of iron againſt iron.

The arch joints, or flanchings, may be ſcrewed together; or ſtubbs, or tenants, and fitted with correſpondent holes, mortices, and grooves, may be caſt in the plates themſelves, and fit into each other.

The ſkirting, or kirb, which keeps in the ground, may be caſt, or framed, with the boxes; or be caſt ſeparate, and put on, or may be omitted.

When two, three, or more arches, are put together, the ſpandrils, or ſpaces, between the arches, are formed by hollow ſpandrils of wrought iron, or caſt iron, and framed, or caſt, as before-mentioned; and may, or may not, be filled up ſolid, as the boxes of the arches before deſcribed. Theſe hollow ſpandrils may be cylindrical, triangular, quadrangular, or polyangular.

The piers of theſe bridges are formed like the boxes, hollow, and may be filled in ſolid, or otherwiſe, and may be of plate iron, either wrought or caſt, and put together, or framed; or they may be caſt in one piece;—may be in form cylindrical, triangular, quadrangular, or polyangular.

The piers, formed of hollow bodies of iron, are attached to the bed of the river, by hollow plates, nailed to the ground by piles of plate iron, grooved, rebated, or dove-tailed, into each other; and may be caſt with the hollow frames, forming the piers, or be faſtened to them.

The dam is alſo formed hollow by piles of plate-iron, grooved, rebated, and dove-tailed into each other; which, when fixed into each other, form a hollow box, and when inſerted into the bed of the river, make a dam for the pier; and when the pier is built, are driven into the bed of the river, and make a box of dove-tail piles, incloſing the ground on which the pier ſtands, and ſecuring it from being undermined by the water paſſing through the arch.

Mr. Sheldrake's Method of Curing Deformities in Children.

On the 24th of January, letters patent were granted to Mr. Timothy Sheldrake, truſs-maker, of the Strand, London, for his newly-invented method of curing the deformities which ariſe from, or are connected with, diſtortion, in the Form, or in the Combination, of the bones.

The principle of this invention conſiſts in the continually repeated and va-

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ried application of a ſpring or ſprings, to be adapted and applied with bandages, and by inſtruments, in ſuch manner, that the ſpring ſhall be conſtantly acting, to correct the diſeaſe, and have its powers varied and modified, as circumſtances ſhall require, ſo as to diminiſh the deformities gradually, till they are completely removed.

This principle, the patentee has illuſtrated in the ſpecification, by its application to a variety of caſes of diſtortion:

Firſt—In caſes which ariſe from the improper form of the bones, as that of curvature in the bones of the legs. The application of the ſpring is equally ſimple, and apparently uſeful, whether the bend be inward, outward, or forward.

Secondly—He exemplifies the application of the ſprings in caſes, in which deformity ariſes from an improper combination of the bones, as in that occaſioned by the knee bending inward, while the bones of the leg and thigh are individually ſtraight and perfect.

Thirdly—He explains his method of curing thoſe diſtortions which ariſe from defects in muſcular action, whatever may be the cauſe of thoſe defects; as in the caſe which is occaſioned by the contraction of the gaſtrocnimii muſcles and tendo achilles, or by want of power in thoſe muſcles whoſe office it is to counteract them.

Fourthly—In the incurvation of the ſpine.

The various ingenious modes of applying the ſprings, bandages, &c. are clearly elucidated, by means of fourteen drawings, without which, we find it impoſſible to follow the patentee, and be, at the ſame time, intelligible to our readers.

Mr. Truſted's Time Repeater.

On the 4th of November, Letters Patent were granted to Mr. Charles Truſted, of Overſley, in Warwickſhire, for an improved repeater, to be applied to common watches and clocks.

The following deſcription of Mr. Truſted's invention, being the ſubſtance of the ſpecification, will, doubtleſs, be intelligible to our mechanical readers:

For the repeating of the hour, the apparatus conſiſts of a barrel, four pillars, and two plates, a ſliding-rack with a ſimple ſtud fixed in it, a pinion, hammer, and bell—There are twelve pins, fixed endways, in a wheel at the end of the barrel, to take the hammer ſlip, and alſo twelve pins, placed in two rows diagonally, on the barrel, which the ſtud on the rack governs, by the turn of the pinion on the rack; this is performed by the ſquare of the fuſee of the watch, and as the ſtud of the rack runs from one end to the other of the barrel, it admits of its advancing, progreſsively, on the firſt row of the diagonal pins, till it reaches one o'clock, and then it takes the ſecond row in the ſame manner. There is alſo a braſs ſpring, that acts againſt the end of the barrel harbour, and by cauſing a friction, keeps it ſteady. The performance is effected by a jagged wheel, fixed on the barrel harbour, which turns backwards, until one of the diagonal pins touches the ſtud, and then turns it forward, as far as it will go; and alſo by the pins fixed in the end wheel of the barrel, which take the heel of the hammer and give the hour required. The motion is ſtopped by another pin, fixed in the barrel, which ſtrikes againſt a pin fixed in one of the plates, to prevent its going farther than it ſhould.

To perform the quarters, there muſt be a compound ſtud, and alſo another ſmall barrel, ſimilar to a harbour, with twelve pins, in a ſtraight row, to anſwer in diſtance exactly with the diagonal pins on the hour-barrel. The compound ſtud conſiſts of three parts, the middle part is ſolid, and fixed to the rack; the two other parts are put one on each ſide, and works upon a joint-pin in two ſlits, the uſe of which is to diſtinguiſh the different quarters; for being raiſed by a ſpring, on the under ſide of the ſtud, and a ſtep ſet upon it, when taken by the quarter pin, it preſſes down that ſide, and ſtops on the ſtep, which prevents it from giving one ſtroke on the quarter bell, until it arrives at the firſt quarter, and when it recovers in that part, it falls upon another ſtep, which is fixed upon the immovable part of the ſtud, and by its being permitted to paſs farther, it recovers one blow on the hammer ſlip of the quarter bell. The other two quarters are effected in a ſimilar manner. The motion of this part is performed by a long pin, that is fixed ſideways in the quarter barrel, and is taken upon a pin, fixed on the wheel above deſcribed on the end of the hour barrel. When the barrel is turned backward, for ſtriking, the two pins looſe their contract, and by a ſpiral ſpring, that is fixed on the end of the harbour of the quarter-barrel, on the outſide of the plate, it is brought back that the pins fall on the ſteps before mentioned; and when the hour-barrel is turned forward, and has ſignified the hour, the pin on the wheel

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acts on the ſide-pin and brings it up to its place, while it acts by ſtriking as before deſcribed. The teeth of the pinion, and of the rack, are calculated for the turns of the fuſee of different watches, and are numbered accordingly. The exerciſe of the patent has been aſſigned to Mr. Iſaac Courts, clock-maker, of Henly in Arden, and to Mr. William Bartlett, of Reddiſh.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications to this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. WILLIAM NICHOLSON, well known for his various uſeful publications on ſubjects of experimental philoſophy, propoſes to publiſh, monthly, a Journal of Natural Philoſophy, Chemiſtry, and the Arts. It will be printed in quarto, at two ſhillings and ſixpence per number.

Mr. WILBERFORCE, the Member for the County of York, has in the Preſs, a work on the prevailing religious ſyſtem of profeſſed Chriſtians among the higher orders, contraſted with real Chriſtianity.

A tranſlation of the BARON DE WIMPFEN's Voyage to St. Domingo, will appear in the courſe of a fortnight. The original, although never printed, is ſaid to contain much information reſpecting the real ſtate of that devoted country.

Mr. ALEXANDER, Draftſman to the late Chineſe Embaſſy, will ſpeedily publiſh, in twelve numbers, a ſeries of Plates, on the Coſtume of China, illuſtrating the various dreſſes, cuſtoms, and ceremonies; the civil, military, and naval architecture, and other ſubjects peculjar to that extraordinary empire. Each number will contain four coloured prints, on royal quarto paper, and four pages of letter-preſs.

Mr. ANDREWS, of Piccadilly, propoſes to publiſh an Hiſtorical Atlas of England,—Phyſical, Political, Civil, Eccleſiaſtical, &c. from the earlieſt periods to the preſent time; with geographical and ſcientific deſcriptions, elucidatory of the Natural Hiſtory, Antiquities, &c. of the kingdom. It is to conſiſt of forty-eight Maps, and to be completed in about twenty-eight numbers, at 7s. 6d. each. The firſt and ſecond numbers are now publiſhed.

Mr. C. F. BADINI, under the patronage of the Directors of the Bank of England, and of the principal Bankers in London, has announced a work, by which he propoſes to explain an art of his own invention, for detecting every ſpecies of forgery or falſification in writing. He ſtates, that "by this criterion, a Bank-Note may be verified in an inſtant, and that a genuine Note may be diſcriminated from a forged one, with the ſame facility that a guinea is weighed."

Mr. ADAMS, of Fleet-ſtreet, has made ſome conſiderable improvements in Electrical Machines by an ingenious addition of Springs at the back of the Cuſhion, which produce an equal and uniform preſſure; and by conſtructing his conductors on a principle ſimilar to that which was pointed out in pages 111 and 112, of the Firſt Volume of this Work.

Mr. JAMES SALMON, who was twelve years a reſident in Rome, has announced a work, in two volumes octavo, under the title of Ancient and Modern Rome; to contain Deſcriptions of all the Edifices, and of the Cities and Towns in the environs of Rome, interſperſed with upwards of 60 engravings, under the direction of Mr. BYRNE.

The Spaniſh Botaniſt, CAVANILLES, has publiſhed, in three volumes, in folio, the Deſcription, with Engravings, of Three Hundred Plants, collected in the neighbourhood of Madrid, and in the kingdoms of Valentia and Mexico, among which are included ſeventeen new ſpecies.

RUIZ and PAVON have alſo publiſhed, at Madrid, *Novorum Generum Plantarum, Peruvianarum & Chilenſium Deſcriptiones & Icones.* This work, on ſeventeen large folio plates, exhibits one hundred and thirteen new ſpecies.

Profeſſor VAL, of Copenhagen, has juſt printed the third number of his *Symbolæ Botanicæ*, with twenty-five new plants.

In a late ſitting of the Lyceum of Arts, at Paris, Citizen HAWI, director of the inſtitution for inſtructing perſons *born blind*, repeated ſome experiments with his mechanic tablets, by means of which any two of his pupils can write whatever they wiſh on paper, and underſtand each other. One of them recited a fable of his own compoſition, which was much applauded.

A Correſpondent

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A Correspondent has furnished a notice of the following work of ANTHONY COLLINS, in addition to those contained in the List, in page 849 of the Second Volume of this Work—A Discourse concerning Ridicule and Irony, in Writing, in a Letter to Dr. NATHANIEL MARSHALL, 1729.

It appears, by an original letter of RUBENS, lately published, that he was addicted to the study of Antiquities, and also to that of Mechanics. In regard to the latter, this great Painter fell into the folly of his age, and spent much of his time in constructing Machines in search of a Perpetual Motion. It is believed, that one of these Machines is still in existence in some part of Flanders.

A Society of Men of Letters has lately been formed in Paris, under the name of *Les Dîner du Vaudeville*, whose object is to compose humourous Ballads on Bacchanalian, National, and Popular Subjects. They have already published several numbers, containing the compositions produced at their monthly dinners.

In one of the sittings of the National Institute, GUYTON read an extract from a work of M. HUMBOLD, well known as the author of a botanical work, entitled, *Flora Subterranea*, and not less for the extraordinary and whimsical experiments that he has made on his own person. He lately sacrificed himself to his ardent love of Science, so far as to apply four blisters on his own body, and to draw some of his teeth!

The Russian Literature has not hitherto acquired any celebrity. The *Climatists* will, perhaps, account for this, by the geographical position of an empire, part of which is situated within the arctic circle. Certain it is, however, that, except in astronomy and natural history (even here they were assisted by foreigners) little or no progress has been made. Their poetry is confined to songs composed by their ancestors, while they roved in the deserts. In their prose, little original is visible, for they have been content to borrow from other nations, whose genius they in vain endeavour to transfuse into a barbarous idiom, which, even their own sovereigns have not, of late years, condescended to cultivate. These ideas are suggested by a little Russian novel, of fifty-one 12mo. pages, the production of a Mr. KARAMZIN, which has lately made its appearance. It is translated into French, by M. de BOULLIERS, and published by F. COURTENER, bookseller, at Moscow.

The prospectus of a new monthly journal has been lately circulated by P. F. FAUCHE, bookseller, at Hamburgh, who is to act in the capacity of Editor. It is to be written in the French language, and called, "*Le Spectateur du Nord. Journal Politique, Littéraire, & Moral.*"

The present war seems, at length, to have aroused the Germans to a proper sense of that slavery to which the freest of all nations has been degraded. A work, in three volumes 8vo. preaching up the necessity of an immediate reform, is now read and circulated throughout the empire with great avidity, and three large editions are already sold! The author invites the heads of the Germanic body to meliorate the situation of the people, *not out of love to the people*, a motive too little attended to, but from self-love, and self-preservation, as such an event can alone prevent a revolution! This work is very appropriately termed, "Free Thoughts."

M. MONTLOSIER, an ex-member of the French Legislature, has published a weekly journal, in the form of a pamphlet, in his native language. This, and M. PELTIER's *Tableau d'Europe*, are both published in London, a circumstance which proves, that the readers of French in this country, have increased wonderfully since the revolution. Before that period, the only French journal published in London, was the *Courier de l'Europe*, now the *Courier de Londres*.

M. HUMBOLD, counsellor of Mines to the KING of PRUSSIA, announces a method by which the effect of gunpowder in mines may be considerably augmented. This discovery consists in the application of the known fact, that a fusee will burst when the wadding does not touch the powder; and he therefore proposes, that in applying gunpowder to the purposes of mining, &c. a considerable space be left between the powder and the wadding.

CASSAL, one of the guardians of the Museum of Natural History at Paris, is going, under the authority of the French Government, with the Ambassador of Tunis, to procure in Africa the rarest and most beautiful species of Animals. The professors of the Museum have pointed out the following, as the most proper for him to procure:—The lion and lioness—the male and female panther—the leopard—the ounce—the tyger-cat—the hyena—the antelope—various species of rats—the Barbary sheep—the male and female dromedary—stallions of different

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different breeds of horſes—the male and female oſtrich—the vulture—different kinds of hens, and other poultry.—The ambaſſador has promiſed to enable CASSAL not only to procure theſe, but alſo many others, not in the liſt of the profeſſors.

VOLTA, the profeſſor of Phyſics in the univerſity of Pavia, is employed at Coma, on an extenſive work relative to Metallic Influence, or *Galvaniſm*. He has made a great number of new experiments, from which he concludes, that the phenomena of *Galvaniſm* are ſolely occaſioned by the powers of electricity. On this curious ſubject, a number of new experiments will appear in our next.

The foreign journals have lately announced an important and ſimple proceſs, to render Leather *more durable*, and *leſs permeable* to water. It is propoſed to apply to leather what has been long applied ſucceſsfully to the Cordage of Shipping, namely, a coating of *Tar*, which is not only to be laid over its ſurface, but to be made to penetrate the whole of its pores. In the proceſs, it is neceſſary to heat the leather well on its inner ſurface, and in that ſtate to apply a layer of hot tar, which, when dried in, is to be repeated ſeveral times according to the thickneſs of the leather, ſo that the tar ſhall have penetrated to the oppoſite ſurface. In the laſt application of the tar, in order to add to the durability of the leather, it is recommended to powder it with ſteel filings, which, by becoming as it were incorporated with it, conſiderably augments its reſiſtance. To render ſhoes impenetrable to moiſture, it is farther recommended to rub the ſoles of them, from time to time, with hot tar, and that the inner ſurface of the leather ſhould be worn on the outſide, and not as is now the common practice.

A French dramatiſt has brought on the ſtage of the *Théâtre de la Cité*, a new ſpecies of pantomime drawn from the *Chriſtian Mythology*, and not from the Pagan ſyſtem, as heretofore. His ſubject is the temptation of St. ANTHONY, who is expoſed ſucceſſively to the ſeductions of various kinds of devils!

DELILLE, the French Poet, is now at Baſle, printing his French Georgics, in four cantos. He has finiſhed his Poem on the Imagination, his Tranſlation of the Æneid, and that of the Eſſay on Man, and is employed at this time upon a Poem on the Three Kingdoms of Nature.

The French Government has eſtabliſhed Military Hoſpitals near to the Mineral Waters throughout the Republic; at Aix-la-Chapelle, Spa, Bourbonne-les-Bains, Leneuil, Aix, Moneſtier, Digne, Laboiſſe, Aix-en-Provence, Arles, Bagnieres, Barèges, Bagnères, Adour, each of which are contiguous to the head-quarters of the ſeveral armies.

GRENIER, an artiſt, of Rouen, has completed an Aſtronomical Clock, whoſe pendulum makes its oſcillations ſo perfectly, that it did not vary a ſingle ſecond in four months. In a future Number, we ſhall preſent our readers, at length, with the principles of this invention, as publiſhed by GRENIER.

We learn from *Leypſick*, that the number of Publications exhibited for ſale at the Michaelmas *Mas*, or Fair, in the year 1795, amounted to 1074, which exceeded that of the preceding Autumnal Fair, by 240; but it is leſs, by nearly one half, than the Catalogue of the *Spring* Fair. The following is a liſt of the Works, publiſhed in the different branches of Literature:

	New.	Continuations.	Reprinted.	Tranſ.	Total.
1 Theology	72	30	13	5	120
2 Juriſprudence	46	9	4	1	60
3 Medicine	41	19	8	7	75
4 Philoſophy	23	15	2	0	40
5 Education, &c.	31	17	14	1	63
6 Politics	33	3	1	6	43
7 Trade, Manufacture,	39	11	9	1	60
8 Natural Philoſophy,	11	11	9	1	32
9 Mathematics	25	5	5	4	39
10 Natural Hiſtory	23	17	1	0	41
11 Geography	41	15	3	3	62
12 Hiſtory	28	39	3	13	83
13 Polite Arts, &c.	153	58	13	8	232
14 Eloquence	39	4	4	0	47
15 General Literature	7	6	0	2	15
16 Miſcellanies	29	25	8	0	62
	641	284	97	52	1074

REVEW

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

ANTHEMS, compoſed for the Choir Service of the Church of England, by John Stafford Smith, Gentleman of his Majeſty's Royal Chapels, and Lay-Vicar of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, 11. 5s. Preſton and Son.

Theſe anthems, which the ingenious author informs us, are "intended to exhibit a cloſer analogy than uſual between the accent of ſpeech, and the melody of ſong," are twenty in number, and occupy one hundred and ſixty-ſeven folio pages. After an attentive examination of this voluminous work, we have the pleaſure to find ourſelves juſtified in awarding it an uncommon portion of praiſe. The taſk Mr. Smith impoſed upon himſelf in the union which he announces in his dedication, was certainly as laudable as arduous; and, generally ſpeaking, his attempt is executed with peculiar ſucceſs. But we are obliged to obſerve, that, notwithſtanding his obvious care to avoid that levity to which his aim at the "melody of ſong" naturally tended, yet he has in ſeveral inſtances ſacrificed to it the gravity and dignity of the choir, and expreſſed the ſolemn ideas of the royal pſalmiſt in ſtrains which border on the province of the theatre. In a critique on ſo extenſive a publication, it is impoſſible to notice every excellence and defect; we ſhall therefore ſpeak of it in general terms.

Our objections are very few: the ſolos, duetts, and ſometimes even the choruſſes are too light; in a few places they exhibit the author as *ſtraining* after novelty by eccentric diſtances, and by movements out of cathedral time; and here and there preſent modulations to which, with a correct ear, the auditor cannot entirely aſſent. But theſe objects are trivial, in compariſon with thoſe which demand our approbation and applauſe. The profundity of ſcience, and felicity of fancy, found in this publication, ſeldom unite in the ſame work. Every anthem, every movement, exhibits a fertile imagination, and great profeſſional learning, and many paſſages produce a better illuſtration of the ideas of the ſacred poet than they have yet received from any other compoſer. The *caſts* of the melodies, a few excepted (particularly, "Come on, Come on") are choſen with ſtriking propriety and judgment, and evince a genius operating under the guidance of an experienced artiſt, and the moſt mature conſideration. The book is well printed, and remarkably correct. The tenor, and counter-tenor parts of the choruſſes, are given in the treble cliff, a practice which, although we do not entirely approve of it, is not without its convenience; ſince every vocal performer is not acquainted with the tenor and counter-tenor cliffs: to thoſe who need their adoption, the treble cliffs will of courſe, be an additional recommendation to the work.

Pleyel, Corri and Duſſek's Muſical Journal. Publiſhed by Corri and Duſſek.

This work is publiſhed in numbers, each ten days after the other. The general plan of the undertaking is, to furniſh the public, at a cheap rate, with periodical and original productions, both vocal and inſtrumental, of the beſt maſters. Each number is 2s. 6d. and contains three compoſitions: one vocal, one for the harp, and one for the piano forte. Thoſe for the voice, when Italian or French, have Engliſh tranſlations, and accompaniments for one or other of the above inſtruments. That part of the deſign which excludes thoſe difficulties called "muſical pretenſions," we particularly approve; ſince they are ſo much more calculated to promote unmeaning volatility of finger, than grace, taſte, or expreſſion. The editors inform us, that, independent of their own pieces, they have engaged, in England and abroad, eminent authors for the muſic, as well as for the words. And if we may judge of the future numbers, by the ſix which have already appeared, this work will juſtify the hopes of the publiſhers, who tell us, that they "propoſe to render it one of the moſt pleaſing and uſeful works that has yet been offered to the public."

Marian's Complaint, written by Mr. Walcot, and compoſed by Mr. Howgill, Organiſt, Whitehaven.

"Marian's Complaint," is one of thoſe compoſitions which may defy criticiſm, becauſe the reviewer, loſt in the quantity of its defects, knows not where to commence his remarks.

"Hope to me is now a Stranger," a ballad, written by Miſs Stockdale; the muſic by J. Tewkſbury, 1s. Preſton and Son.

It is always with pain that we ſee real genius miſemployed. Mr. Tewkſbury evidently poſſeſſes conſiderable powers of imagination, and a taſte for ornament; but they are not of the kind required for vocal compoſition. The ſymphony

of

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of the present day is perfectly sonatical, and some passages in the melody are aukward for the voice, though ingeniously conceived. The introduction of the *minor* at the words, "Trouble now must always hover," is judicious, and greatly heightens the general effect: but this composition inclines us to advise the ingenious composer to confine the exercise of his talents to instrumental music.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin (ad libitum) by K. Kambra. Op. 13. 3s. Preston and Son.

Mr. Kambra, in this his thirteenth work, has entitled himself to great applause. We are struck with the unaffected ease, and fanciful elegance of the several movements; and trace throughout the work a masterly acquaintance with the instrument for which he composes. The first sonata is in F major, and opens with a cantabile movement in $\frac{4}{4}$, the subject of which is highly graceful; and is succeeded by a very pleasing rondo. The second is in G major, and commences with a movement in common time, which we must confess, is in parts somewhat whimsical; yet a most agreeable effect is produced, and we are led through its *novelties* to an excellent and striking rondo. The third piece, which is in D major, consists also of two movements, the first in common time, allegro spiritoso, and the second a rondo in $\frac{3}{4}$ presto: each of them is of first-rate merit in its kind; and the sonata concludes the work with an effect calculated to confirm the author's reputation as a piano-forte composer.

Bantry Bay, a Musical Entertainment, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, by Mr. Reeve, 5s. Preston and Son.

Mr. Reeve, in this little temporary dash at the French expedition to Ireland, has acquitted himself beyond his usual success. The overture is a pleasing, spirited and well-variegated composition. With the glee, which opens the piece, we are much pleased: it is easy, natural, and harmonious; the bass of the passage at the words, "Brimming cann, and blazing fire," is very happy; but profound musicians know, that a pause on the fourth of the key, when it has the *fifth* for its bass, should not be succeeded by the chord of the key-note, taken in the way in which Mr. Reeve has here introduced it. "The lucid rays of morn," sung by Mrs. Clendinning, is an agreeable and simple air; and, "To the glittering fields of war," sung by Mr. Townsend, is a boldly-conceived air, and leaves a martial impression on the mind of the hearer. "Come, fill to the brim," sung by Mr. Townsend, though a tolerable song, is no way striking; but the finale, "Though allies should desert us," is set with mastery and spirit, and concludes the piece with a forcible and happy effect.

A Study for the Violin, consisting of thirty-six Capricios, by F. Fiorillo. 7s. 6d. F. Linley.

These exercises are judiciously written, and well arranged for the practice of the young student of the violin. Wherever the author has deemed it necessary, he has marked the notes with figures for the direction of the fingers, which purpose he has explained to the pupil in English, Italian, German, and French. The construction and order of the several movements he has introduced are so progressive as to lead the practitioner gradually forward from the most simple and easy passages to those of considerable intricacy and difficulty of execution.

A Study for the Flute, consisting of Six Solos, with Preludes, &c. by F. Devienne, 7s. 6d. Linley.

We can, with earnestness, recommend this publication to the attention of the flute practitioner. The work evinces Mr. Devienne to be a thorough master of this instrument; and it cannot fail to produce a rapid improvement in whoever shall sedulously study and practise it. All the delicacies, intricacies, and various powers of the flute are exhibited and illustrated, and introduce the pupil to all the mysteries of excellent performance.

Six Canzonets, with an Accompaniment for a Harp or Piano-Forte, by Richard Suett, of Drury Lane and the Hay Market Theatres, 3s. Preston and Son.

These canzonets, considering that Mr. Suett is not a professed musician, do him considerable credit. The sense of the words is, for the most part, well-consulted; and the passages flow into each other with tolerable ease, while the accompaniment, though not elaborate or masterly, sings agreeably in the ear, and engages it to the melody; the bass, notwithstanding in some places it might have been better chosen, yet it is no where untheoretical. We are obliged to observe that there are several errata of the engraver.

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ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
CATARRH	48
Pleuriſy	2
Hæmoptoe	3
Angina	2
Acute Rheumatiſm	5
Small Pox	4
Meaſles	2
Scarlatina Anginoſa	2
Eryſipelas	2
Malignant fever	2
Slow Fever	1
Puerperal fever	4
Acute Diſeaſes of Infants	9

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyſpnœa	74
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	14
Pleurodyne	2
Chronic Rheumatiſm	11
Lumbago	2
Aſthenia	10
Dropſy	5
Hypochondriaſis	2
Cephalæa	5
Hyſteria	1
Epilepſy	2
Hydrocephalus	1
Gaſtrodynia	15
Dyſpepſia	7
Enterodynia	5
Diarrhœa	7
Conſtipatio	2
Inteſtinal Hæmorrhagy	2
Menorrhagia	3
Fluor Albus	2
Chloroſis and Amenorrhœa	6
Scrophula	4
Tabes Meſenterica	2
Worms	3
Schirrhous Liver	1
Jaundice	2
Hernia	2
Prolapſus Uteri	1
Tooth-ach	3
Scaly Tettar	2
Herpes Phlyctænodes	1
Itch and Prurigo	5
Lupus	1

Nearly one half of the caſes in the above liſt are diſeaſes of the lungs, occaſioned by the ſharp and intenſely cold north-eaſt winds, which have prevailed during the month. The ſymptoms of the epidemic catarrh were, headach, ſometimes attended with vertigo; a thin, acrimonious diſcharge from the noſtrils; ſlight inflammation of the throat; a ſenſe of conſtriction in the cheſt, with a frequent dry cough; pains in the limbs; a white tongue; a quick and ſmall pulſe; with a ſenſation of languor, and general debility. This diſorder continued about eight days; and then terminated with gentle perſpirations, or in ſome inſtances by a diarrhœa. It has been, by many practitioners, denominated an influenza; but, I think, not with ſtrict propriety; the complaint being merely epidemical from a particular ſtate of the atmoſphere, and not propagated by contagion. Coughs have been remarkably ſevere and obſtinate: they were frequently attended with painful ſtitches, and ſpitting of blood. Several perſons, not previouſly much indiſpoſed, were ſeized on a ſudden with a violent cough, and great difficulty of breathing: the countenance preſently became livid and bloated; the pulſe was weak, and fluttering; and they expired in a very ſhort time. I recollect many ſimilar inſtances of ſudden death, after expoſure to cold during the ſevere winter in the year 1794-5.

One of the caſes of ſcarlatina anginoſa, which appeared ſlight in the firſt ſtage, began to aſſume the malignant form of that diſeaſe on the 5th day, as ſoon as the eruption declined. The patient was a girl about three years old, who had been previouſly in a good ſtate of health. At the time mentioned, ſhe became comatoſe: the eyes were dull and glaſſy; the pulſe uſually 144, or upwards: her throat, tongue, and palate were covered with aphthæ: a large quantity of phlegm collected in the fauces, and produced a rattling in the breath; her cheeks were flushed, and tumid: whenever ſhe was roufed from her ſlumber, ſhe was extremely irritable and fretful; but ſoon after returned to a ſtate of torpor and inſenſibility. On the eighth day the right cheek and eyelids were affected with an eryſipelatous tumour, which preſently cloſed the eye. On the ninth, a conſiderable diſcharge began to take place from the eyes and noſtrils, of a thin acrimonious fluid, producing excoriation, which was much increaſed by the little patient's conſtantly rubbing or picking the noſe and lips. As ſoon as this diſcharge appeared, the ſecretion of the phlegm in the throat ceaſed, and with it the diſagreeable rattling in expiration and inſpiration. On the twelfth day, the fore-arms were again covered with the ſcarlet eruption; and patches of it likewiſe appeared about the loins and nates. The raſh declined in

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in two or three days, but without any alleviation of the coma, or other febrile ſymptoms. There was indeed no material alteration till the eighteenth day of the diſeaſe, when the eryſipelatous tumour began to ſubſide, and exfoliate, ſo that the eye could be opened. The pulſe, at this time, returned to its uſual ſtandard; the tongue became ſoft and moiſt, though ulcerated in ſeveral places; the dozing and inſenſibility were removed; the child was able to ſit up, and ſought for amuſement. On the twentieth day there was a return of the ſwelling in the under eye-lid; but no other morbid ſymptom remained excepting debility and great fretfulneſs.

This child being the daughter of an eminent and amiable phyſician, was attended with anxious care, and very well nurſed, otherwiſe its chance of recovery had been but ſmall; there being few inſtances of eſcape from a diſorder ſo viralent.

The deaths reported during the laſt four weeks in the bills of mortality are as follow:

Aſthma and conſumption	578
Hooping cough	41
Fevers	134
Small-pox	32
Scarlet fever	1
Meaſles	7
Puerperal fever	24
Croup	1
Convulſions	307
Teething and thruſh	51
Water in the head	51
Apoplexy and palſy	28
Lunatic	10
Jaundice	4
Dropſy	81
Inflammation and mortification	57
Fiſtula	12
Cancer	20
Gravel	2
Gout	14
From old age	186

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In March, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE concluſion of the month of February was marked by one of the moſt extraordinary events that ever occurred in the courſe of this, or perhaps any other war: the invaſion of Great Britain, by a force of 1200 men, without artillery, and almoſt without accoutrements. The alarm, at firſt, was general and great, throughout the whole of Pembrokeſhire, on the coaſt of which the landing was made; but the men ſurrendered on the approach of a very inadequate force, and without reſiſtance, as is related in another part of our Magazine.—On enquiry, it appeared, that they conſiſted entirely of galley-ſlaves, and other criminals from Breſt; and the object was ſuppoſed to be at once to create an alarm on the Britiſh coaſt, and to rid the French Republic of a number of deſperate perſons: but, whatever the intentions of the enemy might be, they met, on the whole, with a complete diſappointment; for not only the expedition proved entirely fruitleſs, but, as two of the ſhips which diſembarked the men were returning into Breſt harbour, on the 9th of March, they were captured by the St. Fiorenzo and Nymphe frigates.

It has been ſaid, that the Miniſter of Marine in France is to be called to a ſevere account for this moſt diſgraceful and abſurd expedition.

The apprehenſions excited by this circumſtance had ſcarcely ſubſided, when a more ſerious cauſe of alarm occurred, to agitate the minds of the public, and this was, what has been termed by ſome a —"Stoppage of the Bank of England;" in other words, a diſcontinuance of the iſſue of ſpecie in their cuſtomary payments. This extraordinary event, we have examined in another part of our Magazine. The cauſes aſſigned have been various—ſome have attributed the circumſtance to the quantity of money, which, from time to time, has been ſent out of the kingdom; while others have accounted for it, from the alarm of an invaſion. Both opinions have, probably, ſome foundation in fact—Much bullion or ſpecie has unqueſtionably been exported, and it is equally certain, that much muſt ſtill remain behind; and as that has diſappeared from circulation, there can be little doubt that a conſiderable portion is hoarded by individuals. The run, to ſpeak in the commercial phraſeology, commenced upon ſome of the country banks, and the great demand for ſpecie from the Bank of England, to ſupply thoſe deficiencies, induced the directors to lay the ſtate of their com-

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pany before the miniſter; in conſequence of which, an order of council was made, on the 26th Feb. prohibiting the farther iſſue of ſpecie from the Bank.

On the following day (Feb. 27th) both Houſes of Parliament aſſembled; when the LORD CHANCELLOR read a meſſage from the King, importing, that "the peculiar nature and exigency of the caſe, appeared to require, in the firſt inſtance, the meaſure contained in the Order of Council, which his Majeſty had directed to be laid before the Houſe;—that in recommending this important ſubject to the ſerious attention of the Houſe of Lords, his Majeſty relied with the utmoſt confidence on the experienced wiſdom of his Parliament, for taking ſuch meaſures as might be beſt calculated to meet any temporary preſſure," &c.

On the following day, the Duke of NORFOLK moved, that the Order of Council ſhould be read, and it was read accordingly. His Grace obſerved, that he conſidered the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as the prime contriver, mover, and organizer of this extraordinary meaſure; but he did not think his repreſentation of the cauſe of the ſcarcity of caſh was fair. The alarms of the country had, no doubt, occaſioned a ſcarcity, but the great cauſe of the ſcarcity was, "the exportation of ſpecie to ſubſidize the EMPEROR, and other powers on the continent." He therefore moved, "That an addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, humbly ſoliciting that no farther exportation of gold or ſilver coin, or of gold or ſilver in bullion, ſhould take place for the uſe of the EMPEROR, or any other foreign power, until the ſenſe of Parliament ſhall be taken upon the ſubject." This motion was negatived by 34 againſt 5.

The ſame day, in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. PITT preſented a meſſage from his Majeſty, ſimilar to that preſented to the Lords by Lord GRENVILLE, and moved, that it ſhould be taken into conſideration by the houſe the next day. He thought it, however, his duty, at that time, to ſtate, what would be the objects of his motion; that in addition to the conſideration of an addreſs to his Majeſty, it would be proper to proceed to the appointment of a ſelect committee, for the purpoſe of examining the general ſtate of the affairs of the Bank of England; that under the preſent circumſtances, it would be expedient to declare, by law, that the outſtanding engagements of the Bank of England ſhould be conſidered as ſecured by the national faith of the country, and that an act ſhould be made declaring that to be law, which already was the practice, namely, that their notes ſhould be received in every branch of public payments.

Mr. Fox obſerved, that with reſpect to the propoſition of adding to the ſecurity of bank notes by pledging the faith of government, upon the firſt view, it did not appear objectionable. To make bank-notes payable from individuals to the public, or from one individual to another, was a proper object of diſcuſſion; but to make them legal payments from the public to individuals, was a meaſure fraught with injuſtice, and calculated to deſtroy the very foundations of the government. He perceived, by referring to the meſſage, and alſo to the papers laid on the table, that it was intended to pay warrants for dividends with bank-notes. After ſo many acts of parliament had been paſſed, binding the government to pay the intereſt of the national debt, not in notes, but in money, how alarming muſt be that diſtreſs, which ſhould drive the government to the neceſſity of ſuperſeding the laws of the country, by paying, in bank-notes, that which the law declared ſhould be paid in a different manner!

Mr. Alderman COMBE repeatedly aſked Mr. PITT, if he meant to make bank-notes only receivable from the bank, or whether from man to man; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer evaded giving an anſwer to the queſtion.

Mr. SHERIDAN made ſeveral obſervations upon this important ſubject, and concluded by a motion againſt the farther exportation of ſpecie or gold, ſimilar to that made in the houſe of Lords.

The motion was oppoſed by Mr. PITT, who moved the order of the day, which was carried by 240 againſt 77.

On the 27th of February, Mr. PITT moved an addreſs to his Majeſty, in anſwer to his gracious meſſage; which being agreed to, he moved "that a ſecret committee be appointed to aſcertain the total amount of the outſtanding demands on the Bank of England, and likewiſe the ſum for diſcharging the ſame," &c.

Mr. FOX ſaid, he agreed to the appointing of a committee, provided they were furniſhed with ſufficient powers, not only to inquire into the neceſſity, which called for the order of council; but alſo, into the cauſes which produced that

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that neceſſity. Every man, he obſerved, who read this order of council, was ſtruck with this enormity in it; that for the firſt time, in the hiſtory of this country, an order of council had violated public credit, and compelled the bank to ſtop payment. This was not only to impair, but to deſtroy, for the time, the ſolidity of the bank. The value, and uſe, of the bank, conſiſted in this, that its notes were convertible, at pleaſure, into gold and ſilver. Conſidering himſelf as a member of that houſe, he had a right to know the cauſes of the neceſſity, that could juſtify a breach of this principle. But if the meaſure was neceſſary to be adopted, it did not appear to him, that theſe were the beſt means to be uſed. Miniſters ſhould have come to parliament; the facility and ſpeed with which bills could paſs the houſe, was well known; and, if any thing could juſtify one branch of the government deciding upon this delicate point, it ought not to have been the executive branch. Were this eſtabliſhed as a precedent, it would be in the power of a proclamation from the King, to deſtroy a great portion of the property of the country. In countries where power was veſted in aſſemblies, credit was more ſecure, than under a monarchy; and to throw away, in this reſpect, the advantages of an aſſembly, choſen by the people, was madneſs. Of all modes of ſettling this affair, the mode which miniſters had adopted, was the moſt dangerous; it never would be out of the memory of the people. It would be recollected with terror, that whatever our conſtitution might be on paper, whatever its proviſions for the ſecurity of property and credit, one word from the King could deſtroy both. If, in future wars, the country ſhould be brought to an embarraſſing condition, and with proſpects as gloomy as the preſent, would not the people, with ſuch an example before them, be apt to ſuſpect, that future miniſters would adopt it? With doubts of this kind, the people might be impelled to open and unconditional reſiſtance.—Finding public credit attacked, without hope of reſtoration, they would certainly ſee, that either the miniſter deſpiſed the ſafety of the country; or, that the crown had more pleaſure in promoting the ambition of an individual, than the happineſs and welfare of his ſubjects in general.

Mr. Fox next took a comprehenſive view of the recent conduct of miniſters, the tales which they had told, to induce the funding of the floating debt, the various embarraſſments of government, ariſing from their want of ſyſtem and œconomy, the delay in the payment of the lottery prizes laſt year, the civil liſt, the army arrears, &c. He contended, that there could not be conceived a meaſure more violent and repugnant, than that of the miniſter ſending an order to the bank, to refuſe payment to the public creditor; and that, if an act of this magnitude, if an aggreſſion thus dangerous and unprecedented, were to be treated lightly by the members of that houſe, it would be relinquiſhing at once, the moſt important and delicate of all their functions.

Mr. HOBHOUSE was for a general enquiry, under a conviction, that neither the aſſurances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, nor that of the ſecret committee, could diſſipate the doubts in which the conduct of the miniſter had involved public credit.

Mr. Martin, Sir J. Sinclair, Mr. W. Smith, Lord Wycombe, Mr. Foley, Mr. W. W. Bird, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Baſtard, Mr. Huſſey, and Sir W. Pulteney, each ſpoke in favour of a general enquiry. To theſe gentlemen,

Mr. PITT replied, that the ground of the enquiry was purpoſely narrowed, with the view of gaining the ſanction of the legiſlature, as ſoon as poſſible, to the meaſure that government had conſidered it their duty to adopt; and to obtain which, evidence of the neceſſity muſt be laid before parliament. He did not conſider the executive power as competent to give this meaſure that validity which could only proceed from an act of the legiſlature. This object being obtained, it might then become a matter of diſcuſſion, how long it might be continued. The firſt queſtion was, whether the public ſafety had rendered the immediate enforcement of the meaſure neceſſary? With reſpect to all the obſervations which had been made, reſpecting Auſtrian loans, &c. he could not admit that they had cauſed the neceſſity which called for the proclamation. To the ſudden and unfounded alarm, which had ſpread over the country, and which had produced an unuſual demand for ſpecie at the bank, was this meaſure ſolely attributable. It was ſo far from being connected with the ſtate of our foreign connections, or the courſe of foreign exchanges, that the latter never ſtood in a higher or more flouriſhing condition, than at this moment; neither did it proceed from any diſtreſs in

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in the funds of the bank, which, he was fully perſuaded, would be found competent for all the demands upon it. The ſole cauſe was, the extraordinary drain of caſh from the capital, which thoſe unfounded alarms had occaſioned; that drain had been as ſudden as unexpected—beyond all average of trade, and the uſual courſe of banking. Mr. Pitt contended, that the advances of the bank, of ſpecie, to government, were not, on an average, greater than thoſe of former periods, before he had any ſhare in his Majeſty's councils; ſince, almoſt all the ſums advanced for government, had been paid in bank notes, with which government had again repaid them. He inſiſted ſtrongly on the neceſſity of confining the committee ſolely to the ſpecific object pointed out; and repreſented the inconvenience, which would reſult from connecting that with any extraneous matter. With reſpect to another loan, for the purpoſe of paying the bank, he doubted not but ſuch a propoſition would be made within a ſhort period; but he did not think the moment of alarm the exact time to bring it forward with effect.

Mr. DENT ſaid, he lamented that the debates ſhould have produced ſo much perſonality on both ſides the houſe; and declared, that, in his opinion, the only difference between the parties was, that thoſe who had places, wiſhed to retain them; and thoſe who were out of office, wiſhed to get in. He added, that we were at war with a people, who did not *believe in a Being*; who, indeed, were ſo wicked, as not to believe any thing at all.

Mr. SHERIDAN, who had preſented himſelf with Mr. Dent, roſe, and in a ſtrain of pleaſantry, which tended to relieve the gloom of the houſe, obſerved, that he was not at all ſorry, that he had given way to the laſt ſpeaker; for, with reſpect to his reprobating the great perſonality which had paſſed during the debate, he had to ſay, that he hardly ever obſerved leſs perſonality; but be that as it might, it was very ſingular, the obſervation ſhould have come from the hon. gentleman, who, in his extreme regard to delicacy, had branded both ſides of the houſe as unprincipled rogues; who contended only for places, without the ſmalleſt regard to the duty they owed to their country. But what ſtruck him moſt forcibly in the gentleman's curious ſpeech, was, his declaring, that we were at war with a people, who did not believe in a Being: it muſt of courſe be ſuppoſed, that they conſidered us *all as non-entities*: but if he only meant to ſay, that our enemies did not believe in the exiſtence of a Divine Being, he, for his own part, could not conceive that to be any juſt reaſon for prodigality on our part; nor did he think, that more powder and ball was neceſſary to kill an atheiſt, than another man. Mr. Sheridan then took a view of the arguments employed by the miniſterial ſide of the houſe, and concluded, by moving, as an amendment to the original motion, the following addition, "And alſo to enquire into the cauſes which have produced the order of council, together with their opinion thereon; and alſo to ſtate the grounds of the continuation and confirmation of the ſaid order."

Mr. DUNDAS contended, that the amendment negatived the motion, and condemned it. Mr. Grey and Mr. Fox gave it their ſupport. The Attorney General and Mr. Pitt argued againſt it. The houſe at length divided, when there appeared,

For the amendment -	88
Againſt it - -	244

The miniſter's motion was then carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Fox then moved a reſolution, "That it was the duty of the houſe to enquire into the cauſes which had produced the order of council."—Agreed to. He gave notice, that the next day, he ſhould move for a committee to enquire into the ſame.

On the firſt day of March, the following gentlemen were choſen, by ballot, for a committee, to enquire into the ſtate of the Bank of England:

Sir John Scott,	W Huſſey,
J. Hawkins Browne,	W. Wilberforce Bird,
Charles Bragg,	Wm. Plumer,
J. W. Anderſon,	Tho. Powys,
J. Fane,	W Wyndham,
Tho Grenville,	Sir John Mitford,
Wm. Wilberforce,	J. Blackburne.
Charles Grey,	

On the ſecond reading of a bill, for authoriſing the Bank of England to iſſue notes, value 20s. and 40s. the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee; the report was received, and the bill read a third time. In the courſe of the debate upon this ſubject, Mr. GREY reprobated the conduct of miniſters, for bringing the nation into ſo many difficulties, as would inevitably attend the adoption of the meaſure then before the houſe. A fair man failing every where elſe might go to the bank with a twenty-ſhilling note, and be refuſed caſh for it. This the bank would do in conformity to the requiſition of the lords of council; and,

Mr.

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Mr. Grey said, he expected nothing less than the introduction of military law, to oblige the poor and starving note-holder to a compliance with the act of the bank. Mr. Pitt, said he could not admit the conclusion inferred by Mr. Grey, from notes not being made payable on demand. Circumstances being such as to require the measure adopted by the privy-council, the holders of bank-notes must expect to find the bank unprepared, for a certain time, to pay them. Mr. Fox said, every thing the minister did was a breach of faith. There had been an order made already that the bank should not pay its lawful debts; now a bill is proposed to empower the bank to issue small notes, before the act of council, which included that order, was made legal. Hence the bank may refuse to pay the value of their own notes under this order, yet with an act in existence under which those holding bank-notes may bring an action, which would not only be a fair and proper action, but must terminate in favour of the person who might bring it.

Mr. Fox, in speaking to his promised motion for a committee to enquire into the cause of the order of the 26th of February, issued by the privy-council, proposed the appointment of a committee, not by ballot, but by vote of the house, to investigate the cause of that order. General Walpole seconded the motion. He noticed the declaration of one of the bank-directors on a former debate (Mr. Thornton) that the bank had no concern in the extraordinary measures forced upon it; and expressed his conviction, that if ministers dared to meet a fair investigation, the criminality would be found to rest with them. Mr. Pitt, on the other hand, contended that the committee already appointed, to enquire into the necessity of the order of council, were empowered to enquire into the causes also, and that till their report was made, no other question could be agitated. Mr. Sheridan supported the motion of Mr. Fox. He reprobated the mode of ballotting for committees, and quoted an instance, that of the regency, when Mr. Pitt was an advocate for choosing committees openly. He asserted, that a ballot was become an instrument by which the minister procured a committee to suit his purpose; treasury lists were put into the hands of members in the lobby, directing their choice with such effrontery, that some members had left the house in disgust. To give the ballot an air of accident, the minister was, however, to put into his list two or three respectable names; but from a committee thus chosen, he could not expect justice, and would therefore not consent that enquiry should be referred to them. On a division, there appeared, for the motion, 67; against it, 161.

On the 3d of March, the House, in a committee on the bill, empowering bankers and manufacturers to issue small notes, fixed the penalty on the non-payment of a bill at 20*s.* and limited its duration till the first of May next. The bill was afterwards read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Dundas, the House unanimously voted its thanks to Sir John Jervis, and the officers and privates under his command, on the memorable 14th of February, 1797.

The same day, Mr. Whitbread brought forward a motion for an enquiry into the measures taken by his majesty's ministers for the defence of Ireland, against the invasion of that island by the French, he prefaced it by a copious review of the sailing, the return, the delay, &c. of the English fleet, and of the means of defence in Ireland, the latter of which he stated, from the official reports of general Dalrymple, to have been confined to 3090 men, without arms. Mr. Dundas in reply, used many arguments to prove, that so far from Ireland's being saved by the elements, it was solely owing to the elements that the French fleet did not meet with destruction. He detailed to the house the instructions given to admiral Colpoys, and a diary of the weather which prevented his entire fulfilment of them. He denied the rumour that the British squadron was in want of provisions, having at the time of its dispersion and return to port thirty-four days water, forty-four days bread and pork, wine and spirits for six weeks. The French had lost in the attempt two ships of the line, besides smaller vessels, and 4500 men, and nothing but a concurrence of miraculous circumstances prevented their annihilation. After some observations from Messrs Grey, Wyndham, Fox, Sturt, and Pitt, the house divided. For the previous question, 209; against it, 62.—Majority, 147 against Mr. Whitbread's motion.

On the 3d of March, the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the outstanding engagements, &c. of the bank, was read. The substance of it was, "That, on the 25th of February last, the outstanding engagements of the bank amounted to 13,770,390*l.* and the funds to answer these engagements to

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17,597,280 l. exclusive of a debt due from government to the bank, amounting to 11,686,800 l. Independent of that debt, the balance in favour of the funds of the bank, was, therefore, 3,826,890 l. If the debt due by government, be added, the bank appears to have the sum of 15,513,690 l. over and above what will pay its debts.

According to an account delivered into the House of Commons, by Mr. Abraham Newland, the following sums of money are the outstanding advances made by the bank for the public service, till the 9th of March, 1797:

Advanced on land and malt from the year 1794 till 1797	£. 5,911,000
On the consolidated fund, 1796	1,323,000
Vote of credit - -	811,400
Advanced on treasury-bills, till 9th of March, 1797 - -	1,943,210
Advanced to the lords of the treasury, on exchequer-bills to the 9th of March, 1797 - -	290,000
	£. 10,238,610
Loan to government on unclaimed dividends without interest -	376,000
	£. 10,614,610
Total interest -	580,670
	£. 11,195,280

Such is the history of a transaction, which, fortunately for our ancestors, is without an example in the former annals of this country; a transaction which, we fear, is deeply connected with a general derangement in our finanicial affairs. At such a crisis, our readers, will, doubtless, be gratified with a few statements relative to the latter subject. They are extracted from a celebrated pamphlet, written by the earl of Lauderdale, and entitled, "Thoughts on Finance."

His lordship begins by showing from authentic documents, that within the short space of *one twelvemonth* (from the 7th December, 1795, to 7th December, 1796) taxes have been imposed on the people of this country, which exceed the *whole charge created by the first six years of the American war*, by ONE MILLION AND A HALF, and which exceed the *whole of the taxes* laid on during that war from 1774, to 5th of January, 1782.

He afterwards shows, that to support this inglorious and disastrous war, the present minister has imposed, in *one single day*, permanent taxes, nearly equal to the whole charge of the most glorious, and the most expensive war (except the last) in which Britain ever was engaged.

Total charge of debt, funded and unfunded, contracted in the course of the seven years (lord Chatham's.) war	£. 2,424,104
Taxes laid on in one day, December 7th 1796 -	2,132,000

The charges of the present war, he next proves exceed the total charge of the *whole national debt* antecedent to 1782.

Total charge of debt (i. e. taxes) created by the present war	£. 6,701,000
Total charge of the national debt, to 5th of January, 1782	6,688,000
Excess during the present war	13,000

After pointing out, in the clearest manner the blundering and delusive mode of financeering carried on by the present minister, his lordship proceeds to state the charge and receipt created since the year 1792; and next shows the enormous deficiency which is likely to occur in the receipts and which must be supplied by new taxes, even if a peace were to take place in the course of this year:

Charges since the war	£. 6,824,852
Revenue to discharge this	6,203,666
Deficiency	621,186

Upon a full investigation of Mr. Pitt's system of finance, lord Lauderdale has made it appear that the minister has kept out of view an expenditure of 9,401,624 l. for which he ought to have provided taxes on the principles he himself laid down.

This year (1797) the minister proposed to parliament, impositions to the extent of 2,133,000 l. yet it appears he has left 1,046,000 l. for which farther taxes ought to have been imposed.

His lordship then enters into an accurate statement of the gloomy prospect the people of England have before them after having so long laboured under a heavy burden of taxes. "If a peace were to be restored (says he) at the end of this year, the deficiency in the receipt to be supplied by new taxes must be 3,231,126 l. and the total expenditure 25,860,725 l."

Hence it follows, that if this contest be persevered in, taxes must be provided, and the peace expenditure increased, to the following extent:

	New taxes.	Peace expendit.
If to the end of 1798—	5,231,126—	27,860,725
1799—	7,231,126—	29,860,725
1800—	9,231,126—	31,860,725

"The rapid and unparalleled augmentation of the war expenditure (says Lord Lauderdale) renders it difficult, with accuracy, to ascertain what additional charge

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charge will be occaſioned by our perſevering in hoſtilities for another year; but when we know, that within theſe two years we have added upwards of 4,500,000l. in perpetuity, to the annual charge, we cannot ſuppoſe it will be leſs than two millions per annum."

On the 3d of March, government received intelligence of an important naval advantage, obtained by a ſucceſsful manœuvre of the Britiſh fleet, under the command of Sir JOHN JERVIS, over a Spaniſh fleet, of much ſuperior force, on the 14th of February, 1797, off Cape St. Vincent. The Britiſh admiral was aſſured of his near approach to the Spaniſh fleet, on the evening of the 13th. He anxiouſly waited the dawn of day, when, being on the ſtarboard-tack, Cape St. Vincent bearing eaſt by north, eight leagues, he had the ſatisfaction of diſcovering a number of ſhips extending from ſouth-weſt to ſouth, the wind then at weſt and by ſouth. At 49 minutes paſt ten, the weather being extremely hazy, La Bonne Citoyenne made a ſignal, that the ſhips obſerved were of the line, and twenty-five in number. The Britiſh ſquadron, conſiſting of only fifteen ſhips of the line, then formed in the moſt compact order of ſailing, in two lines. By carrying a preſs of ſail, the Britiſh admiral was ſo fortunate as to get in with the enemy's fleet at half paſt eleven o'clock, before it had time to connect, and form a regular order of battle. Such a moment was not to be loſt; and confident in the ſkill, valour, and diſcipline of the officers and men under his command, he felt himſelf juſtified in departing from the regular ſyſtem; and paſſing through their fleet, in a line formed with the utmoſt celerity, tacked, and ſeparated one third from the main body; after a partial cannonade, which prevented the rejunction of the enemy till the evening, and by the very great exertions of the ſhips, which had the good fortune to arrive up with the enemy on the larboard-tack, he captured two ſhips of 112 guns, one of 84 guns, and one of 74 guns; and the action ceaſed about five o'clock in the evening.

This fortunate reſult was gained with the loſs of about three hundred men killed and wounded. The loſs on the part of the Spaniards, was more than ſix hundred in killed and wounded.

FRANCE.

In our laſt retroſpect of the military affairs of France, we left general Buonaparte making a rapid progreſs into the dominions of the Pope.

A part of the French army paid a viſit to the famous city of Loretto, and took poſſeſſion of the celebrated Madona, and other ſuperſtitious relics.

The French army afterwards continued to advance ſtill farther into the papal territory; on the 19th February, Buonaparte had his head-quarters at Tolentino, where he received a letter from the Pope, given at St. Peter's, in Rome, the 12th of February.

His Holineſs, in this letter, expreſſed his deſire to terminate, in an amicable manner, the differences which ſubſiſted between him and the French Republic; and intimated, that for the effecting of it, he had deputed two eccleſiaſtics and two ſeculars, inveſted with full powers to concert with the General of the army of Italy.

The terms of peace which the agents of the Pope have agreed to, with the French Republic, ſhall be given in our next Number.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock Exchange, March 27, 1797.

THE price of ſtocks have experienced a very ſingular depreſſion during the paſt month. A ſmall and temporary riſe took place at the beginning of March, which was quickly followed by a more rapid decline. At the preſent period, the funds remain in a truly alarming ſtate of depreſſion; and their future fate depends ſo entirely upon circumſtances, not yet developed, as to ſet conjecture at defiance.

BANK STOCK on the 28th ult. was, 136½, at which price the books ſhut for the dividend.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 28th ult. were 77⅞, and have ſince fell to 74⅛, at which price they remain.

4 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 28th ult. at 67, at which price they cloſed for the dividend.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were, on 28th ult. at 52¾; fell, on 7th of March, to 50 5-8; roſe on 19th to 51 3-8; but on the arrival of the news of ſome naval ſucceſſes in the Weſt-Indies, this ſtock ſuddenly fell to 50 1-8!

The laſt loan, called the Loyalty loan, bears a diſcount of 14¾ per cent.

Marriages in and near London.

Capt. Holliday, of the navy, to Miſs E. Stratford, of Piccadilly.

Sir J. Menzies, bart. of Caſtle Menzies, to lady C. Murray, eldeſt daughter of the duke of Athol.

Mr. J. White, of Fleet-ſtreet, bookſeller, to Miſs Tahourdin, of Bentley, Hants.

Lieut. col. Clinton, to Miſs Louiſa Holroyd, daughter of lord Sheffield.

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At Pancras, R. Bradley, esq. to Miss E. Longbottom.

F. A. Castriote, esq. of Arundel-street, to Miss Kiernan, of Doctors-Commons.

Deaths in and near London.

At his house in Berkley-square, in the 80th year of his age, the Earl of ORFORD.—This nobleman, better known in the literary world, by the name of Horace Walpole, was the youngest son of sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, who was, for many years, the first minister of state of this country.——Horace was born about the year 1715. He was first at Eton school, and afterwards at Cambridge. —He was intimate with Gray, the celebrated lyric poet; and they set out together on a tour of Europe, in the years 1739, 1740, and 1741. A separation, however, took place in consequence of a dispute which arose between them, in the course of their travels. Mr. W. supported a splendid figure during the remainder of his travels; but Gray was obliged to observe a rigid economy. A reconciliation took place after their return to England, but the WOUND in their friendship, left a SCAR that was never totally effaced. He was M.P. for Callington, in the parliament which met in June 1741; and for Castle-Rising, in 1747; and for King's Lynn, in 1754 and 1761; at the expiration of which parliament, he retired from public business, and attached himself wholly to literary pursuits. On the death of his nephew, the late lord Orford, he succeeded to the family title and estates. —In his great work, entitled, *A Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*, much industry and judicious criticism are displayed, in a sprightly and fashionable style. His historic doubts, respecting the character, conduct, and person, of *Richard the Third*, is replete with argument, ingenuity, and sound knowledge. The only dramatic work he ever produced, was *The Mysterious Mother*, a tragedy, printed at his own press, at Strawberry-hill, and not being intended for performance or publication, only 50 copies of it were circulated among his friends — The story is well worthy of perusal in the closet, although too horrid for theatric representation; depicting the horrors of guilt with much poetic vigour, and a considerable knowledge of the human heart. *The Castle of Otranto*, a romance, by this author, as an unique of the kind, was favourably received by the public, and produced an agreeable exercise of the severer passions; it has been, however, the prolific parent of a number of strange compositions, which daily load the press, and which are calculated to excite apprehension and surprize, without shedding any new light on life or nature. His lordship also published *Anecdotes of Painters*; among which, are many interesting particulars relative to the genius, the works, and the life of the inimitable Hogarth. He was one of the combination of wits, who supported Moore, in his periodical paper, intitled, *The World*; contributing many of the best articles to that entertaining miscellany. There are a great number of pieces of occasional poetry scattered through various publications, which might be compiled into a volume, highly creditable to the taste and talents of his lordship. All his lordship's works are marked by a playfulness of imagination, and a delicacy of wit; having rendered several dry subjects in the highest degree interesting and amusing. Lord Orford was agreeable and communicative in his manners, shone greatly in company, and was thought to possess a greater stock of literary and political anecdotes, than any other man in this country.— During almost the whole of his life, he was the victim of the gout, which at length wore him down to the state of a cripple, and almost to a skeleton; his mental faculties, however, were never impaired by it, and, to the last, seemed to bid defiance to the shock of nature. Lord Orford never married; his favourite mistress, through life, being the Muse. A few years ago, he offered to marry either of the two Miss Berrys, merely with the view to place either of them in a situation which might give splendour to their accomplishments and virtues. Both those ladies, however, declined the offer, without hesitation. The portraits taken of this nobleman, in early life, totally vary from his real likeness afterwards, in consequence of the continued infirmities, which changed his person. The only faithful representation of him, which disease had left, was drawn by Mr. George Dance. His lordship died worth 95,000l. in the three per cents.; 50,000l. of which he has devised in legacies. He has bequeathed 10,000l to the duchess of Gloucester; 5000l. to lady Waldegrave; 4000l. to each of the Miss Berrys; and 500l. to each of his nephews; besides smaller legacies. To Mrs. Damer, he has left Strawberry-hill, and 2000l. a year, during her life; and to Mr. Berry, his press and manuscripts; from which, his lordship's posthumous works, including his letters, during forty years, and additions to his other works, will probably soon be published. By a codicil to his will, he has directed, that the boxes, containing his prints, be conveyed to Strawberry-hill, as heir looms appurtenant to that estate, which is entailed to the Waldegrave family, after the decease of Mrs Damer.

On the 18th of March, after a few days' illness, Mr. A. Baddock, bookseller, corner of St. Paul's church-yard —The generosity of his temper, the liberality of his sentiments, and the fidelity with which he fulfilled his engagements, render his memory dear to his numerous relatives and friends.

In Stanhope-street, the R. Hon. C. Fitzroy, Lord Southampton, general and colonel of the third regiment of dragoon guards. His Lordship was brother to the Duke of Grafton, and was created a peer in 1780.

Near Uxbridge Mrs. Drake, relict of the late admiral Drake. W. Sharp, esq. of Brompton. Mrs. Hawkins, of Bedford-square. In Southampton-row, Mrs. Wade. Mrs. Stracey, wife of Captain S. of the 19th foot. In Spital Fields, suddenly, aged 28, Mrs. Mercier, wife of the rev. L.M. minister of the French London Church. Aged 88, T. Cotton, esq. of Hackney. Mr. Jones, partner in the house of Jefferies, Jones, and

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and Gilbert, of Cockspur-street. Mr. T. Wright, of Peterborough Court, Fleet-street, printer. Mrs. White, of Piccadilly. In Duke-street, Portland-square, Mrs. Byham.

Of the late COUNTESS *of* EXETER, *whose death we noticed in our last Number, we have been favoured with the following* AUTHENTIC *and* INTERESTING *memoirs:* — The amiable woman whose virtues lately gave a lustre to the title of COUNTESS of EXETER, and who died lamented by all who knew her, has something so uncommonly interesting in the history of her life, that a detailed sketch of it cannot but be acceptable to every reader of sensibility. When the present Earl was a minor, he married, at an early age, a lady, from whom he was afterwards divorced. After the separation had taken place, the earl, his uncle, advised him to retire into the country for some time, and pass as a private gentleman. Mr. CECIL, accordingly, bent his course into a remote part of Shropshire; and fixing his residence at an inn, in a little rural village, he amused himself there for some months, passing by the name of *Jones*. As he had plenty of money, and was extremely liberal to all about him, some persons in the neighbourhood conceived a notion that he had not come honestly by his riches, grew suspicious of him, and shunned his company. They took him for an Indian nabob; and, as he passed along, he often heard the rustics exclaim, "*There goes the Londn gentlemn.*" Taking a dislike to his situation at the inn, he sought out a farm-house, where he might board and lodge—several families had refused to take him in, because he was "too fine a gentleman, and they could not understand how he came by his money." At length, he found a situation, which answered his purpose, and in consideration of his liberal offers, and the knowledge of his possessing money, a farmer fitted him up a room. Here he continued to reside for about two years, going up to London twice in the year, and returning with such money as he had occasion for; when he departed, the country people thought he was gone to gather in his rents, and became more assured of this, from his always returning with plenty of cash. Time hanging heavy on his hands, he purchased some land, on which he intended to build a house; but neither stonemason nor carpenter would undertake the job, for the reasons already mentioned. He did not condescend to contradict the reports of the villagers; but offering to pay so much money beforehand, the tradesmen, after some grave consultation together, agreed to finish his work—this was done accordingly, and every person was paid to the full extent of his demands. The farmer, at whose cottage his lordship resided, had a daughter, about seventeen years of age, whose rustic beauties threw at an infinite distance, all that his lordship had ever beheld in the circle of fashion: the softest roses that ever modesty poured upon youth and loveliness, glowed upon her lips—her cheeks were tinged with the divine bloom of Hebe; and the purity of the Huntress Nymph was in her breast:

"Her lips were red—the one was thin—
"Next to that her chin—
"Some bee had stung it newly—"

—and, whenever any part of her neck or bosom was accidentally displayed, the "*Nitor splendens marmore purior*" dazzled the observer's eye. Although this charming maid was placed in the humble lot of life, his lordship perceived, that her beauty would adorn, and her virtue shed, a lustre on the most elevated situation. One day, when the farmer returned home from his plough, Mr. Cecil frankly told them, that he liked their daughter, and would marry her, if they would give their consent — "Marry our daughter!" exclaimed Mrs. Farmer, "what, to a fine gentleman?—No, indeed!" "Yes, marry her," says the husband, "he shall marry her, and she likes him—has he not house and land too, and plenty of money to keep her?" In fine, the matter was made up, and Mr. Cecil married this charming rustic. Masters of every kind were now procured, and, in twelve months' time, Mrs. CECIL became an accomplished woman, to the envy of the country girls around, and to the astonishment of the villagers, who now began to be reconciled to the supposed too fine a gentleman. It was not long before the news arrived of his uncle's death, when he found it necessary to repair to town. He accordingly set out, taking his wife with him, and on his journey, called at the seats of several noblemen, where, to the utter astonishment of his wife, he was welcomed in the most friendly manner. At last, they arrived at Burleigh, in Northamptonshire, the beautiful patrimonial seat of his lordship. Here *they* were welcomed with acclamations of joy. As soon as he had settled his affairs he returned into Shropshire, discovered his rank to his wife's father and mother, put them into the house he had built there, and settled on them an income of 700l. per annum. He afterwards took the Countess with him to London, introduced her to the fashionable world, where she was respected, admired, adored, until it pleased the great Dispenser of providential events, to call the spirit of life to a more lasting region of happiness. Her ladyship has left two sons and one daughter.

At Buckingham-house, aged 66, Madame Schwellenbergen, keeper of the robes to Her Majesty since her arrival in England. She never suspected her dissolution to be so near, although she had long laboured under the infirmities of age. On the evening of her death, in attempting to divert herself at cards, and drawing near the table for that purpose, she fell into a fit, and expired, without uttering a sentence. It has been commonly believed, that this lady, from her opportunities of acquiring wealth, &c. was immensely rich; it is probable, however, that her property has been greatly exaggerated. She was ever humane and liberal to the unfortunate and wretched. To the junior branches of the royal family, during their tender years, she acted with the tender solicitude and warm affection of a mother. The Queen has lost in her an accomplished woman and a very faithful servant.

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At her apartments, in Buckingham-houſe, Mrs. Amon, attendant in the nurſery ever ſince the birth of the Princeſs Mary.

Aged 78, J. Marſhall, eſq. of Shoreditch. The Counteſs of Derby. At Ham, in Surrey, aged 73, Lieut. Gen. Cooper. In Mancheſter Street, Mrs. E. S. Boehm.

At his apartments in the New Road, W. Drought, eſq. of Queen's County, Ireland. Mr. J. Plummer, of the Minerva printing-office. Aged 75, Mr. Poſt, of Portman Street. Lieut. gen. W. Hyde, col. of the 20th regiment of foot. In Norfolk Street, Mr. R. Holder, apothecary. At Chelſea, Mr. W. H. Baillie, of the Stamp-office. Mrs. Sheldon, of Southampton-ſtreet, Strand. In Durham-place, colonel Oakes, late of the 52d regiment. Mrs. Marriott, of the Paul's Head tavern, Cateaton-ſtreet. Mrs. Southam, of Ivy-lane. Mrs. Moore, of the Adelphi. Mrs. Brant, of Clapham. In Old Cavendiſh-ſtreet, the rev. Dr. Gaunt. Aged 25, Mrs. Sack, of Budge-row. Mr. H. Sumner, Dockhead, Southwark.

At his houſe, at Epſom, after an illneſs of ten months, the rev. J. PARKHURST. He was born at London, admitted a penſioner of Clare Hall, Cambridge, in 1745, as a pupil of Mr. Curtail; admitted a ſcholar on Mr. Diggins's foundation, Jan. 23, 1745-6; and, when B.A. admitted fellow on Lord Exeter's foundation, July 10th, 1751. Many years ago, he publiſhed a Greek Lexicon, which had a conſiderable ſale at the time.

At Hampſtead, the Rev. *G. Travis*, archdeacon and prebendary of Cheſter, rector of Handley, and vicar of Eaſtham, both in Cheſhire. This gentleman, the ſon of Mr. T. of Royton, in Lancaſhire, received the rudiments of his education at Mancheſter ſchool, under Mr. Purnell, and was admitted a ſizar in St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1761, under Mr. Abbot. He took his degree of batchelor, in 1765, and that of maſter in 1768. He was juſtly celebrated for his various knowledge, and particularly for his familiar acquaintance with the tythe laws; to which, if he had uniformly directed his reſearches, he might have paſſed through life with credit, or at leaſt without literary cenſure. Unhappily, however, for his reputation, he undertook a taſk, for which he was by no means qualified, viz. to vindicate the much diſputed paſſage in 1 John v. 7, and met with able antagoniſts, who expoſed his want of critical acumen in every part of the controverſy. Dr. Travis had not been familiarly accuſtomed either to Greek manuſcripts, or to works of ſacred criticiſm. He was, conſequently, on entering into this province of theological polemics, a Tiro, compared with his antagoniſts. Grieſbach, Porſon, Marſh, and Pappelbaum, convicted him, at every turn, of palpable miſinformation, if not miſrepreſentation. He was, however, of a temper not to be daunted; aſſertion was heaped upon aſſertion, and the ſtronger the proof appeared of his *imperitia*, the ſtronger was his pertinacity. His labours, however, have proved not a little uſeful to the world, having excited a cloſer attention of learned men to the MSS. of Stephens, to the Valeſian Readings, and the MS. at Berlin, &c. relative to the authenticity of the preſent text of the Greek Teſtament, than had been hitherto paid to thoſe ſubjects. To his attempts to defend a diſputed reading, we may probably be indebted for the reſtoration of the text to its original purity. Though a pluraliſt, and a man of reſpectable talents, Mr. Travis had little of the *ſtiffneſs* of a churchman about him, being remarkably affable, facetious, and pleaſant to all. The univerſality of his genius was evinced by the various tranſactions in which he was concerned, and in all of which he excelled—preſiding one day with propriety and ability at the head of a canal committee, the next ſuperintending the ſale of a lot of oxen, and the third, collecting, in his library, arguments in ſupport of the doctrine of the Trinity. In his manners, the gentleman and the ſcholar were gracefully and happily blended. He was beloved and lamented by a very numerous circle of acquaintance.

In her 57th year, Mrs. *Pope*, of Covent-garden Theatre. This lady was born in 1740, and was in her early years apprenticed to a milliner, a profeſſion which has frequently ſupplied the ſtage with heroines. The talents of Miſs Young attracting the notice of a friend, he introduced her to Mr. Garrick about the year 1768—Her features were never very expreſſive; her figure, however, was graceful, and her deportment elegant. Garrick, thought her powers pointed at *Imogen*—but ſhe did not then look ſufficiently juvenile, and he humouroufly obſerved, that he was at ſome difficulty to ſay what ſhould be done for his *old Young*.—She played two ſeaſons at Drury-lane; but either her merits were not felt by the public, or the manager—for ſhe ſoon afterwards quitted London for Dublin, where ſhe performed at the theatre in Capel-ſtreet, in 1770. There the preſent Mr. Lewis acted with her, and pronounced her talents to be ſuch, as muſt eventually replace her upon a London theatre. By this excurſion, Miſs Young had conſiderably improved herſelf—was a ready and verſatile actreſs, and Garrick ſent Mr. Moody to Dublin, to offer her a *carte blanche*. With Moody ſhe ſettled a new engagement, and returned to London, in eſtimation and competence. After remaining eight years at Drury-lane, the very high offers of Mr. Harris, induced her to ſettle at Covent-garden Theatre, where, for the laſt eighteen years, ſhe has been conſtantly before the town, playing with and againſt ſome of our greateſt actreſſes, nearly equalling them in particular parts, and excelling them in a wider ſcope of character. In the general, ſhe acquired ſufficient fame, and deſerved attention.—Her virtues in private life have long ſwoln the note of praiſe—ſhe was, in the language of a gentleman who had ſurveyed her journey through life, "a good child, a good wife, a good friend, and a good woman." To authors, ſhe was a moſt zealous aſſiſtant.—The leading trait of her performance was a ſedate ſenſibility.

PROVINCIAL.

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and diſtinguiſhed Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

WORKMEN are now employed in taking down the toll-booth, in Gateſhead, which has ſtood there, ſince its laſt erection, nearly 100 years, and wherein, for many ages, the biſhops of Durham, who are lords paramount of the borough of Newcaſtle, held regularly their manor courts. This meaſure has been reſorted to for the purpoſe of widening the public road, which runs through the central part of the High Fore Street. It was rebuilt at the expence of that venerable prelate Nathaniel Lord Crewe, diſtinguiſhed by his many princely charities, in Bamboroughſhire and other parts of the kingdom.

It appears from Mr. WHITWORTH's report of his ſurvey of the projected canal, from the Tyne to Cheſter-le-Street, and thence to Durham, by making the Wear navigable, that the line and branch with his propoſed alterations, are, from the natural levels of the country, practicable and eligible. It appears alſo, as taken from the Staith books of the different collieries (which, on account of the duties, are always atteſted on oath) that the article of coals alone may be calculated to produce an annual tonnage of 22,722l. 15s. excluſive of what may be expected on the opening of new mines; alſo that lead and other articles may be eſtimated to ſupply a farther income of 2334l. 3s. 4d.

In conſequence of the alarm of invaſion and the ſcarcity of ſpecie, the notes of the four banks at Newcaſtle were poured in ſo rapidly, that at a meeting of the proprietors, held on the 2d ult. it was reſolved to ſuſpend payment till ſpecie could be obtained. The banks at Durham and Sunderland were reduced to a ſimilar ſituation. A declaration, however, was ſigned by 639 gentlemen and tradeſmen of the neighbourhood, purporting their reſolution to take, as before, the notes of all the banks of Newcaſtle, Durham, and Sunderland. Similar engagements, relative to the notes of the Bank of England, and thoſe of the different provincial banks, have ſince been entered into, by the gentlemen, principal merchants, &c. in all other parts of the country.

Married.]—At Newcaſtle, J. Davidſon, eſq. clerk of the peace for Northumberland, to Miſs Hutchinſon. N. Hall, eſq. ſheriff of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Brumell, of Spittal, near Wigton.

Died.]—At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Rudman. Aged 90, Mr. W. Kinnard. Aged 83, Mr. T. Mather. Aged 36, Mrs. Barras. Mr. T. Mackay. Mr. R. Thompſon. Mrs. M'Dobſon. Near Newcaſtle, Mr. T. Falcus, Aged 90, Mr. W. Hunnam. Near Gateſhead, Mr. R. Purvis.

At Tynemouth, Mr. T. Stirling. At Sunderland, Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Lambert. Mr. Gilkes, conſtable, who fell from his horſe, and was ſo bruiſed and fractured, that he expired in a few hours after the accident. Mrs. Ranſom.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Blake, of Tilmouth, daughter of the late Sir F. B. Bart. of Twiſelcaſtle, Durham.

At Stockton upon Tees, Mrs. Tidy, of Redman-hall; of an excellent underſtanding, polite manners, real generoſity, and unaffected humility. Same place, Mr. H. Cannin, one of the band of the Weſtminſter militia; regretted for his honeſty, worth, and facetious qualities, by his muſical brethren, the whole regiment, and a large circle of acquaintance.

Alſo, at Stockton, L. Stapylton, eſq. grandſon and heir of the rev. Sir M. S. Bart. of Myton, York.

At Sedgefield, Mr. Kerſley, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary. Mrs. Walton. Mr. J. Wilſon, of Barras-Bridge. Near Lanchester, Miſs J. Greenwell. Mrs. Surtees, of Mainſforth, Durham. At Low Elſwick, Mrs. Proctor. Mr. J. Hunter, of Hexham, ſurgeon's mate of the Invincible ſhip of war, in the Weſt Indies.

At South Shields, aged 78, Mrs. M. Kent. Mr. J. Quinlan, ſurgeon, in Gateſhead, but of late a priſoner at Point au Petre, in the iſland of Guadalupe; having experienced much ill-treatment, he attempted to make his eſcape, but was diſcovered, and ſhot dead, by the guard.

Maſter R. L. Macdonald, of Durham. At Houghton le Spring, Mr. G. Bell. R. Riddell, eſq. of Cheeſeburn Grange, Northumberland.

The remains of the late C. Atkinſon, eſq. of Newcaſtle, whoſe death we noticed in our laſt, were lately interred in the chapel of St. Nicholas, in that town, attended by an immenſe concourſe of people from all the neighbouring parts; whoſe unfeigned marks of real grief depicted his worth more forcibly than it is in the power of words to deſcribe. As a magiſtrate, he was reſpected for his ſtern and incorruptible integrity, and punctual attention to the duties of his office; and as a man, the goodneſs of his heart and the affability of his manners gained him the affections of all. His general worth and merits produced him an extraordinary popularity, and his life was juſtly conſidered as a bright example of moral excellence. He ever ſtood forth as a ſtrenuous champion

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champion for the privileges of his fellow citizens.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The names of 5 magiſtrates of Cumberland have been lately ſtruck out of the commiſſion of the peace, for certain colluſive practices with the pariſh officers of Whitehaven, in order to defraud the town of a conſiderable ſum of money. The parties convicted were farther obliged to pay the entire coſts of ſuit, amounting to 1291l. and were mulcted in the penalty of 6s. 8d. each. Their crime and diſgrace is alſo put upon record.

The ſubſcriptions to the Kendal Diſpenſary, which amounted laſt year to 123l. 7s. have been augmented this year to 293l. 3s.

A number of cannon have been lately mounted at Whitehaven, and great exertions made by the inhabitants, with a view to add to the defence of the port. Four volunteer companies have been alſo raiſed for this purpoſe.

Married.]—At Whitehaven, Capt. J. Nicholſon, of the ſhip Wilſon, to Miſs Tyſon. At Morreſby, Mr. Clementſon, jun. *almoſt* 18, to Miſs Waddington, of Parton, *turned* 15! At Workington, Mr. P. Wilſon, of Great Clifton, Cumberland, to Miſs Scrugham. Capt. W. Peele, of the ſhip Harmony, to Miſs M. Smith.

Died.]—At Whitehaven, aged 40, Mr. C. Caſſon. Aged 35, Mrs Park. Aged 58, Mr. F. Holliday. Aged 87, Mrs. Nicholſon. Mrs. Piper. Aged 80, Mrs. A Bragg. Aged 83, Mrs. E. Carter, widow. Capt. J. Smith, of the Bellona. Aged 80, Mr. W. Hudſon. Capt. J. Plaſket, of the ſhip Fanny. Aged 46, Mr. J. Dougan. Near Whitehaven, Mr. J. Wright.

At Kendal, aged 83, M. Harriſon, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, and Recorder of Kendal. Aged 92, Mrs. J. Atkinſon, widow. Aged 64, Mr. T. Hodgſon. Mrs. M. Brockbank. At Keſwick, Mrs. Ellwray. At Diſſington, aged 89, Mrs. M. Stamper. At Brigham, Mr. M. Gregg. At Stainburn, aged 66, Mrs. A. Fearon.

At Milthorp, Weſtmoreland, Mr. R. Crampton. At Alverſtone, Mrs. Stephenſon, and Mr. W. Noble, gent. At Lamplugh Croſs, aged 77, Mrs. A. Jenkinſon.

Aged 87, the rev. R. Barnes, curate of Camerton, near Workington. His life held forth an amiable diſplay of temperance, piety, ſtrict regularity, punctual diſcharge of every parochial duty, great liberality to the poor, and, in fine, of every Chriſtian virtue.

At Penrith, Miſs Orr.

LANCASHIRE.

It is worthy of remark, that 34 veſſels were lately advertiſed, to be upon freight for America, in Mr. Gore's Liverpool Advertiſer.

At Liverpool, in conſequence of the ſpirited exertions of the inhabitants, a line of fortification, of 50 heavy guns, has lately been raiſed, for the defence of the town and harbour; and the batteries at the fort, the dock, piers, and the different commanding points of the river, are manned with 570 ſeamen and others (12 men to a gun) all volunteers, and peculiarly intereſted in the defence of the port. All the young men of the town, without exception, are aſſociating, to learn the uſe of arms.

On a meeting being called, at Manchester, for the purpoſe of raiſing additional volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry; in leſs than an hour's time, eight names were ſubſcribed, to the ſum of 100l. each, eighteen names to 52l. 10s. each, ſeven to 31l. 10s. each, one name to 26l. forty-four to 21l. each, and two names to 10l. 10s. each, not including ſeveral ſmaller ſubſcriptions of 5l. 5s. each.

A number of ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, in the towns of Manchester and Salford, are about to be widened and rendered more commodious.

Through the humane interference of the mayor and bailiffs of Liverpool, 17 debtors, who have been confined in the jail, for the laſt three years, for ſmall debts, have lately obtained their releaſe. The expence of compromiſing the debts, and paying the fees, amounted to not quite 17l.!

Married.]—At Liverpool, Mr. R. Johnſon to Miſs J. Johnſon. Mr. J. Hunt, printer, to Miſs C. Curry. Mr. Phillips, printer, to Miſs C. Lowton. Mr. J. Johnſon to Miſs A. Sutton, of Weſt Kirby, Cheſhire. Adam Wright, aged 79, to Margaret Alexander, aged 87.

At Rochdale, Mr. J. Elliot, attorney, to Miſs Wilkinſon. At Pilminſter, John Bendon, aged 70, who has walked upon crutches for ſeveral years, and has only one eye, to Sarah Govier, aged 33, who alſo has one eye and is dumb. At Preſtbury, —— Wood, eſq. to Miſs Hopkins, of Macclesfield, an amiable and accompliſhed young lady. W. Yates, eſq. of Bury, to Miſs Robins, of Newcaſtle under Line. Mr. Wright, attorney, of Preſcott, to Miſs Aſtley, of Liverpool.

Died.]—At Liverpool, Mrs. M. Catterall. Mr. J. Quilliam. Mrs. Wilſon. Mrs. Welch, of Leck. Mrs. M. Eyres, bookſeller. Mrs. Banniſter. Mr. Dicas, mathematical-inſtrument maker. Mr. T. Carter. Mrs. Deb. Johnſon. Mr. E. Carnock, of Liverpool. At Santa Cruz, in the flower of youth, Mr. J. Cropper. Aged 22, Miſs Eſt. Gertrey. On his paſſage from Angola to the Weſt Indies, Mr. J. Froſt, of Liverpool. Aged 58, Mrs. Deare; uniformly good as a woman and a Chriſtian; humility and benevolence were, however, the leading traits in her character Mr. W. Cartmell, maſter of the ſhip Onſlow; of ſtrict honeſty, and great goodneſs of heart.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Shelmerdine, printer. Mrs. Touchett. Mrs. Welch. Miſs Maſſey. Mrs. Fielding, widow, of Hanging-ditch. Mrs. Middleton, of Salford. J. Drinkwater, M.D. of ditto. Mrs. Byrom, of Alport Town. Among other caſualties at Manchester, three children were lately burnt to death, in conſequence of being left alone by their reſpective

2 friends.

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friends. *These accidents have happened since a similar notice in a former Magazine.*

At Lancaster, Mr. J. Fisher. Mr. W. Stout. Aged 91, Mrs. A. Brown.

At Blackburn, Mr. Ra. Marsden. Aged 49, Mr. J. Hayhurst. Near Blackburn, aged 72, Mrs. Brewer.

At Preston, Mr. R. Ingham and Mrs. Simm. Near Preston, Mrs. Fletcher. Mr. J. Sidgreaves, and Mr. H. Clifton.

At Chorley, Mr. Silvester. Near Bolton, aged 21, Miss A. Ogden. At ditto, Mr. R. Maxwell, respected and lamented. At Ashton, Mrs. Kilham. Near Mosley, Mrs. M. Hulley.

At Attleborough, aged 95, Mr. J. Cols, a farmer; he left behind him 115 children and grand-children.

Mr. T. Rogers, of Flixton; an useful member of society, and a steady friend of the poor.

Aged 96, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. J. Holland, of Halewood.

YORKSHIRE.

Feb. 10, at Whitby, during the tide of flood, a sudden elevation of the water was observed, at the entrance of the harbour; the river Esk rising to the height of two feet and a half, in a very short time, with a noise heard at a considerable distance, and as suddenly subsiding. The tide afterwards continued to flow at its usual rate, till the regular time of high water. This phenomenon took place at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

At a late meeting of the trustees of the white and coloured cloth halls, acting for the whole body of broad-cloth manufacturers, it was unanimously agreed, to instruct the county members, to lay before ministers a statement of the deplorable situation of trade, the enormous decrease in the quantity of goods manufactured, the difficulty of obtaining payment from the merchants, and the general distress of the county. At the same time they declared their opinion, that *the war is the sole cause of the present calamities*, and that nothing but immediate peace can give relief.

In the last quarter there has been a decrease in the manufacture of broad-cloths, in the West Riding, of from 6000 to 7000 pieces!

Married.]—At York, Mr. Terry, apothecary, to Miss E. Terry. —— Stovin, esq. to Miss Pease. At Leeds, Mr. French, attorney, to Miss Mitchell. The rev. J. Gilby, LL.B. and rector of Barnston, to Mrs. Hill, late of Thornton.

Died.]—At York, aged 74, Mr. J. Mills. Aged 50, Mr. R. Clark, common-council-man. Mrs. Lloyd. Mrs. Yule.

At Sheffield, aged 74, Mrs. Smith. Aged 82, Mrs. Jervis. Mr. Lunn, surgeon. Mr. S. Kirby. Mrs. Thomas. Mr. and Miss Taylor, son and daughter of the late Mr. T.

At Hull, Mr. Fearnley, in consequence of the severe bruises he received by falling down stairs. Aged 97, Mr. J. Chidson. Aged 23, Mrs. Cookson.

At Leeds, Mr. H. Appleyard. Mr. Porter. Miss Teale. Mr. T. Wiley. Near Leeds, Mr. J. Greenwood.

At Bradford, Mr. J. Milner. Mrs. Garnett. Mrs. Atkinson. Mr. Ryecroft. Near Bradford, Mrs. Waugh.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Works of drainage are erecting on the salt-marshes of Spalding, Holbeach, Gedney, Moulton and Whaploud, and measures are taking to raise such embankments as will prevent their being, in future, overflowed by the sea.

The works for improving the new haven, at Grimsby, are nearly completed.

Died.]—At Lincoln, aged 33, Mr. W. Walesby, surgeon. Near Lincoln, aged 58, Mr. Pulgrave. Mr. J. Bailey, of Haddington, near Lincoln. Miss Hansell, of Grantham. At Stamford, aged 87, Mrs. Chapman. Mr. Edis. Near Stamford, Mrs. Shepherd. Mrs. Green. Aged 47, Mrs. Drewry, of Spalding. Near Spilsby, Mr. R. Hairby, sen. Mrs. Birch, of Edenham. The rev. J. Sparrow, rector of Waddington.

The rev. Mr. Hutching, rector of Corby and Syson, and justice of peace for the parts of Kesteven; he was a constant benefactor to the poor.

Near Sleaford, Mr. Cowley.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Two wether sheep, reared by Mr. D. Hebb, jun, of Claypole, near Newark, have been lately exhibited before the board of agriculture, their Majesties, at Windsor, many of the nobility, &c. and are allowed to have been never yet matched, in this or any other country, in the qualities of beauty, shape, and features.

The canal from the river Trent to Grantham has been lately opened; by an act just passed, a collateral cut is also to be made, to communicate with the same, and other amendments are to be added to the former act.

DERBYSHIRE.

The effects of the refusal of the bank to pay their notes in specie, are severely felt in Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and the surrounding towns and villages. Though gold and silver have not abruptly disappeared, yet they are evidently becoming more scarce every day. In Derby, very few hands have yet been dismissed from their employment, and not many put upon half work. In Leicester, the stagnation of trade is very considerable: many frames are entirely stopped, and others but partially employed. Nottingham seems to have been still more immediately and considerably affected: the stoppage of the bank was immediately followed by the stoppage of a great number of frames; and although the local banks have endeavoured to remedy the fatal scarcity of circulating medium, by issuing a great number of seven-shilling notes, &c. it has been absolutely necessary to throw out of employment a great number of working manufacturers, in Melbourn, Bredon, Ilkiston, and other villages. The fairs and cat-

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tle-markets ſeem alſo to have been very much affected: at the annual fair at Duffield, in the neighbourhood of Derby, in particular, ſcarcely a ſingle beaſt was ſold: for the buyers had nothing but notes, and the ſellers would take *nothing but caſh*.

Died.]—At Derby, aged 24, Mrs. Rowland. Aged 80, Mrs. M. Parr. Near Derby, aged 59, Mrs Rowland. Mr. R. Moreſley, of Repton. At Wirkſwork, aged 69, Mr. P. Swift, many years a non-commiſſioned officer in the 28th regiment. Near Cheſterfield, Mrs. Fernell.

SHROPSHIRE.

The great undertaking of the Shrewſbury canal is at length completed; a number of boats have been lately ſent up, with the firſt ſluſh of water, for the purpoſe of proving the level, all of which arrived, without accident, at the extremity of the baſon.

Died.]—Miſs Baudripp, of Shrewſbury; Miſs M. Atcherley, of Frankwell. Aged 107, Mrs. E. Branby, of Pontesford Hill. Mrs. Jones of the Cop.

Aged 49, W. Goodwin, eſq. of Severn-Houſe, near Colebrook Dale; of a friendly and generous diſpoſition. Mrs. Bell, of Kilthrew, near Slanſaintfraid. Mr. J. Lloyd, attorney, of Trewerne. Mr. D. Roberts, of Croeſmere.—Mrs. Griffiths, late of Domgay. Mrs. Allen, of Uffington, in early life, and of an amiable diſpoſition. Near Shrewſbury, Mr. W. Wyld. At Oſweſtry, Miſs Roberts. Mrs. Trevor, relict of the Rev. T. T. many years vicar of Oſweſtry and Ruabon. Near Oſweſtry, aged 57, Miſs Jones. At Ludlow, Mrs. Toldervey, relict of W. T. eſq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died—At Stafford, Mr. Brecze. At Ravenhill, Mrs Sneyd. Mrs. Perkins, of Newcaſtle. Mr. Owen, of Tutbury; complaining that he felt himſelf unwell, he expired inſtantly. Mr. R. Shorthoſe, of Whichnor. Mrs. Burdett, of Broxt. At Litchfield, aged 72, Mr. Alderman Jones. Aged 31, Mr. Clabborn, one of the lay vicars of the cathedral. Near Litchfield, aged 56, Mrs. R. Banniſter. Mr. J. B. Madeley, jun. ſurgeon, of Uttoxeter.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Upwards of 63l. have been collected among the benevolent LADIES, of Leiceſter, and tranſmitted to a bank in London, for the uſe of diſtreſſed female emigrants.

A horſe died lately at Aſhby, in the fortieth year of his age; as did alſo, lately, at the ſame place, a ſpaniſh gander, aged 30, 25 years of which it had remained in the poſſeſſion of DR. KIRKLAND, who kept an old man to attend it, and drive it regularly to and from paſture.

Married.]—At Deaſord, Mr. M. Martin, of Countheſthorp, to Miſs Duffil. Mr. T. Gent, of Sapcote, and one of the Leiceſter corps of yeomanry cavalry, to Miſs Townſhend, of Aſton Flamville.

Died.]—At Leiceſter, Mr. Tilly, late coroner for the county. Mr. Cobley, grocer. At an advanced age, Mr. J. Billings, many years town-crier.

At Glenfield, Mrs. J. Liſley, a maiden lady, endued with a lively diſpoſition, and great liberality of ſentiment. With the ſlender remains of a fortune, the greater part of which had paſſed away from her family, ſhe maintained her independance, and ever ſupported the character of a gentlewoman.

At Lath, aged 29. Peers Anthony Keck, eſq. of Stoughton-Hall, highly eſteemed for his virtues and accompliſhments. He ſerved the office of high ſheriff in 1795.

At Lutterworth, aged 67, Mr. T. Needham; he was found dead in bed in the morning, after having complained of a ſlight indiſpoſition the preceding evening.

At Weatherical, P. Jervis, eſq.

At Baſlow, Mrs. E. Shaw, of Mancheſter, and ſoon after, Mr. W. S. her huſband.

Mr. R. Hiſſwell, of Sapcote, regretted as a ſon, a father, and a friend.

RUTLAND.

Died.]—Mr. Wells, of Barrowden. At Uppingham, aged 63, Mr. W. Ironman.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At the meeting, at Cambridge, to concert meaſures for the ſupport of public credit, &c. a previous motion was made, and unanimouſly agreed to, that the reſolutions then adopted *were not meant to bind down the ſubſcribers to a different line of conduct, ſhould a change of circumſtances ſo require*, but that they purported, to be *merely declaratory of their preſent opinion and determination*, &c.

An aſſociation of reſpectable inhabitants has been lately formed, at Cambridge, *on a moſt liberal plan*: uninfluenced by any conſiderations of *local* or *general* politics, their object is to aſſociate and arm, ſolely for the purpoſe of protecting their own and their neighbours' property. New military aſſociations are alſo forming in moſt of the towns and diſtricts throughout the kingdom.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A correſpondent of the NORTHAMPTON MERCURY, aſſerts the ſingular uſe of pot-aſh in extinguiſhing fires, quoting an inſtance of a late fire at Daventry, which was ſtopped in a remarkable manner, and the reſt of the building ſaved, by the experiment of infuſing a large quantity of pot-aſh, blended with the water, into the flames.

Married.]—At Canons Aſhby, Mr. W. Plumber, of Aſton le Walls, aged 71, to Miſs M. Orton, aged 18.

Died.]—At Northampton, aged 81, E. Litchfield, eſq.

G. Tryon, eſq. of Harrington. Aged 78, R. Supple, eſq. of Great Oakley. Mr. J. Danes, of Dallington.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The lords of the manor of Birmingham-Heath, have lately granted a leaſe of four acres of land, for the term of 99 years, at one ſhilling per annum only, for the benefit of an extenſive charity for boys, in that town.

Specimens

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Specimens of some remarkable oats, which were sown last year at Dunchurch, and which evinced their superiority by ripening earlier and weighing heavier than English oats do, and by their having no tendency to degenerate, have been lately distributed, for the purpose of dissemination among the farmers of this county.

Married.] — R. Hodson, esq. of Boswell-Heath, to Mrs. Morgan, of Ludlow.

Died.]—At Birmingham, Mr. W. Harrold. Aged 81, Mrs. A. Lavender. Mr. C. Dorones. Aged 64, Mr. J. Pratt; he died as he lived, a bright example of the power of genuine Christianity. Mr. G. Denston. Aged 40, Mr. J. Jennens. Mr. Webb. Mr. M. Hanbury, of Birmingham. At Amsterdam, near Birmingham, Mrs. Patteson. Mrs. Benton

Mr. J. Southall, a speaker among the Quakers, adorning the doctrine which he preached, by the strictest innocency of life.

Mrs. Twigger, of Bedworth. Mrs. Edmonds, of Bordesley. Mr. J. Collins, of Kinsare. Mrs. S. Ruston, of Deritend. At her house at Bilton, near Rugby, Miss Charlotte Addison, only daughter of the celebrated Mr. Addison, by the countess dowager of Warwick. She had in her possession, several portraits of Mr. Addison and his friends; together with his library, which is supposed to contain many valuable books and manuscripts. Mr. Thomas, of Pattingham — Mr. T. Sanders, of Digbeth, an intelligent man and facetious companion. At Coventry, Mr. Moore, the Mayor's crier. Mrs. Sanders. Miss Bishop. Mr. Kelly. Mr. West. Mrs Cook, and Mrs Owen.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The mayor and corporation of Worcester (as well as those of other places) have resolved to petition parliament against Mr. Pitt's Poor Bill; it being the *unanimous* sense of the meeting, that the same *would tend to increase the poor rates* CONSIDERABLY, *which are now unavoidably heavy, though under the most prudent management*; and also against the bill for imposing a tax on inland navigations.

The finances of the Worcester infirmary, which have been in a declining state for some time past, have been lately placed on a more respectable footing, by the receipt of a benefaction of 100l. with some smaller legacies and collections, and particularly (in consequence of the laudable exertions of a benevolent individual, who employed himself for several days successively in waiting on, and soliciting, the aid of the opulent) by the addition of 30 fresh annual subscribers, of one guinea each.

Died.]—At Worcester, Mr. J. Lowick, formerly of Holt Castle. Miss E. Wall, second daughter of the late Dr. Wall, many years an eminent physician, of Worcester.

At her seat, near Tenbury, Mrs. Hill, relict of T. H. esq. formerly M. P. for Leominster, of a religious worthy character; she partly supported a great number of the neighbouring poor.

At Tardebig, Mr. W. Sheward, of Birmingham. Mrs. Wright, of Stourport, of an amiable character, and possessed of many excellent endowments. At Hatfield, near Kempsey, aged 92, Mr. E. Davies. At Powick, Mrs. Goodwin, relict of J. G. esq. of Banbury, Oxon. —J. H. Pargeter, esq. of Foscott, near Stourbridge. At Malton, near Stourport, Mr. W. Barnett. At Mithon, Mr Dangerfield, senior, of the Spout Farm. The Rev. Mr. Stone, of Moseley, near Wolverhampton. Mrs. A. Hart, of Broughton Hacket. At Orleton, E. Whitcombe, esq.

At his seat at Ombersley, aged 71, the Rt. Hon. Edwin Lord Sandys, a trustee of the British Museum. His lordship has left no issue by his lady (the sister of Sir G. Colebroke, whom he married in 1769) and the title is extinct.

In the Tything, near Worcester, aged 67, Mrs. A. Stokes, a lady of exemplary virtues, whose hand and heart were ever open to relieve *secretly* the distresses of the afflicted.

At Bewdley, aged 82, Mrs. P. Rebolls, and Mr. D. Rowland, respected for his honesty and probity.

At Henwick, near Worcester, Mrs. Mence, wife of Capt. M. of the 6th regiment of foot; for patience, piety, and other Christian virtues, considered as an ornament to her sex.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—The Rev. W. Price, vicar of Withington, to Miss C. Price, of Hereford.

Died.]—At Hereford, Mrs Hayward, wife of G. H. esq. Mrs Treloe, of Tillington. Mrs. T. Woolrych, of Weobley.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.]—Near Monmouth, Mrs. Sheward, relict of R. S. esq. Mr. Shadwell, of an apoplectic fit, while on horseback, near his own house.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

By a late decision of the House of Commons, the right of voting, at Tewkbury, is declared to reside in the freemen at large, honorary or not, and in the owners of entire dwelling-houses, situated within the borough. By this sentence, the right of voting claimed by the inhabitants, and householders at large, is unhappily set-aside.

Only six miles of the Gloucester and Berkley canal, which is 70 feet wide on the line of water, and 18 deep, remain to be cut, previously to its completion.

Married.]—Mr. Henderson, jun. of North Leach, to Miss Wodham, of Swindon, Wilts. R. Richards, esq. of Dudbridge, to Miss Hillyar, of Bradford, Wilts.

Died.]—Mrs. Partridge, of Stonehouse;—Aged 82, Mrs. Trotman, relict of R. T. esq. of Cam. Mr. D. Ellis, of Minsterworth, near Gloucester; largely concerned in the fisheries of the river Severn.

At Berkely, the Rev. St. Jenner, B.D. late Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and rector of Fittleton, Wilts.

The Rev. J. Morse, M.A. rector of Huntley, and vicar of Blaisdon; an orthodox divine, and an ornament to the church of which he was a member.

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Aged 75, Mrs Ofbourn, of Monkſmill.—At Shurdington, Miſs Lawrence, ſiſter of W. L. eſq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A loyal ſhoe-maker, at Oxford, has offered, by public advertiſement, to provide a troop of yeomanry with boots of the beſt quality, at his own expence, for the term of two years, ſhould circumſtances require the troop to remain ſo long embodied.

A fire broke out, lately, at Burford, when, in conſequence of there being *no fire engine in the town*, the ſtables of a large inn, including ſeven horſes, and a number of valuable articles and materials were entirely deſtroyed.

Married.]—The Rev. C. Tanqueray, of Oriel college, Oxford, to Miſs Littlehales, of Biceſter. The Rev. W. Bertie, Fellow of All-Souls college, Oxford, to Miſs H. M. Wykham, of Swalcliffe.

Died.]—At Oxford, Mr. W. Venables; Mrs Collingwood; R. Smith; Mr. T. Gillart;—The Rev. Fr. Randolp, D.D. principal of Alban-Hall, and incumbent of the valuable curacy of Warburgh, both which preferments he had held 40 years.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

February 4 was ſignalized by a fox-chace in this county, which is conſidered by amateurs in this ſavage ſport, as having never been ſurpaſſed in the annals of hunting. Mr. LEE ANTONIE's hounds met early in the morning, near Keyſoe Park, where they ſoon found a fox, who, after a hard chace of ten miles, ſaved himſelf by running to ground. Another fox was ſoon after found in Oakley plantation, who exerted ſuch ſingular ſtrength and cunning, that after having led the hunt a chace of 36 miles, and wearied out all the hounds, it was found neceſſary at laſt to decline the purſuit. Five horſes were killed in the hunt, two others died afterwards, and the remainder are rendered unfit for farther ſervice. The huntſman had mounted his third horſe that day, which dropped down and died on the road, returning home!

ESSEX.

Eight thouſand men are quartered in the barracks at Chelmsford and Colcheſter alone, and an additional line of 10,000 men are ſtationed between Romford and Harwich.

At Chelmsford aſſizes, ten priſoners were capitally convicted, out of whom, William Aikenhead, John Theſbald, and Edward Sewell, for various burglaries, and James Glendining, for ſheep-ſtealing, were ordered for execution.

Good wheat ſold lately at Romford Market, for ten guineas the load, or one-third of the price which it bore that day twelvemonth!

Married.]—At Colcheſter, brigade major R. Douglas, of the 30th regt. of foot, to Miſs G. Bogis.

Died.]—At Colcheſter, the rev. J. Cautley, rector of St. Runwald's. Aged 85, the rev. J. Brockwell, author of an excellent Practical Expoſition of the Lord's Prayer. Mrs. Hurrel, of Orwell. At Witham, 84, Mrs. E. Allen; ſhe had enjoyed an uninterrupted ſtate of good health, till the evening previous to her deceaſe. At Thaxted, Mr. J. Norris. Mr. Wiltſhire. Near Breatwood, Mr. Brown.

NORFOLK.

An extenſive reſervoir is now digging near Norwich, and near it conſiderable water-works are to be erected, agreeably to the plan of MR. MILNE, the architect, for the purpoſe of conveying water to the upper and lower parts of the city.

A gentleman of Yarmouth, has in his poſſeſſion a pig, only 13 months old, which meaſures upwards of eight feet in length, ſtands ten hands high, and weighs 53 ſtone, 14lb. to the ſtone.

Married.]—T. Corlett, eſq. of London, to Miſs H. Colombine, of Norwich. Captain Williamſon, of the Durham militia, to Miſs Hurry, of Yarmouth. At Norwich, Dr. Lubbock to Miſs Poſtle. S. G. Edmonds, M.D. of Wolſingham Parva, to Miſs Wright, of Great Snoring. The rev. A. Iveſon, of Lynn, to Miſs Engliſh.

Died.]—At Norwich, aged 74, Mrs. Atkinſon. Aged 79, Mrs. Dewing. Mrs. M. A. Beevor. Aged 66, Mrs Colombine. Aged 86, Mrs. M. Maſon Aged 80, Mrs. Helſtead. Aged 72, Mrs. Baxter. Mr. J. Vincent. Mrs. If. Lulman, a reſpectable teacher of muſic. Mrs. Carter. Aged 38, Mr. J. Lake. Aged 40, Mrs. E. Johnſon. Aged 55, Mr. W. Stevenſon. Aged 62, Mrs. Harrell. Aged 47, Mrs. Woodhouſe. Aged 49, Mr. G. Hall. Near Norwich, aged 63, Mr. Brett. Mr. W. Crickmer, of Ditchingham. Aged 78, Mr. J. Baker, of Framlingham.

At Colney, aged 71, Mr. J. Jecks. Aged 72, Sir B. Brograve, bart. of Worſtead-Houſe. At Lynn, aged 23, Miſs Taylor, a young lady of engaging manners and various accompliſhments. Aged 25, Mrs. M. Jackſon.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. A. Boulter, Aged 76, Mrs. Brown, of Alderford. At Wymondham, Mrs. Barge. Aged 82, Mr. J. Shaw, of Hoghill. Mrs. Coates, of Northreps. Mrs. Maſſingham, of Holt. Mr. S. Self, of Harleſton.

SUFFOLK.

Married.]—At Bury, the Rev. Mr. Sams, to Miſs Hewitt, of Holt. Mr. White, attorney, of Haleſworth, to Miſs Meadow, of Cookley.

Died.]—At Giſlingham, aged 84, the Rev. Mr. Reynolds. At Santon Downham, aged 84, Mr. J. Daves, many years ſteward to Lord Cadogan. Mrs. Hurlock, of Dedham. Mr. R. Lancheſter, of Great Barton. Aged 84. the Rev. M. Reynolds, rector of Bacton and Giſleham. Aged 16, Miſs Haacſon, of Cowling. Miſs Wealey, of Saxmundham. Aged 66, Mr. T. Ruſt, of Stowmarket. At Bury, Mrs. Vaughan. Aged 65, Mr. T. Hunt, highly reſpected as a truly good man. He was apperently in good health only a few minutes before he expired. At Rainham, aged 23, Miſs Harriſon. Mr. C. P. Wynne, of Denmington.

SUSSEX.

The daughters of LAUNCELOT HARRISON, eſq. of Folkingham, have condeſcended *to take upon themſelves the education of all the poor children in the parish*; for which purpoſe they have

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have fitted up a large room in Folkingham, where they ſpend a great part of their time in teaching their ruſtic pupils, reading, plain needle-work, and knitting.

KENT.

Died.]—At Canterbury, Mr. Bonnel Hickman, a noted cock-feeder. Mrs. Latham. Mrs. Criſp. Mr. W. Rufford. Mrs. M. Read, of St. Alphage.

At Eaſt Malling, aged 92, Mrs. Blunden. At Hearn, aged 74, Mrs. Tharp. Mr. St. Heritage, many years maſter of the King's Head tavern and Aſſembly Rooms, Ramſgate. At Appledore, aged 87, Mrs. M. Hodges. At Smorden, aged 72, Mr. J. Ottoway, ſen. At Strood, Mrs. Hulks. At Eaſt Sutton, ſir J. Filmer, bart.

At Waltham, Mr. J. Vickey, in conſequence of the rupture of a blood-veſſel: he bled for 123 hours previouſly to his death, notwithſtanding a variety of means were reſorted to, to ſtop the effuſion of blood.

At Wigham, aged 85, Mr. W. Sharp: by an uniform courſe of temperance and ſobriety, he prolonged his life to a healthful contented old age.

At Broughton Aluph, aged 82, Mr. W. Wilkins: ſo rigidly parſimonious in his own mode of living, as to become a common theme of diſcourſe in all thoſe parts: he ever manifeſted, however, the greateſt hoſpitality to the meaneſt of his relatives (nearly 80 in number) and, by his will, he divided, impartially, among them, nearly the whole of his immenſe property. He diſplayed great equanimity under the ſevereſt tortures of the gout, and was highly extolled for his condeſcenſion to all, and the engaging urbanity of his manners.

At Maidſtone, aged 72, Mrs. Trimmer. Aged 95, Mrs. Plaſtow, worn down by the ravages of an inveterate cancer more than by old age. Aged 70, Mrs. Addiſon. Mr. H. Mackett, ſheriff's officer.

At Rocheſter, Miſs M. Moulden. Mrs. Franklin. At Dover, Mr. T. Dourne, a pleaſant companion and ſincere friend. Aged 83, Mrs. Latham.

At Folkſtone, aged 66, Mrs. Stevenſon. Aged 78, Mrs. Mullett. Aged 88, Mr. N. Binfield. Mrs. Suſ. Mummery, highly endeared by her amiable qualities, to her numerous family and extenſive connections. The rev. J. Cantley, rector of Hollingbourn and vicar of Teynham At his houſe, at Marden, aged 79, Mr. T. Burton, for many years totally deaf, and of late years almoſt blind. At Sandwich, Miſs A. Jenkin.

HAMPSHIRE.

It appears from a late report of the ſuperintendants of the Baſingſtoke canal, that the trade on that navigation is daily and conſiderably increaſing.

The French priſoners lately at Porcheſter caſtle, in attempting to eſcape (by digging a ſubterraneous paſſage under the priſon) were diſcovered while at work;—they then became riotous, and the centinels on duty fired among them, whereby one man was ſhot inſtantly dead, and two or three others were wounded, though not mortally.

At Winchеſter aſſizes, 14 priſoners received ſentence of death!!!—At the ſame aſſizes, a perſon was ordered to pay a fine of 30l. for the atrocious crime of purchaſing, and having in his poſſeſſion, *ſix hares!* The action was inſtituted at the ſuit of the Earl of Pembroke.

Married.]—At Fyfield, H. Woods, eſq. to Miſs S. Cane, of Kempton, Wilts. At Winchеſter, F. Coffin, eſq. to Madame de Clairville, late of Palermo, Sicily.

Died.]—Mr. J. Preſton, of Chriſt-church, in conſequence of inadvertently ſtriking the trigger of a loaded muſquet, which went off, and the contents lodging in his left breaſt, he was killed on the ſpot. Mr. W. Such, of Portſea. Mr. Davies, one of the managers of the Portſmouth theatre; and a few days afterwards, Mrs. D. his wife; both of them, and particularly the latter, of reſpectable profeſſional talents. At Cowes, Mr. L. Fouquet. At Ibſley, Mrs. Cragg. Mrs. Fabian, of Southampton. Mr. Banning, of Winchеſter.

BERKSHIRE.

A cargo of coals from South Wales, arrived lately at Reading, for the firſt time, after paſſing through canals, in the making of which, nearly a million of pounds ſterling has been expended.

The water communication trade between Reading and London, performed by barges, which load weekly at Reading and at Queenhithe wharf, is ſo greatly increaſing, that it has been lately found neceſſary to procure a number of freſh veſſels, with a view to its better accommodation.

At Reading aſſizes, Brown Roſe received ſentence of death for burglary, and ſtealing a Newbury 10l. bank-note, and 11 guineas and a half; as alſo John Fiſher, for ſtealing 20 guineas, and 3 crown-pieces, from a houſe at Wantage. T. Birt was ſentenced to 14 years' tranſportation for receiving ſtolen goods, and James Yeates Ivy, and Francis Coulling to 7 ditto for burglary.—Joſeph Barrett was ſentenced to four years' impriſonment for knowingly purchaſing ſtolen goods.

Upwards of 9839l. was received in tolls, ſubſcriptions, &c. laſt year, by the commiſſioners for improving and completing the navigation of the Thames, and upwards of 10,262l. expended by the ſame in intereſt-money, ſalaries, new erections, purchaſes, &c.

Died.]—At Carfwell, aged 79, H. Southby, eſq. Miſs M. Wells, of Wellingford. W. May, eſq. of Burfield. Aged 78, Mr. T. Mattingley, of Waltham St. Lawrence. Aged 82, Mr. G. Smout, of Wokingham. Mr. G. Church, of Hungerford; a man abounding in all Chriſtian virtues, but particularly in humility and charity. He was continually beſtowing alms, although for the moſt part in a *private* manner, relieving diſtreſs whenever he met with it. He was, moreover, an excellent neighbour, a ſincere friend, and remarkably affectionate in all the relative duties. At Windſor, aged 86, Mrs. E. Pennhead. Mr. T. Davies Aged 76, the Rev.

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Rev. Mr. Hayes, rector of Arborfield. Mr. J. Whisler, of Wargrave.

WILTSHIRE.

At Salisbury assizes, James Jenkins, and William Jenkins, for sheep-stealing, and Henry Peaple, and John Taylor, for horse-stealing, received sentence of death.

The whole line of the Salisbury canal is in a state of great forwardness—little of it remaining to be completed but the space which extends between Alderbury and that city.

Died.]—At Salisbury, T. Wyatt, esq. one of the assistants of the corporation, and the last remaining branch of an ancient family, whose names have been distinguished in the corporation records, for nearly four centuries. Mr. J. Shore, of Montacute, Somerset; being at Salisbury, on his way home from London, he was suddenly taken ill, and expired in the course of a few minutes. Aged 87, after a painful illness of 17 years, Mr. T. Dally.

At West-Harnam, near Salisbury, Mrs. White. J. Poore, esq. of Long-street, formerly acting magistrate for the county; of a truly benevolent and charitable disposition. Mr. J. Winter, of Pewsy. At Melksham, Mrs. Rees. At Market-Lavington, Mr. T. Chandler, surgeon, assiduously attentive to the duties of his profession. Miss Clare, of the Devizes.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A letter has been received by the Editor, from Mr. W. CLARKE, of Broad-street, Bristol, partly correcting an account in our last (which we copied from the Bristol papers) relative to the meeting at the Guildhall, &c. Mr. Clarke asserts, that towards the end of the meeting, a gentleman, whose sentiments did not coincide with the original address, called upon his own party to withdraw, who accordingly followed him, and left the mayor, and those who favoured the address, in possession of the hall; not more than one-quarter retiring. —He adds, that the address was signed by nearly 900 of the citizens, &c.

A repository has been lately established at Bath, under the patronage of the duke and duchess of York, the design of which is to afford to ALL PERSONS, and more particularly *to foreign emigrants or such as may be in distressed circumstances*, an opportunity of offering the productions of their ingenuity and industry to sale. Their Royal Highnesses condescended to honour the opening of this benevolent undertaking with their personal appearance, and considerable success has hitherto resulted from it.

Married.]—At Bristol, J. Goodwin, Esq. of London, to Miss S. Taylor, of the Devizes. At Bath, the Rev. W. S. Willes, youngest son of the late Judge W. to Miss Williams, of Panthowell, Caermarthen. Mr. W. A. Westcote, of Wincanton, surgeon, to Miss A. Bicknell, of Milton.

Died.]—At Bath, Mrs. C. Pennant; regretted by her friends for her various virtues, and by the numerous poor, who often partook of her well-judged generosity, for her active benevolence. Mrs. E. Atfield, of Ireland. Mrs. Waller, of Chesterfield, Derby. Aged 72, Mrs. A. Porteus, sister of the Bishop of London; of a pious and virtuous character. The Rev I. Brown, of the neighbourhood of Cork, Ireland. Mrs. Napier, relict of the late Gen. N. Lieutenant-Colonel Ph. Hastie. Mrs. Urch. J. Smith, Esq. alderman. Mrs. Sotheron. Mrs. F. Dolben, sister of Sir W. B. bart. Of an apoplectic fit, the Rev. D. Jardine, dissenting minister. Mr. A. Mackenzie. Aged 80, Mr. J. Sawyer. Aged 80, Mrs. Goodall, a successful midwife. At Bristol, Mrs. Tripp. Mr. C. Prosser. Mrs Wadham. Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Ellis. Mr. Hill. Mrs. Jones. The Rev. Mr. Brown. Mr. Evans. Master H. Camplin. The Rev. Dr. Wheatley, prebendary of the cathedral. Mrs. Fletcher. Mrs. Shuttleworth. Mr. Hobbs. At Stoke Bishop, near Bristol, Lady Lippincott, relict of the late Sir H. L. M.P. for Bristol. Mrs. Isles, on the narrow Wear. Near Bristol, Mr. Ellis. Mrs. Tuson, of Bitnegar. At Weston, Mrs. Cox. At Chewstoke, Mr. Overton; and a few days afterwards, his wife. Mr. Keele. At Taunton, Mrs. Squire. The Rev. I. Ward, dissenting minister there for upwards of thirty years; his conduct was uniformly marked by the most scrupulous integrity. Mrs. Parsons, wife of Mr. P. adjutant of the 13th regt. At Wilton House, J. M. Picydell, Esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to extend the limits and improve the harbour of Poole.

A number of gentlemen of this county, of whom the EARL OF ILCHESTER is at the head, have come to the laudable resolution of *dividing their estates into small farms.*

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.]—Sir J. Kennaway, bart. of Escott, to Miss C. Amyatt, daughter of J. A. esq. M.P. for Southampton. At Dartmouth, C. Short, esq. of the West York militia, to Miss Wright. Mr. J. Jenkins, of Exeter, to Miss A. B. Cottell, of Martock.

Died.]—At Exeter, Mrs. S. Mortimer. Mr. S. Parminster. Aged 98, Mrs. S. Collard. Mr. Jeffery.

At Axminster, Mrs. Lardner, the lady of I. L. Esq. of an excellent understanding, refined accomplishments, and amiable virtues. At Dartmouth, aged 78, Mr. T. Skinner, deputy customer at the Custom-House for 60 years, with a fair character for impartiality and integrity. W. Hodges, Esq. of Arblin, near Dartmouth. At Combe, the Rev. W. Putt. At Dawlish, where he had resided some years, S. White, M.D. formerly of Nottingham; ever ready to befriend with his advice and with his purse, the fatherless, afflicted, and poor. At Wincanton, the Rev. Mr. Farwell, rector and justice of peace. At Fowey, Mr. H. Bate, custom-house officer. At Ashburton, on his way to Lisbon, Lieut.-Colonel Draper, of the 3d regt. guards. At Colyton, aged 97, Mrs. Cox: she retained her senses to the last, and left a progeny of 156 descendants. Aged 68, the Rev. I. Glubb,

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Glubb, rector of Becton. At Tiverton, aged 52, J. Ga. Stedman, Esq. a major in the Scotch brigade, and author of a narrative of an Expedition to Surinam. He poſſeſſed great benevolence of heart, combined with an active and vigorous underſtanding. He has left a widow and five children.

CORNWALL.

Meaſures are taking for carrying into execution a late act for making a canal from St. Bredock to Bodmin.

Died.]—At Penzance, aged 21, Mrs. Oxnam. At Marazion, W. Charlton, eſq. of Northumberland, of many virtues, and an excellent character.

WALES.

At Llanricheyn, Caernarvonſhire, aged 103, Elizabeth Rogers; her coppſe was attended to the ground by all her deſcendants, viz. ſeven children, 27 grand-children, 47 great-grand-children, and three in a ſtill later deſcent.

At Caermarthen, Mr. T. Edwards, attorney; eminent for his brilliant talents, the verſatility of his genius, and his great profeſſional abilities. At Fountain-Hall, near Caermarthen, A. Jones, eſq. one of the common-council, of Caermarthen.

Near Llanfair, Montgomery, Mrs. Tamberline, ſiſter of Sir Richard Perryn, one of the twelve judges. Mrs. Gethin, relict of J. G. eſq. of Montgomeryſhire.

SCOTLAND

Married.]---Col. Ja. Spens, of the 73d reg. to Miſs F. Stuart, daughter of the late Sir J. S. of Allanbank, bart. At Edinburgh, J. Roſe, eſq. advocate, to Miſs E. M. Innes, of Monaltrie. At Canon Mills, W. Inglis, eſq. to Miſs Stein.

Died.]---In Sterlingſhire, John Wright, for thirty years paſt a common beggar: he left the following ſums: a 5ol. bill, 24l. in half crowns, 8l. in halfpence, one guinea note, and half a guinea

At New Galloway, aged 55, Miſs Anne Young, of conſiderable literary talents. At Edinburgh, the lady of R. Dalzel, eſq. of Glenae. Mr. R. Mertle, writer. The hon. Mrs. Jane Falconer, daughter of David Lord F. of Halkerton. J. Henderſon, eſq. Near Edinburgh, major J. Napier, of the 67th regt. Aged 85, J. Kincaid, eſq. of Kincaid. Mrs. Seton, of Edinburgh. At Aberdeen, aged 83, Profeſſor T. Gordon. At Dundee, J. Johnſtone, eſq. late provoſt.

At Mynfield, T. Mylne, eſq.

At Edinburgh, Gen. David Græme, of Braco. J. Spottiſwood, eſq. of Glenernate. E. Griffiths, eſq.

At Rumgay, Fifeſhire, G. Seton, eſq. late of Carriſton.

IRELAND.

In conſequence of freſh outrages breaking out in different parts of Ulſter, "*ſuch as diſarming the peaceable inhabitants—collecting large quantities of arms, in obſcure hiding places—nocturnal aſſemblies to learn the uſe of the ſame—horrid murders committed on the yeomanry corps—and attacking the military, in the execution of their duty,*" &c a total defiance is apparently bid to the civil power, and many diſtricts in the province have been proclaimed to be under martial law.

Married.]—J. Gardiner, of Borris, in Oſſory, Queen's county, eſq. to Miſs Stoker, of Maryborough. At Dundalk, Capt. J. Ford, to Miſs S. A. Page.

Died.]—The Rev. Dr. W. Hamilton, of Fanet, Donegal. This gentleman was murdered at the houſe of Dr. Waller, of Sharon, where he was on a viſit. At ten at night, the houſe was aſſailed by a number of defenders, who forced open the door, ſhot dead Dr. Waller, in the act of attempting to ſhut the windows; and in ſearching the houſe, they found Dr. H. in the cellar—he was inſtantly dragged to the door, and covered with wounds. Dr. H. was much reſpected as an active magiſtrate.

Aged 70, ſir — Hamſtone, bart. M.P. in two parliaments, for the co. of Limerick. W. Widenham, eſq. juſtice of peace for the county, and alderman of the town of Limerick. In Charleville, J. Maxwell, eſq. R. Scully, eſq. of Kilfeakle, Tipperary.

Deaths abroad.

At Mons, in the department of Jemappe, Citizen *Varon*, adminiſtrator of the department, and well known as a man of letters. He has been a very uſeful aſſociate in many valuable works, in literature and the arts, and particularly in the celebrated travels of VAILLANT into Africa; the editing of which was entirely by himſelf. He had ſpent many years at Rome in tranſlating the great work of the *Abbé Winckleman*, the *Monumenti Inediti*. At the time of the infamous aſſaſſination of *Baſſeville*, he was obliged to leave that city, with his fellow-countrymen. The enlightened patriotiſm and amiable manners which he evinced in the diſcharge of his laſt public function, had conciliated the affections of the conquered Belgians.

At Norwich, in Connecticut, America, the rev. S. Seabury, D.D. biſhop of that ſtate. He was one of the ſuffering loyaliſts during the late war. Being recommended for conſecration to the Engliſh biſhops, by the Proteſtant epiſcopal church of Connecticut (being then a miſſionary from the ſociety for promoting Chriſtian knowledge) he was kindly received, and requeſted to wait until a law could be paſſed, empowering the archbiſhops and biſhops to conſecrate for foreign churches. Dr. Seabury growing weary of remaining in a ſtate of ſuſpenſe, applied to the nonjuring biſhops of Scotland, who conſecrated him at Aberdeen, Nov. 4, namely, Bp. Kelgour, Bp. Petrie, and Bp. Skinner.---He was a learned and ingenuous prelate, and has bequeathed to poſterity two volumes of ſermons, which, for ſound divinity, elegant diction, and perſuaſive manner, may vie with any European productions of the preſent day, and ſtrikingly evince the author's learning, piety, and intimate acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures.

AGRICUL

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MARCH, 1797.

The long continuance of dry weather has, in the preſent ſeaſon, highly favoured the exertions of the Farmers. The ſeed was never got in better, nor earlier. The BEANS, PEAS, and OATS, are all in the ground; and the fallows, for the enſuing ſummer, and for TURNIPS, have been ploughed, in great perfection.

The ſevere froſts, which were mentioned in our laſt Report, as having much affected the appearance of the wheat, has ſince materially, if not irrecoverably, injured it. So alarming a change, in ſo ſhort a period, has ſeldom been experienced, in that ſort of grain. The injury has been felt generally as well in North as in South Britain; and particularly on light and poor ſoils: in North Britain, the ice was frequently, in a ſingle night, half an inch thick. The ſame effects of the prevalence of Eaſterly winds have been felt, though not in ſo great a degree, by the ſown graſſes, which, in moſt places, appear very dead and unpromiſing.

The failure of the turnips, and the backwardneſs of the graſs, added to the ſcarcity of a circulating medium, have had conſiderable effect on the prices of lean cattle and ſheep, which have fallen from 20 to 30 per cent. Sheep ſtock are poor, and the ewes, in conſequence, will be ſhort of milk for the lambs. Fat cattle, however, ſtill keep their prices. In Smithfield market, BEEF fetches from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d. per ſtone; and MUTTON, from 4s. to 5s.

The price of HORSES, at ſome of the late fairs, has rather increaſed; ariſing probably from the demand for the proviſional cavalry.

PIGS, for feeding, continue very high; the price of BACON is, however, reduced.

WOOL has fallen above 2s. per tod.

HOPS—Kent, in bags, ſell from 4l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.; in pockets, 5l. to 7l. 7s.

WHEAT, by the laſt official return, averages throughout England and Wales, at 49s. per quarter.—BARLEY 24s. 9d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ACKNOWLEDGING, as we do, with pride and pleaſure, that we are indebted for ſome of the moſt valuable materials of our Miſcellany, to the favours of our numerous Correſpondents, we truſt, we ſhall obtain the credit of being neither indifferent, nor inattentive, to their communications; and however dilatory we may appear, in the inſertion of approved pieces; or faſtidious in the rejection of ſuch as do not ſuit our purpoſe; we hope, that a few reflections will ſuffice, to ſhow, that we have, and can have, nothing elſe in view, but the intereſt of our Readers, and the credit of our Work.

Let it be conſidered, that we are not only obliged to conſult the intrinſic value of the pieces ſent us, but their length, their novelty, and their ſuitableneſs to a Miſcellany *of this kind*, which cannot enter, with great depth and minuteneſs, into *any* ſubject, and ſcarcely at all into *ſome*. Let it be conſidered, that to each Monthly Publication, much *variety* is neceſſary; and that the tediouſneſs of dwelling too long upon any one topic, is, by all means, to be avoided—that certain ſubjects are of a *temporary* nature, and, therefore, claim precedence, in point of time, over others, that are of all ſeaſons—that ſome would involve long, and, perhaps, angry controverſy—and that, in general, the feelings of a writer, with reſpect to the importance of his ſubject, and his manner of treating it, cannot exactly correſpond with thoſe of an indifferent reader.

We perceive, that ſome of our correſpondents think themſelves neglected, by our not giving explicit notice, whether their communications are approved, or rejected; together with the cauſes of delay, or rejection. Were they to ſee the vaſt accumulation of papers around us, they would, perhaps, excuſe us a taſk, which we cannot conceive of much importance; beſides, that with reſpect to many pieces, our determination is not ſoon made, and finally depends upon circumſtances, which we cannot at once foreſee. If a writer, not deficient in eſſential requiſites, not violating common decorums, not running into tedious prolixity, favours us with his thoughts on an admiſſible ſubject, our firſt idea is, to give them inſertion; though the time when, may often be a matter of doubt; and it may happen, that a multiplicity of other communications may cauſe a long adjournment. On the whole, what we have to requeſt is, that to the favour already done us, by the preference of our Miſcellany, as a vehicle for their productions, our friends would add, that of a *candid* and *patient* reliance on our judgment and good intentions, in making our ſelection.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XVI.] APRIL, 1797. [VOL. III.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS Mr. CRACKNELL, who has furnished several Numbers of your Miscellany with Lists of Dissenting Congregations, does not, by any intimation he has dropt, appear to be acquainted with the circumstances from whence the formation of those lists originated, nor with the authority on which they rest; it may be acceptable to that gentleman, and to many of your readers, to be made acquainted with the history of the rise of the accounts he has promised to detail to you.

I have, in my possession, a MS. similar to that from whence he copies. Both Mr. Robinson and myself, I conceive, owed our books to the obliging communications of the same gentleman, as we both, I know, contributed materials towards the formation of those lists.

When some dissenting ministers of London set on foot, in the year 1772, an application to parliament, for relief, in the matter of subscription, and wished to be joined by their brethren in the country in the prosecution of this object, they soon found, that the protestant dissenters knew little of one another; and that those of one part of the kingdom, and even in the metropolis, were very little acquainted with the number, or state, of the societies in other parts.

It suggested itself to the rev. Josiah Thompson, a respectable minister of the Baptist denomination, then resident in London, and now at Clapham, to open a correspondence with some of the brethren in different counties; to obtain as accurate an account, as could be procured, of the congregations and ministers, in their respective neighbourhoods. As the ground-work of his enquiries, and of the information he solicited, he sent lists of the congregations, in all the counties of England, taken by Mr. Neal, in the year 1715, or 1716.

Among others, to whom he applied, with success, were Mr. Robinson and myself. I instituted the like enquiries through the county of Somerset, and that of Devon; and, by means of the ministers of the respective congregations, or of some particular correspondents, who entered, with spirit, into Mr. Thompson's design, especially the late Mr. Badcock, then at Barnstaple, in Devon, I had the pleasure of transmitting some ample communications to him.

Mr. Thompson bestowed on his pursuit, some years of industrious application, and carried on, with a view to it, an extensive correspondence. From some places, he received no return to his enquiries, except county lists. From others, he collected not only these, but narratives of the origin, and revolutions of societies; and some curious particulars: of these, I have been able, in several instances, to avail myself, in my new edition of Mr. Neal's "History of the Puritans."

When he had obtained materials for the purpose, he drew out a complete view of the number of congregations in every county. He had these lists transcribed, in an alphabetical order, and was so obliging as to send copies of them, bound in ruled books, with red forrels, to several friends, whom he conceived he should gratify, or whose attention to his enquiries he should repay, by such communications. I was favoured with one of these books, in the year 1774; and I have no doubt, that the MS. purchased by Mr. CRACKNELL, was a like present to Mr. Robinson.

My copy exhibits, in one column, the number of all the dissenting congrega-

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tions in a place, without regard to their denominations: and, in another column, diſtinguiſhes ſuch of them as are Baptiſts.

Mr. Neal's liſts, collected into a quarto volume, and now, by the favour of Mr. Thompſon, *penes me*, give the names of the miniſters, and the time of their ordination; and, in many inſtances, the ſucceſſion of miniſters, and their removals, or deaths. I am, ſir,

Your conſtant reader,

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Taunton, April 5, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Miſcellany appears to be open to literary communications, in general, I make no apology for troubling you with the following remarks on a chronological paper which appeared in the Magazine, for January:

I find it difficult to believe, that before Jemſhid, king of Perſia, men were wholly unacquainted with the year of twelve months, becauſe the moſt ignorant barbarians muſt have noticed the regular ſucceſſion of the ſeaſons. Homer, who, according to moſt chronologers, flouriſhed about the year 900 before Chriſt, and, therefore, could not have derived his knowledge of the period in queſtion from the Perſian, frequently mentions it, and in ſuch terms, as to leave no room for ſuppoſing him to mean any other period for computing time:

Αλλ' ὁτε δὴ μῆνες τε ϰ ημεραι εξετελειὸ̃το
Αψ περιτελλομενου ετεος ϰ ιϰηλιθον ωραι,
Od. L. 293.

But your correſpondent is ſo much attached to his hypotheſis, that the plaineſt and moſt connected parts of ancient hiſtory are made to give way to it. Thus the Pentateuch, in which the computation by twelve months is familiarly uſed, being compiled under Solomon, that prince, it ſeems, muſt therefore have been poſterior to the year 888.

Admitting, that the return from the captivity is the earlieſt date of ſcripture hiſtory which can be ſatisfactorily aſcertained, it does not appear to be, by any means, proved that this event is antedated in the received ſyſtem. From the firſt chapter of Ezra it appears, that an edict was iſſued for the building of Jeruſalem, in the firſt year of Cyrus, *King of Perſia*; and, in the ſucceeding chapters, we have a detail of the numbers of thoſe who left Babylon for that purpoſe, together with an account of their proceedings; from which it appears, the foundations of the temple were then laid, the altar erected, and ſocial worſhip re-eſtabliſhed. Then follows an account of the vexations and hindrances ſuſtained by the ſettlers, during the reigns of ſeveral ſucceeding kings of Perſia, till the completion and dedication of the temple, in the ſixth year of Darius Hyſtaſpes. It was long after this that Ezra led up a new colony, which, on its arrival at Jeruſalem, found the place inhabited, and the temple built (chap. viii. 32, &c.)

I ſuppoſe it is with a view of obviating the objection ariſing from this portion of hiſtory, that your correſpondent confounds the Coreſh, ſaid to have been governor of Babylon, under Artaxerxes, with the Cyrus mentioned by Iſaiah and Ezra. But, beſides that it is improbable a mere governor of Babylon ſhould, in a public inſtrument, ſtyle himſelf "King of Perſia," and be alſo ſo ſtyled by his cotemporaries, it is evident, *primâ facie*, from the whole of the hiſtory, that the Cyrus of the Jews was not a ſubject of Artaxerxes Longimanus, but his predeceſſor in the empire, at a conſiderable interval.

From the particular account given by Ezra (chap. ii.) and Nehemiah (chap. vii. and xii.) of thoſe who returned to Jeruſalem in the time of Cyrus, it is evident, the colony then led up by Zerubbabel, was, beyond compare, more numerous than any ſubſequent one. It may, therefore, reaſonably be ſuppoſed, the Jews would reckon their return from that time. Accordingly, Joſephus informs us (Ant. Lib. xi. c. 1) the ſeventy years' captivity terminated in the firſt year of Cyrus. Now the firſt year of Cyrus correſponds with 536 before Chriſt; conſequently, the captivity muſt have commenced 606. About that time we find Nebuchadnezzar, having defeated the king of Egypt near the Euphrates (Jerem. xlvi. 2) and driven him back to his own dominions (2 Kings, xxiv. 7) carried Jehoiakim to Babylon, with three thouſand of the principal Jews (Joſ. Ant. x. 8); and, ſhortly after, Jehoiachin with upwards of 10,000 more, the flower of the youth of Jeruſalem, ſhared the ſame fate (Joſ. x. 9). If, therefore, according to Falconer's Chronological Tables, we allow 375 years between the death of Solomon, and

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and the captivity of Jehoiachin, the former event will be found to have taken place 975 years before Chriſt.

As to the captivity beginning from the expedition of Cambyſes, it is a ſuppoſition too wild to need a ſerious reply; ſince it is without a ſingle paſſage in any ancient hiſtorian to countenance it. Cambyſes died in Syria on his return from Egypt (Herod. B. 3) and, conſequently, could not poſſibly conduct the Jews to Babylon, had he taken any of them captive; which it does not appear he ever did. I am afraid to extend theſe remarks any farther, leſt I ſhould take up too much room in your pages.

Witney, March 20. W. F.

P.S. Perhaps it may hardly be worth while to make a remark on the communication of Cambrobrittanicus (p. 18) becauſe, when he has gone a little farther in the ſtudy of aſtronomy, he will undoubtedly diſcover his error. It may, however, induce him to think twice before he attempts, in future, to controvert a received doctrine. I find that the ſquare of the aphelion diſtance has, to the ſquare of the perihelion diſtance, not the ratio of 10 to 8, but of 10 to 9356; and, therefore, by inverting the the terms, the heat received by the earth into its perihelion, will be to that received in its aphelion, as 10 to 9356, inſtead of as 10 to 8; but, from the nature of the ellipſis, the equinoctial points are connected by a double ordinate to the axis, paſſing through that focus in which is the ſun; the connecting line will, therefore, divide the elipſis into two unequal parts, of which the largeſt will be that towards the aphelion; and, as the times are proportional to the areas deſcribed, it follows, that the ſun will be longer north of the equator, than ſouth of it. This is accordingly found to be the caſe by eight days. For the ſame reaſon, the earth will move ſwifteſt in its perihelion and ſloweſt in its aphelion, and the velocity of its motion, at the two diſtances, will be inverſely as the diſtances; that is, velocities will be directly as the proportions of heat. Now the quantity of a continually emitted fluid, received on any ſurface, may be conſidered as the quantity received in an indefinitely ſmall time, multiplied by the duration of the emiſſion; and, therefore (from the preceding) the temperatures of lat. 23° 28′ North, and the ſame lat. South, will be equal; becauſe the ſun remains longer in the former, than in the latter.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, A. S. who is pleaſed with ſo much candour to ſuggeſt envy, and other malignant paſſions, as the motives of a little harmleſs critical pleaſantry, in my former letter, may be aſſured, that I am, in no reſpect, a competitor of the friend whoſe part he (or ſhe) ſo warmly takes; and that I had no other intention, than to expreſs my ſentiments on a literary topic, open, I conceive, to general diſcuſſion. I do not feel it neceſſary, therefore, to make any apology, with regard to *deſign*; and a few plain words will ſuffice, by way of reply to ſome particulars urged againſt me, perhaps with more acrimony than force.

Your correſpondent's logic muſt be of a peculiar kind, if he can take it for a good argument, that becauſe Miſs S. began with a declaration, that her tranſlations were *intended* to be diffuſe, the fault of diffuſeneſs, if any, is thereby done away. If the charge of want of fidelity had been brought againſt her, the juſtification would have been to the purpoſe; but where her pieces were alluded to as ſpecimens of that kind of amplification which was the object of cenſure, the only queſtion in point is, whether they are really examples of that fault? Your correſpondent has certainly brought no proof that they are not; and I am under no obligation to yield my opinion to his. But why (ſays he) ſelect Miſs S. as an inſtance, rather than Pope, and a hundred others? I might ſimply anſwer, Why not? I ſhall, however, add, that Pope is *not* an example of diffuſeneſs—that no Engliſh writer exhibits greater powers of compreſſion—and that his tranſlation of Homer, however faulty it may be in exuberance of ornament, is by no means enfeebled by amplification.

Nothing was farther from my intentions, than to injure the fair fame of Miſs S. whoſe poetical powers, in ſeveral reſpects, I ſincerely admire; though I am ſtill of opinion, that I had ſufficient ground for referring to her Horatian tranſlations, as *ſtriking* examples of the fault I meant to expoſe; and to ſay, that "they are eminently ſuperior to thoſe of all preceding tranſlators," appears to me the groſſeſt partiality. As to the *three columns taken up* by my letter, you, Mr. Editor, have the beſt right to determine, whether they were employed to your ſatisfaction, and to thoſe of your readers.

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I cannot but ſmile, when A. S. who is ſenſible that my piece was ironical, attempts to poſe me, by ſeriouſly propoſing that I ſhould try my hand at a tranſlation of Ovid's lines. Some perſons can comprehend any thing better than a jeſt! I have nothing farther worth ſaying on this *important* ſubject, and remain, Mr. Editor, your's, &c.

April 10, 1797. PHILOMUSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following letter was ſent to a young lady, five or ſix years ago. If it will contribute to entertain the readers of your Magazine, it is much at your ſervice:

"YOUNG as you are, my dear Flora, you cannot but have noticed the eagerneſs with which queſtions, relative to civil liberty, have been diſcuſſed in every ſociety. To break the ſhackles of oppreſſion, and aſſert the native rights of man, is eſteemed by many, among the nobleſt efforts of heroic virtue; but vain is the poſſeſſion of political liberty, if there exiſts a tyrant of our own creation; who, without law, or reaſon, or even external force, exerciſes over us the moſt deſpotic authority; whoſe juriſdiction is extended over every part of private and domeſtic life; controuls our pleaſures, faſhions our garb, cramps our motions, fills our lives with vain cares and reſtleſs anxiety. The worſt ſlavery is that which we voluntarily impoſe upon ourſelves; and no chains are ſo cumbrous and galling, as thoſe which we are pleaſed to wear by way of grace and ornament.—Muſing upon this idea, gave riſe to the following dream or viſion:

"Methought I was in a country, of the ſtrangeſt and moſt ſingular appearance I had ever behold: the rivers were forced into jet d'eaus, and waſted in artificial water-works; the lakes were faſhioned by the hand of art; the roads were ſanded with ſpar and gold duſt; the trees all bore the marks of the ſhears, they were bent and twiſted into the moſt whimſical forms, and connected together by feſtoons of ribband and ſilk fringe; the wild flowers were tranſplanted into vaſes of fine china, and painted with artificial white and red.—The diſpoſition of the ground was full of fancy, but groteſque and unnatural, in the higheſt degree; it was all highly cultivated, and bore the marks of wonderful induſtry; but among its various productions, I could hardly diſcern one that was of any uſe. My attention, however, was ſoon called off from the ſcenes of inanimate life, by the view of the inhabitants, whoſe form and appearance was ſo very prepoſterous, and, indeed, ſo unlike any thing human, that I fancied myſelf tranſported to the country of the Anthopophagi, and men whoſe heads

——— do grow beneath their ſhoulders:

for the heads of many of theſe people were ſwelled to an aſtoniſhing ſize, and ſeemed to be placed in the middle of their bodies; of ſome, the ears were diſtended, till they hung upon the ſhoulders; and of others, the ſhoulders were raiſed, till they met the ears: there was not one free from ſome deformity, or monſtrous ſwelling, in one part or other—either it was before, or behind, or about the hips, or the arms were puffed up to an unuſual thickneſs, or the throat was increaſed to the ſame ſize with the poor objects lately exhibited under the name of the Monſtrous Craws; ſome had no necks—others had necks that reached almoſt to their waiſts; the bodies of ſome were bloated up to ſuch a ſize, that they could ſcarcely enter a pair of folding doors; and others had ſuddenly ſprouted up to ſuch a diſproportionate height, that they could not ſit upright in their loftieſt carriages.—Many ſhocked me with the appearance of being nearly cut in two, like a waſp; and I was alarmed at the ſight of a few, in whoſe faces, otherwiſe very fair and healthy, I diſcovered an eruption of black ſpots, which I feared was the fatal ſign of ſome peſtilential diſorder. The ſight of theſe various and uncouth deformities inſpired me with much pity; which, however, was ſoon changed into diſguſt, when I perceived, with great ſurprize, that every one of theſe unfortunate men and women was exceedingly proud of his own peculiar deformity, and endeavoured to attract my notice to it as much as poſſible. A lady, in particular, who had a ſwelling under her throat, larger than any goitre in the Valais, and which, I am ſure, by its enormous projection, prevented her from ſeeing the path ſhe walked in, bruſhed by me, with an air of the greateſt ſelf-complacency, and aſked me, if ſhe was not a charming creature?—But, by this time, I found myſelf ſurrounded by an immenſe crowd, who were all preſſing along in one direction; and I perceived that I was drawn

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drawn along with them, by an irreſiſtible impulſe, which grew ſtronger every moment: I aſked, whither we were hurrying, with ſuch eager ſteps? and was told, that we were going to the court of the Queen FASHION, the great Diana, whom all the world worſhippeth. I would have retired, but felt myſelf impelled to go on, though without being ſenſible of any outward force.—When I came to the royal preſence, I was aſtoniſhed at the magnificence I ſaw around me! The queen was ſitting on a throne, elegantly faſhioned, in the form of a ſhell, and inlaid with gems and mother-of-pearl. It was ſupported by a camelion, formed of a ſingle emerald. She was dreſſed in a light robe of changeable ſilk, which fluttered about her in a profuſion of fantaſtic folds, that imitated the form of clouds, and like them, were continually changing their appearance. In one hand, ſhe held a rouge-box, and in the other, one of thoſe optical glaſſes, which diſtort figures in length or in breadth, according to the poſition in which they are held. At the foot of the throne was diſplayed a profuſion of the richeſt productions of every quarter of the globe—tributes from land and ſea—from every animal, and plant—perfumes, ſparkling ſtones, drops of pearl, chains of gold, webs of the fineſt linen, wreaths of flowers, the produce of art, which vied with the moſt delicate productions of nature—foreſts of feathers, waving their brilliant colours in the air, and canopying the throne;—gloſſy ſilks, network of lace, ſilvery ermine, ſoft folds of vegetable wool, ruſtling paper, and ſhining ſpangles; the whole intermixed with pendants and ſtreamers, of the gayeſt tinctured ribbon. All theſe, together, made ſo brilliant an appearance, that my eyes were at firſt dazzled; and it was ſome time before I recovered myſelf enough to obſerve the ceremonial of the court. Near the throne, and its chief ſupports, ſtood the queen's two prime miniſters, CAPRICE on the one ſide, and VANITY on the other. Two officers ſeemed chiefly buſy among the attendants. One of them was a man, with a pair of ſheers in his hand, and a gooſe by his ſide, a myſterious emblem, of which I could not fathom the meaning: he ſat croſs-legged, like the great Lama of the Tartars;—he was buſily employed in cutting out coats and garments, not, however, like Dorcas, for the poor—nor, indeed, did they ſeem intended for any mortal whatever, ſo ill were they adapted to the ſhape of the human body; ſome of the garments were extravagantly large, others as preposterouſly ſmall; of others, it was difficult to gueſs to what part of the perſon they were meant to be applied. Here were coverings, which did not cover—ornaments, which diſfigured—and defences againſt the weather, more ſlight and delicate than what they were meant to defend; but all were eagerly caught up, without diſtinction, by the crowd of votaries who were waiting to receive them. The other officer was dreſſed in a white ſuccinct linen garment, like a prieſt of the lower order. He moved in a cloud of incenſe, more highly ſcented than the breezes of Arabia; he carried a tuft of the whiteſt down of the ſwan in one hand, and in the other, a ſmall iron inſtrument, heated red-hot, which he brandiſhed in the air. It was with infinite concern, I beheld the Graces bound at the foot of the throne, and obliged to officiate, as handmaids, under the direction of theſe two officers. I now began to enquire, by what laws this queen governed her ſubjects, but ſoon found her adminiſtration was that of the moſt arbitrary tyrant ever known. Her laws are exactly the reverſe of thoſe of the Medes and Perſians; for they are changed every day, and every hour; and what makes the matter ſtill more perplexing, they are in no written code, nor even made public by proclamation; they are only promulgated by whiſpers, an obſcure ſign, or turn of the eye, which thoſe only, who have the happineſs to ſtand near the queen, can catch with any degree of preciſion, yet the ſmalleſt tranſgreſſion of the laws is ſeverely puniſhed, not indeed by fines or impriſonment, but by a ſort of interdict ſimilar to that which, in ſuperſtitious times, was laid by the Pope on diſobedient princes, and which operated in ſuch a manner, that no one would eat, drink, or aſſociate with the forlorn culprit; and he was almoſt deprived of the uſe of fire and water. This difficulty of diſcovering the will of the goddeſs occaſioned ſo much crowding to be near the throne, ſuch joſtling and elbowing one another, that I was glad to retire, and obſerve what I could among the ſcattered crowd: and the firſt thing I took notice of, was various inſtruments of torture which every where met my eyes. Torture has, in moſt other governments of Europe, been aboliſhed by the

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the mild ſpirit of the times; but it reigns here in full force and terror. I ſaw officers of this cruel court employed in boring holes, with red-hot wires, in the ears, noſe, and various parts of the body, and then diſtending them with the weight of metal chains, or ſtones, cut into a variety of ſhapes; ſome had invented a contrivance for cramping the feet in ſuch a manner, that many are lamed by it for their whole lives. Others I ſaw, ſlender and delicate in their form, and naturally nimble as the young antelope, who were obliged to carry conſtantly about with them a cumbrous unwieldy machine, of a pyramidal form, ſeveral ells in circumference. But the moſt common, and one of the worſt inſtruments of torture, was a ſmall machine, armed with fiſh-bone and ribs of ſteel, wide at top, but extremely ſmall at bottom. In this deteſtable invention, the queen orders the bodies of her female ſubjects to be incloſed, it is then, by means of ſilk cords, drawn cloſer and cloſer, at intervals, till the unhappy victim can ſcarcely breathe; and they have found the exact point that can be borne without fainting, which, however, not unfrequently happens. The fleſh is often excoriated, and the very ribs bent, by this cruel proceſs; yet, what aſtoniſhed me more than all the reſt, theſe ſufferings are borne with a degree of fortitude, which, in a better cauſe, would immortalize a hero, or canonize a ſaint. The Spartan who ſuffered the fox to eat into his vitals, did not bear pain with greater reſolution: and as the Spartan mothers brought their children to be ſcourged at the altar of Diana, ſo do the mothers here bring their children, and chiefly thoſe whoſe tender ſex, one would ſuppoſe, excuſed them from ſuch exertions, and early inure them to this cruel diſcipline; but neither Spartan, nor Derviſe, nor Bonze, nor Carthuſian monk, ever exerciſed more unrelenting ſeverities over their bodies, than theſe young zealots; indeed the firſt leſſon they are taught, is a ſurrender of their own inclinations, and an implicit obedience to the commands of the goddeſs; but they have, beſides a more ſolemn kind of dedication, ſomething ſimilar to the rite of confirmation. When a young woman approaches the marriageable age, ſhe is led to the altar, her hair, which before fell looſely about her ſhoulders, is tied up in a treſs, ſweet oils, drawn from roſes and ſpices, are poured upon it, ſhe is involved in a cloud of ſcented duſt, and inveſted with ornaments under which ſhe can ſcarcely move; after this ſolemn ceremony, which is generally concluded by a dance round the altar, the young perſon is obliged to a ſtill ſtricter conformity than before to the laws and cuſtoms of the court, and any deviation from them is ſeverely puniſhed. The courtiers of Alexander, it is ſaid, flattered him by carrying their heads on one ſide, becauſe he had the misfortune to have a wry neck, but all adulation is poor, compared to what is practiſed in this court; ſometimes the queen will liſp and ſtammer, and then none of her attendants can ſpeak plain; ſometimes ſhe chooſes to totter as ſhe walks, and then they are ſeized with ſudden lameneſs; accordingly as ſhe appears half undreſſed, or veiled from head to foot, her ſubjects become a proceſſion of nuns, or a troop of Bacchanalian nymphs---I could not help obſerving, however, that thoſe who ſtood at the greateſt diſtance from the throne, were the moſt extravagant in their imitation. I was, by this time, thoroughly diſguſted with the character of a ſovereign, at once ſo light and ſo cruel, ſo fickle and ſo arbitrary, when one who ſtood next me, bade me attend to ſtill greater contradictions in her character, and ſuch as might ſerve to ſoften the indignation I had conceived: He took me to the back of the throne, and made me take notice of a number of induſtrious poor, to whom the queen was ſecretly diſtributing bread. I ſaw the Genius of Commerce doing her homage, and diſcovered the Britiſh croſs woven into the inſignia of her dignity. While I was muſing on theſe things, a murmur aroſe among the crowd, and I was told that a young votary was approaching; I turned my head, and ſaw a light figure, the folds of whoſe garment ſhowed the elegant turn of the limbs they covered, tripping along with the ſtep of a nymph. I ſoon knew it to be yourſelf---I ſaw you led up to the altar---I ſaw your beautiful hair tied in artificial treſſes, and its bright gloſs ſtained with coloured duſt—I even fancied I beheld produced the dreadful inſtruments of torture—my emotions increaſed—I cried out, "Oh, ſpare her! ſpare my Flora!" with ſo much vehemence, that I awaked.

I, To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following ſhort compoſition is a continuation of what you inſerted in the Magazine for laſt month, of the poetry of Hywel, ſon of Owain Gwynez, prince of Wales, who flouriſhed about A.D. 1160. Your humble ſervant,

April 3, 1797. MEIRION.

Hywel ab Owain a'i cânt.

Aſweiſi di hezyw, varç gloywliw glâs;
A threiziau arnad gein-wlad Gynlas;
A haezu dadyl vaith eyn 'laith 'lëas,
Gan hun arluziaw hoen arluziaſ;
Ac ym bai arwyz, er yn wàs edmyg,
Y 'liw oez debyg gwenyg gwynlàs.
Hiraethawg vy nghôv y'nghyweithas;
Hoed erzi, a mi genti yn gâs!
Cyd gwnelwye ar zyn urz o voliant,
Ni'm gwna, poen rwyziant, boſiant pa drâs.
Tòn y galon hon, hoed a gavaſ,
Er twv main tiain, ruzeur wanas!
Nid ydyw hezyw, nid hu azas vy mhorth,
Yn y myn yd oez vy mherthynas:
Or â, un Màb Duw o deyrnas nêv,
Cyn azev gozev, gwae vi na'm 'lâs!

TRANSLATION.

I have harneſſed thee to-day, my ſteed of ſhining grey; I will traverſe on thee the fair region of Cynlas; and I will hold a hard diſpute before death ſhall cut me off, in obſtructing ſleep, and thus obſtructing health; and on me it has been a ſign, no longer being the honoured youth, the complexion is like the pale blue waves.

Oppreſſed with longing is my memory in ſociety; regret for her by whom I am hated! Whilſt I confer on the maid the honoured eulogy, ſhe, to proſper pain, deigns not to return the conſolation of the ſlighteſt grace!

Broken is my heart! My portion is regret, cauſed by the form of a ſlender lady, with a girdle of ruddy gold. My treatment is not deſerved: ſhe is not this day where my appointed place was fixed.—Son of the God of heaven! if, before a promiſe of forbearance ſhe goes away, woe to me that I am not ſlain!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF I could rouſe my country to a ſenſe of its dangers, and its duties, I would forget, for the preſent, every thing of the *Alcaic* lyre but its generous ardour. But having attempted this what I can, I may be excuſed in paying ſome attention to the myſteries of verſe.

Your correſpondent, PHILOMETER, has ſtarted a *queſtion*, the ſolution of which, appears to me, to lie pretty deep. He objects to the commonly received ſcanſion of thoſe odes of HORACE, which are written in the *Alcaic* meaſure; and he propoſes another, which, if it were conſidered as regulating the pronunciation, would itſelf be found equally liable to objection.

The fact is, that the *metre* of a lyric, or any other ſyſtem of verſe, is nothing more than the mechanical ſtandard, which determines, or *meaſures*, the quantity and ſucceſſion of the component parts of the verſe. And, by thus confining it to the fixed proportion and ſeries, regularly recurring at determinate intervals, verſe is diſtinguiſhed from proſe, and one kind of verſe from another.

Indeed, in the ſpecies of verſe, called *monoſtrophic*, there is no recurrence: this conſiſting of an aſſemblage of verſes of different *ſpecies*; but here, too, the proportion and ſeries, which determine the meaſure of each verſe, is fixed; and the laws of verſification for each, are the ſame, as where recurrent meaſure, returning at fixed intervals, is employed. There is yet a third genus of verſe, the moſt free of any; which the ancients called *dithyrambic*, and appropriated to their *Bacchic* feſtivals, and other purpoſes of high paſſion and enthuſiaſm. Here pure unmixed metre was diſregarded: the verſe had no fixed limits, nor determinate ſeries of quantity. It was *verſe*, only becauſe its portions were of that time and cadence, and compoſed of thoſe portions, by which verſe is characteriſed. It conſiſted, indeed, of variouſly combined portions of other verſe, together with ſuch mixture of *numbers*, as they were ſignificantly called, as broke the *meaſure*, but preſerved the generic character of poetic harmony and cadence. It had much analogy to the free recitative without bars, or fixed meaſure of the Italian opera; and was that in poetry, which this powerful language of empaſſioned expreſſion is in muſic. The OSSIAN of MACPHERSON is compoſed in a rhythm of the dithyrambic character. *Dithyrambic* numbers were, therefore, capable of entering into the harmony of *proſe* compoſition; though occaſionally and ſparingly: while proper and *ſtrict verſe* was, from its eſſential difference of character, utterly rejected from *proſe* by the refined taſte, ear, and juſt feeling of the ancients.

It were well if it were as carefully rejected by the moderns: but there will be found few, indeed, even of our beſt and

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and moſt harmonious writers, who have not admitted entire verſe, or marked portions of verſe, into their proſe, ſo as to infringe its harmony, counteract its proper effect, ſhock the ear, and offend the judgment. The late Dr. JOHNSON; the author of the letters of JUNIUS; and Mr. BURKE, perhaps, leaſt of any, violate this principle: JOHNSON was protected from the error of infringing it, partly by his uſe of long and ſonorous words, which form *numbers**, and are, therefore, ſeparated from poetic feet or meaſure: and partly, too, by the gravity of his manner, which could hardly fall into the moſt common danger of this kind, that of the *trochaic* or *anapæſtic* meaſure; theſe being ſo ſtrikingly light and ſubſultory, that in his periods they would have been glaringly diſcordant. Of the two other great writers, much refinement of ear in one, and great learning, with the habit of a parliamentary eloquence, in the other, characteriſtically grand and flowing, have generally, indeed almoſt conſtantly, ſaved their periods from this blemiſh and diſgrace.

If I have hitherto expreſſed myſelf clearly, and with juſtneſs, thus much will have appeared.

That in *verſe*, there are three conſtituent principles: the *meaſure*, which makes it *verſe*, and eſſentially contradiſtinguiſhes it from proſe:

The *rhythm*, which regulates its juſt, harmonious, and expreſſive pronunciation:

The *numbers*, which are the portions of diſcriminated time and cadence which enter into the compoſition of the *rhythm*.

Though the meaſure makes verſe, even the dithyrambic—for it would not be verſe without portions, at leaſt, of meaſured numbers, diffuſed through it—of itſelf, it will not make good verſe. The meaſure may be mechanically true, but the flow and cadence, the harmony, accent, and emphaſis, ſo defective, that it will be verſe only to the ſcanning, and neither verſe nor proſe to the ear.

There will be ſome ſpecies indeed of verſe, where the rhythm ſo clearly accompanies the *meaſure*, that if you have one, hardly any thing but the worſt or moſt perverſe ear, can form ſuch a compoſition as ſhall not neceſſarily have both.

This is peculiarly the caſe of the *anapæſtic*, the *dactylic*, and the *trochaic*: for here the accent and cadence vividly coincides with the intervals of the meaſure. This makes them the moſt *ſinging* of all meaſures; the moſt contrary to *proſe*; but yet, from their marked uniformity, and their not being reſoluble into varied numbers, not the beſt adapted for long continued verſes.

That the *dactylic* numbers are conſpicuous in the *alcaic* ode, is, I think, undeniably apparent; and I recollect one great ſchool, at leaſt, where, in the pronunciation of the maſters, theſe dactylic numbers were beautifully ſenſible.

This conformation of the alcaic is, indeed, ſo manifeſt, that *Peroti** even ſcans by them, in the latter half of the firſt and ſecond, and the preceding half of the laſt verſe.

The metre then reſolves itſelf thus:

⏑ – | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑	*Vides, ut alta, ſtet nive candidum*
⏑ – | ⏑ – | – | ⏑ ⏑ – |	*Soracte, nec jam ſuſtineant onus*
– – | ⏑ – | – – | ⏑ – ⏑	*Sylvæ laborantes, geluque*
– ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – ⏑	*Flumina conſtiterint acuto.*

I have marked the meaſures by half bars and bars, for greater diſtinctneſs; and the rhythm, by its diſtribution of numbers.

Such is the meaſure: divide it now by the *numbers* into which a juſt attention to pauſe, cadence, emphaſis, and expreſſion, will reſolve it; and ſee whether it will not become this:

⏑ – | ⏑ – – | – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑	*Vides | ut alta | ſtet nive candidum*
– ⏑ | – – – | – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑	*Soracte | nec jam | ſuſtineant onus*
– – | ⏑ – – – | ⏑ – ⏑	*Sylvæ | laborantes | geluque*
– ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ –	*Flumina | conſtite- | rint | acuto.*

The numbers then are—an *iambic*, followed by a *bacchius*, for the firſt half meaſure of the firſt verſe; two *dactyls*, the ſecond. An *antibacchius*, followed by a *ſpondee*, for the firſt half of the ſecond; the other half as the firſt, or elſe a *dactyl*, a *ſemipede*, and a *pyrrhic*, which I think more correct. A *ſpondee*, followed by an *epitrite*, for the firſt half of the third: two *dactyls* for the firſt half of the fourth, followed by a half time, and ſucceeded by a *bacchius*. Your's, &c.

PHILORYTHMUS.

* Whatever exceeded two times (a ſhort ſyllable being eſtimated as half a time) was termed not a *foot* but a *number*.

* De Metris Horatianis, Ed. Colinæi, 1543.

For

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT the intellectual philosophers, and theological poets, of antiquity, entertained more exalted conceptions of, and venerated, in a far greater degree, the highest principle of things, than any philosophers and theologists posterior to them, will, I doubt not, appear paradoxical to many of your readers; but will, I persuade myself, be fully evinced, by the following most respectable testimonies.

In the first place, the Egyptians, according to Damascius *, celebrated the one principle of the universe, as an unknown darkness, and this thrice pronounced; and the same author informs us, that the Babylonians passed over this principle in silence. Hesiod too, in his Theogony, when he sings,

"Ητοι μεν πρωτιστα χαος γενετ' †.

Chaos of all things was the first produc'd:

clearly insinuates, that there must be some cause prior to chaos, through which it was produced, as there can be no effect without a cause; and, besides this, as Simplicius beautifully observes, he insinuates that the first cause is above all knowledge, and every appellation. It was doubtless for the same reason, that Homer, in his poems, ascends no higher than Night, whom he represents Jupiter as reverencing: for, according to all the ancient theologists, and the doctrine of Pythagoras and Plato, Jupiter, or the immediate artificer of the universe, is not the highest god. Homer, therefore, is not only silent with respect to the first principle, but likewise with respect to those two principles immediately posterior to the first, the *æther* and *chaos* of Orpheus and Hesiod, and the *bound* and *infinity* of Pythagoras and Plato ‡.

But, as in order to gain a glimpse, though a far distant one, of this highest deity, it is necessary to give him a name: hence he was denominated by Plato, *the One*, and *the Good*; the former of these appellations, signifying his surpassing simplicity and productive power (for all multitude must originate from unity) and the latter, his superlative excellence, and subsistence, as the ultimate object to which all things tend. For all things tend to the supreme good. However, though Plato gives him a name, for the reason just assigned; yet, well knowing that he was in reality ineffable, he asserts, in the Parmenides, that *the One* "can neither be named, nor spoken of, nor conceived by opinion, nor be known, nor perceived by any being." And in the Republic, he says, that "*the Good* is more excellent than essence, surpassing it both in dignity and power."

It is from these sources, that the following sublime passages of the latter Platonists are derived: "To that God (says Porphyry*) who is above all things, neither external speech ought to be addressed, nor yet that which is inward, when it is defiled by the passion of the soul; but we should venerate him in pure silence, and through pure conceptions of his nature." Proclus †, with his usual magnificence of expression, says of this highest principle, "That he is the God of all gods, the Unity of unities, and beyond the first adyta. That he is more ineffable than all silence, and more occult than all essence. That he is holy among the holies, and is concealed amidst the intelligible gods." And lastly, Damascius ‡ observes, "This highest God is seen afar off, as it were obscurely; and if you approach nearer, he is beheld still more obscurely; and, at length, he

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* Περι αρχων.

† In my Introduction to the Parmenides of Plato, p. 260, I have shown, that in the opinion of all antiquity, γενετο was considered as meaning, in this place, *was generated*, and not *was* simply.

‡ Theology was delivered *symbolically* by Orpheus;—*in images* (εικονικως) by Pythagoras;—and *scientifically* by Plato. Hence, the *æther*, *chaos* and *phanes*, of the first;—the *monad*, *duad*, and *tetrad*, of the second;—and the *bound*, *infinite*, and *that which is mixt from both*, of the third, respectively, signified the first procession from the ineffable principle of things; or certain mighty powers rooted in this principle, like trees in the earth; and which have a distinct energy of their own, at the same time that they energize in conjunction with their cause.

* Θεω μεν τω επι πασιν, ουδε λογος ο κατα φωνην, οικειος, ουδ' ο ενδον οταν παθει ψυχης ὑ μεμολυσμενος. δια δε σιγης καθαρας, και των περι αυτου καθαρων εννοιων θρησκευομεν αυτον. De Abstinentia, lib. 2.

† —— ως θεος ες τι θεων απαντων, κ ως ενας εναδων, κ ως των αδυνατων (lege αδυτων) επεκεινα των πρωτων, κ ως πασης σιγης αρρητοτερον, κ ως πασης υπαρξεως αγνωστοτερον, αγιος εν αγιοις, τοις νοητοις επικεκρυμμενος θεος. Plat. Theol. p. 110.

‡ Περι αρχων.

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takes away the ability of perceiving other objects. He is therefore truly an incomprehenſible and inacceſſible light, and is profoundly compared to the ſun: upon which the more attentively you look, the more you will be darkened and blinded; and will only bring back your eyes ſtupified with exceſs of light."

I only add, that the Jews appear to have aſcended no higher in their theology, than the *immediate* artificer of the univerſe; (for the Jehovah of the Jews is evidently the ſame as the Jupiter of the Greeks), and that they differed from the above-mentioned theologiſts and philoſophers in this, that the latter ſuſpended every thing from Deity; whereas, Moſes introduces a darkneſs on the face of the deep, without even inſinuaring, that there was any cauſe of its exiſtence. Pleaſed to find ſo able an advocate as your correſpondent R. M. for my verſion of Hebrews xi. 3. I remain,

Your's, &c.

Manor-Place, Walworth. T. TAYLOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Number XI of your amuſing and inſtructing Magazine, your correſpondent Y has ventured ſome remarks on my ſketch of the life of Dr. Arne, given in your IXth Number, which demand a reply from me; and which, indeed, I ſhould have noticed ſooner, had my leiſure permitted.

Speaking of my admiration of the maſque of Comus, he confeſſes, that he never heard it; but that, upon referring to it, he found the very firſt ſong, "Now Phœbus ſinketh in the weſt," to be "a moſt flagrant plagiariſm from Handel; the ſubject, note for note, corresponding to "Come, ever-ſmiling Liberty."—Now, ſir, this critic requires to be informed, that muſical, like literal paſſages, are not always ſimilar, becauſe the characters follow in the ſame order; and that the ſame courſe of notes, variouſly barred and accented, may produce very diſtinct, and ſometimes oppoſite effects; and that the two paſſages he has ſelected for compariſon, are (except to the eye of a perſon, who ſees the ſituation of the notes, without underſtanding their import) as unlike as any two he could have named: and, in his aſſimilation of "Nor on beds of fading flow'rs," to Pergoleſi's "Sancta Mater," he has equally committed himſelf; and, from the ſame error in judgment. To know that muſical characters may, by their arrangement, be ſomewhat alike to the eye, yet utterly different in performance and effect, requires no profundity of ſcience, though it appears to be a ſecret to your correſpondent Y.

Again, he ſays, that "of the opera in general," meaning Comus, "there is nothing to admire, except the recitative, "How gentle was my Damon's air." This, beſides the impropriety of calling the piece an opera, is denying excellence, where it is as conſpicuous, and in as great plenitude, as in any performance of the ſame ſpecies and length, that any age or country has produced. The overture is at once noble and beautiful; and the airs, without exception, are characteriſed by the moſt ſtriking ſweetneſs.

Of the fine and original ſongs in the opera of Artaxerxes, your correſpondent only notices, "The ſoldier tir'd of war's alarms," a *bravura* calculated to catch the multitude; but which, in the grand points of ſcience, elegance of fancy, and ſtrong diſtinction of melody, ranks far below many of the ſongs in the ſame piece. The gavot, which cloſes the overture, and which Y calls "low and vulgar," is certainly not equal to the preceding movements, yet riſes far above the epithets he employs.

With the Lyric Harmony, which he ſuppoſes I have never ſeen, I have been long acquainted; and am of opinion, that inſtead of being "vacant and dull," that collection abounds in beauty of ſtyle, and is, in its kind, a ſtandard for excellence:—"Behold the ſweet flowers around"—"Come, Roſalind"—"Blow ye bleak winds"—"Come, Mira"—and "Ah! Chloe, why theſe jealous fears?"—are theſe dull and vacant? Not to admire ſuch an exquiſite aſſemblage of melodies as the Lyric Harmony, is, I conceive, to be moſt unhappily deficient in taſte and judgment.

For reaſons founded upon an intimate acquaintance with the numerous compoſitions of this great maſter, I much reſpect his ſcience, and feel the higheſt admiration for his genius; and it is not with aſperity, that I remark, how much it is to be lamented, that your correſpondent ſhould, ſo unadviſedly, have committed himſelf, by cenſuring that excellence, of which he does not appear adequate to judge; and which, conſequently, he cannot juſtly appreciate.

Yours, &c. X.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN perusing your excellent Magazine, I was much surprised to meet with the following reflection, which occurs in page 92, of the XIVth Number, viz. "Like the methodists, who hope for salvation through faith, without works." I shall take upon me, sir, to say, that this assertion is wholly unfounded. If it were necessary, I could produce sufficient proofs, from the writings of the late Mr. John Wesley, to evince the contrary of what is there advanced. But not to intrude too much on the patience of your readers, I shall only refer them to two or three passages of Scripture, on which the opinion of the methodist is founded, viz. Mark, i. 15—John, iii. 7—Rom. v. 1—Heb. iii. 28; xii. 14—2 Cor. v. 10—Matt. v. 16—James ii. 14, &c. If you admit this to be inserted in in the next Number, you will greatly oblige, Your's,

A CONSTANT READER.

March 9, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE questions of Mr. BARTLETT, in your last Magazine, on the hand mills, about two years ago so much recommended to the public, deserve the attention of every one interested in providing for the comfort of the lower classes of life. I have been in the way of hearing much of them, and was lately in the house of a gentleman, well known in his county, for encouraging every benevolent attempt to improve the situation of his neighbours. With this view, he purchased one of the hand-mills, intending to place it in an out-house, and to give every person in the parish, that pleased, leave to grind his corn at the mill. I was present at the unpacking of the machine. It was upon the same plan with a coffee-mill, and required only to be fastened, like that, to a pillar, of proportional strength, to support the increased weight and action. On inspecting it, there could be no doubt of a man's grinding corn at this mill; but it was equally clear, that his labour, at this machine, would be greater than that of any other person employed in the accustomed business of the parish. Besides, this mill performed the task only of grinding, that of bolting and sifting were to be done by hand, by sieves sent down with the machine. Consequently, we had nothing to do, but to compare together the value of a person's labour employed in grinding a bushel of corn at this machine, with the price of grinding a bushel of corn at the neighbouring water-mill, to estimate the advantage the parish would derive from the use of the hand-mill. We made this comparison, and found that the bushel of corn would be ground, and prepared fit for use, in the different sorts of flour, at a much less expence, than the same quantity of corn could be ground at by the hand-mill; after which, the expence of sifting is to be added. A little reflection will convince any one, that this must be the case; for the power at the water-mill is certain, capable of acting in most parts of the year both day and night, and producing an effect superior to that of all the hands in the parish. In consequence of this comparison, and the opinion of all our neighbours, the machine was sent back again, and the parish has a greater confidence in its water-mill.

This confidence in many places is unusual. The poor think that they are cheated by the miller, and the knavery of the mill is a vulgar proverb. I do not love reflections on a whole body, without just cause; and, in this case, the millers themselves might, I am persuaded, remove them, by a simple process, that is, by teaching their neighbours, what is the effect of grinding on wheat of different qualities. Thus, let the quantity of flour and bran be ascertained for a bushel of wheat of a certain weight, and the poor man, from weighing his bushel, may calculate, with tolerable exactness, the return he may reasonably expect from the mill. I am, sir,

Your's, MISO-PONOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT would do a valuable service to the public, and to persons who take out patents for useful inventions, if they were to confer amongst themselves, and open one or two houses, where a specimen of each invention might be seen, and orders be taken.

The following invention (perfectly simple) will doubtless prevent the melancholy accidents that frequently happen, from the common practice of leaving a poker in the fire. Immediately above that square part of the poker (by blacksmiths called the bit) let a small

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croſs of iron (about an inch and a half each way) be welded in.

The good conſequences of this ſimple contrivance will be:

1ſt. If the poker, by the fire giving way, ſhould ſlip out, it will probably catch on the edge of the fender.

2d. If it ſhould not, it cannot injure the hearth or carpet; as the hot part of the poker will be borne up ſome inches.

And 3d. The poker cannot be run into the fire further than the bit; which, in regard to a poliſhed poker, is alſo of ſome conſequence.

Your's,

Feb. 16, 1797. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE the works of ſo many inſignificant authors are collected with all poſſible care, and uſhered into the world, with every embelliſhment of the graphic and typographic art—it is matter of ſome ſurpriſe, that at a period of twenty years after the death of ſo celebrated a writer as Goldſmith, his works ſhould ſtill lie ſcattered in ſeparate publications. Surely, the beſt monument to his fame would be a complete and handſome edition of his original works: and ſuch a one could not fail of meeting with a favourable reception, as the publiſher might deſire, and the merit of doing juſtice to ſuch an author, deſerves. I am aware that an edition of Goldſmith's works has been publiſhed, within theſe few years, in Scotland; but, as it includes a ſelection of Engliſh poetry, and perhaps ſome other of his compilations, it does not come within the above deſcription.

I believe the following liſt of his original works is nearly correct—if it is not, any of your correſpondents will oblige me, by making it ſo:

On the Preſent State of Polite Learning in Europe, 12mo. 1759.
The Bee, 12mo. 1759.
Citizen of the World, 2 vol. 12mo. 1760.
Eſſays, 12mo. 1765.
Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vol. 12mo. 1765.
Life of Lord Bolingbroke, 8vo. 1770.
Life of Parnell, before his works, ſmall 8vo. 1770.

The Traveller, 4to. 1765.
Deſerted Village, 4to. 1769.
Retaliation, 4to. 1774.
Haunch of Veniſon, 4to. 1776.
Good-natured Man, 8vo. 1768.
She Stoops to Conquer, 8vo. 1773.
} Printed together, in 2 vol. ſmall 8vo. 1780.

As your Magazine is particularly devoted to the cauſe of literature, any attempt (however feeble) to add to the reputation of ſuch a writer as Goldſmith, muſt be rendering an acceptable ſervice to its intereſts.

I remain, ſir, your's, &c.

March 13, 1797. D. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE increaſing attention which has of late years been paid to agricultural purſuits, induces me to ſuggeſt a propoſal for facilitating their further promotion, by connecting them in an appropriate degree, with botanical reſearches.

The neceſſity of an accurate knowledge of the ſtructure and nature of graſſes in particular, as well as a more general acquaintance with ſuch plants as are either uſeful or injurious in huſbandry, to the practical farmer, muſt be obvious to any one, who would conſider the advantages it is calculated to produce. Botany, at this day, holds the ſame rank in agriculture, as it did in the earlier ages, in medicine. Farmers, perhaps, are acquainted with a few of the moſt noxious or uſeful plants, by their local appellations: this, and their ſtill greater ignorance of the numerous ſpecies of graſſes, occaſion the greateſt obſtacles to the promotion of agriculture. Without the ability to judge, or the diſcretion to ſelect thoſe graſſes, beſt appropriated to the particular ſoil of their lands, they either promiſcuouſly ſow the refuſe of their hay-ricks, or a mixture of good and indifferent ſeeds; or, which rarely happens, they procure, at an enormous expence, pure ſeeds, and by ſowing them in ſoils, exactly contrary to their natural ones, entirely loſe the advantage that would otherwiſe have accrued from them. Theſe, and numerous other inconveniencies, ariſe from the want of a competent knowledge of the nature and economy of the vegetable kingdom:—nor is it probable, that they will be removed, while botany is conſidered ſo much an abſtruſe ſcience as it at preſent is. The obſcurity of the language, in which it is taught, and the difficulties of comprehending a ſyſtemmatic arrangement, are inſuperable bars to the acquiſition of it, by our unlearned countrymen: and, till ſome botaniſt will condeſcend to familiarize the ſcience to the capacity of common underſtandings, we cannot expect agriculture will flouriſh as it might, or ought, to do.

For theſe reaſons, I have long thought of

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of some plan, which could enable intelligent farmers to become so far acquainted with the nature, structure, and names of plants, that they might judge of the propriety of admitting, or rejecting, particular ones, in the practice of husbandry. Such a plan would be attended with great difficulties, but yet it is practicable; and surely, whatever would tend, in the remotest degree, to the promotion of useful knowledge, is worthy of the most laborious attempt. It would be consistent, therefore, with such a design, in an easy and familiar treatise, to illustrate the general structure of plants, to elucidate their natural classes, in which should be arranged all plants, either useful or injurious in husbandry, with their appropriate names, and suitable descriptions. Much has been already done, in various scattered dissertations, relative to the economical part of botany, which might be applied, with considerable advantage, to a design of this nature.—Amongst other works of this kind, the excellent treatise of Linnæus, entitled *Pan Suecus*; the Practical Dissertation on the Grasses, by Mr. Swaine and Mr. Curtis; the *Flora Rustica*, and *Botanists' Dictionary*, publishing by professor Martyn, would furnish much valuable matter for a system of agricultural botany.

Such, sir, are the hints I have to suggest; and should they meet the attention and further consideration of your agricultural and botanical correspondents, I shall be happy in having introduced a subject so intimately connected with the most interesting and important pursuits of man. I am your's, &c.

March 8, 1797. PHYTOLOGUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES OF OBSERVATIONS MADE IN A JOURNEY THROUGH ITALY, IN 1790.

On the Manuscripts and other Antiquities preserved in the Museum at Portici.

AT the time of that signal and ruinous eruption of Mount Vesuvius, by which the ancient cities of Herculaneum and Pompeia were overwhelmed, no one would have imagined, that any part of human existence could be benefited by the ravages of the volcano. But it preserved a great part of what it appeared to destroy; and to its interference it is, that we are indebted for many elegant memorials of antiquity, that would otherwise have been swept away by the blind rage of the Gothic hordes, or obliterated by the studious ignorance of their monkish successors. The greater part of these relics tend only to gratify our curiosity, or, at best, to correct our taste; but from the celebrated manuscripts taken out of Herculaneum, much instruction, and much delight, have long been expected. Successive travellers, treading in each other's steps, have not failed to confirm the sanguine hopes of the literati. They have even risen one above the other, till, to complete the climax, the writer of a recent tour ventures to promise us, all that the fine fancy of fabling Greece ever invented, and all that we have lost of the records of ancient Rome *.

Unpleasant as it is to do away an agreeable delusion, the interest of truth requires me to relate some facts of an unfavourable nature, which result from my own repeated enquiries, and which incline me to believe, that the magnificent opinion entertained of the contents of the library at Portici, proceeds from a want of information on the part of our travelling countrymen.

To prove that the recovery of the lost decades of Livy is hopeless, as well as that of any other Roman work, it will suffice to observe, that every one of the manuscripts is in the Greek language; and that, in the early ages of the empire, the people of that country held the literature of their conquerors in sovereign contempt. Nor are our hopes of getting back what time has stolen from the stores of Attic wit and eloquence, much better founded, provided the information I received from the keeper of the museum be deserving of any faith.

The *Custode*, whom I found there, on my last visit, was far more intelligent, and liberal of his communications than his predecessors. I asked him, if any important literary production had yet been

* The most interesting, says Mr. Watkins, and most valuable room, is the library, from the numerous manuscript rolls which it contains.—What a field is here for conjecture!—what room for hope! Among this inestimable collection, how many great works are there, of which even the names are unknown! How many unbroken volumes, whose very fragments, preserved in the writings of the ancient scholiasts, convey to us moral information and delight! Perhaps, all the dramatic pieces of Menander and Philemon;—perhaps, the lost decades of Livy; for it is impossible to suppose, that among so many rolls, the most admired history of the people who possessed them, is not to be found.—What private library in Britain is without the best histories of England? — *See* WATKINS's *Tour through Italy and Greece.*

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been diſcovered?—No, ſignore (ſaid he) the manuſcripts have all been aſſayed *, and there is not one that promiſes to be a work of any note.—Though I have not met with any Engliſhman, who has obtained the like account, I think its truth cannot be reaſonably queſtioned.—The keeper could have no intereſt in depreciating the value of the articles he exhibited; nor is it credible, that the court of Naples would neglect to aſcertain the ſubject of each manuſcript, by unrolling a ſufficient ſpecimen, while beſtowing conſiderable ſums of money, and a world of time, upon works altogether unworthy of the public attention.

As ſoon as the ingenuity of a Calabrian monk had invented a method of unfolding theſe manuſcripts †, which are reduced to a ſubſtance leſs tenacious of its parts than tinder, his machine was put in motion. With incredible pains, one of the rolls was extended, and copied: able Grecians were employed to collate the copy with the original; types were caſt, to give a fac-ſimile of the ancient writing; in a ſecond column, it was printed in the uſual Greek characters, with all the *hiatus* filled up by conjecture, in different-coloured ink; and an elaborate Latin tranſlation was added in a third. After the preſs had groaned, for a number of years, with this long and laborious birth, what did it bring forth?—a dull, and inſignificant treatiſe, by Philodemus, the Epicurean; whoſe fate has been truly ſingular. He would have been dead, to all intents and purpoſes, ſeventeen centuries ago, if ſeventeen centuries ago he had not been buried—*& habent ſua fata libelli* ‡.

Muſic is the ſubject of this work—its tendency, to prove, that "a concord of ſweet ſounds" is prejudicial to ſociety! The next, a diſſertation on moral duties, turned out of equal merit: two others, on rhetoric, followed, fit for the ſame ſhelf: the fifth, on which they were employed, when I was at Naples, is ſaid to be a little better, or, in correcter language, a little leſs bad, than the other four. A profeſſed antiquarian, lately returned to England, after a reſidence of many years in that city, reports, that three more are ſince unrolled, and that, as well as the former five, they are written by Philodemus, and worthy of his pen.

As the regular ſucceſſion of this author's works, after the firſt dull ſpecimen, can hardly be the effect of ſelection, nor of the original arrangement of the library, after the diſturbance it muſt have ſuffered in its removal from the ſubterraneous city to the Muſeum, we might almoſt conjecture, the whole four hundred rolls to be the writings of the individual Greek, at whoſe houſe they were diſcovered. Such a fertility, incredible as it may appear, would not be without example. At the legate's palace, at Bologna, are 187 volumes in folio, and 200 bags, of various ſizes, full of looſe ſheets, the works of a ſingle man, the celebrated Aldrovandus.

The copyiſt, whom I found employed at Portici, was a painter, and worked with the inſtrument of his art, inſtead of a pen. He ſurpriſed me, by confeſſing a total ignorance of the language, and even of the characters, which were the ſubject of his imitation. I was told, indeed, that no error could eſcape the accuracy of his pencil, and the care of the collation; and that it had been impoſſible to procure perſons for the taſk, who combined a knowledge of the Greek, with the talent required. Both copyiſts and unfolders are injudiciouſly paid by the month, and, conſequently, conſume much of their time in doing nothing, while time is buſily employed in conſuming the manuſcripts, under ſeveral of which, I could perceive fragments that had lately deſerted the main body. No good antiquarian will, however, complain of this delay, ſince it adds to their age, the only thing, which, according to the keeper, makes them of any worth.

Unfortunately, his account is but too well confirmed, by the inadequate reſult of forty years' labour; which is well calculated to cool the ardent expectations ſo long entertained by the literati of Europe, in regard to this famous library.

Another idea which travellers have, from ignorance, impreſſed upon the public mind, is ſtill more certainly deluſive:

* *Sono tutti ſtati guſtati*, were the words of the keeper.

† The manuſcript is laid upon a table, between two pillars, ſupporting a wheel and axle. A number of threads depend from the axle, and are attached to the back of the manuſcript, after it has been previouſly ſtrengthened by ſmall ſquares of gold-beater's ſkin, glued over every part of the roll that is viſible. The wheel is then cautiouſly turned; the outſide of the roll is drawn up with the threads, and a freſh part expoſed to the ſame operation.

‡ The author is aware, that ſome epigrams of Philodemus were extant, before the diſcovery of Herculaneum.

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we have been taught to believe, that the part of Pompeia, which remains to be explored, will be productive of literary treasures. This opinion I carried with me to Portici, and expressed it to the keeper. He made me no answer, but according to the mode of expressing dissent, among the gesticulating Italians, waved the fore-finger of his right hand to and fro. Then stepping into an adjoining room, he soon returned with a box full of white ashes. Here, sir, said he, are the manuscripts of Pompeia.—This information, accompanied with such damning proof, is much to be deplored.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PRESUME, from your hasty termination of the dispute respecting the Talents of Women, that you are not fond of long controversies. I shall, therefore, not occupy much more of your time, or of your room, in observations on Helvetius's Treatise on Man, and his ideas relative to the intellectual faculties of human beings. But I would make two or three additional remarks.

Your correspondent, M. H. in his statements, relative to what I have advanced in my former letters, appears to me to be somewhat inconsistent. He says, "after *admitting* the reasonings which have been urged for the effects of education, or moral causes, on the powers of the human mind, your correspondent still contends, that they amount to no proof, and are inconclusive." He afterwards says, "the influence of education and circumstances upon the virtue, as well as the understanding, of man, is also *disputed* by J. T." The fact is, that I have always admitted, that education has a very powerful effect in the formation of the human character, and that it operates strongly with respect both to morals, and to literary acquisitions; and that particular situations and circumstances have often a great effect in the formation of human characters. But I contended, and do still contend, that when all this is admitted, it amounts to no proof of the truth of the system of Helvetius.

M. H. says, "an appeal to experience, and an enumeration of facts, is the only proof which this, or any other subject will admit." But he has produced no evidence from experience, nor a single fact, which form any proof of the truth of Helvetius's system. All is imagination, supposition, and conjecture. In different animals, of the same species, a considerable diversity is often observable; which is not to be accounted for by the situations in which they are placed, or the treatment which they have received. The same difference is much more strikingly exhibited in human creatures; nor is this difference rationally accounted for, by any of the arguments urged by Helvetius, or by the advocates for his system. No man can rationally, or probably, account for the striking excellence of Shakspeare's writings, by any thing in his education, or in the circumstances and situation in which he was placed. The same may be said of Voltaire, of Rousseau, of Samuel Johnson, and of many others. If the Helvetian system be true, the intellectual abilities of Thomas Sternhold, Anthony Wood, or Elkanah Settle, were originally equal to those of William Shakspeare, Francis Bacon, or Isaac Newton; and if the dullest alderman, or member of a city or country corporation, had been educated in the same manner, and placed in the same situation and circumstances with Edmund Burke, they would have exhibited the same fertility of imagination. Those, who can believe all this, must have a great deal of faith; and, as I think, of faith without reason. Upon the whole, it appears to me, that the system of Helvetius, respecting the intellectual faculties of man, is contrary to the analogy of nature, contrary to the general and prevailing opinions of men in all ages and nations, and not supported by one single conclusive argument.

J. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer a few observations, in reply to your correspondent, A. S. pag. 186, respecting the education of the University of Cambridge. He avows, that the mathematical lectures do not interfere with the classical ones; and that those who do not pursue mathematics, cover their idleness, by declaring themselves too much attached to classical literature, to pay any serious attention to the other. Now, sir, in answer to the first position, I beg leave to say, that a young man, who really wishes to keep pace with the mathematical lectures, in view to future honours, cannot devote a sufficient

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ſufficient portion of time to claſſical, moral, and theological ſtudies, to become even a tolerable adept in them; and I refer to the general ignorance of the major part of wranglers in theſe branches, for a proof of my aſſertion. It is a notorious fact, that in moſt colleges the claſſical and moral lectures are hurried over in the moſt ſlovenly manner, and without the leaſt regard to the improvement of the ſtudents: and all thoſe under-graduates, who, either from an averſion to a rigid courſe of mathematical ſtudies, or a predilection for the purſuits more connected with the profeſſions they are deſigned for, make mathematics their inferior purſuit, however extenſive their ſtudies may be in general literature, are dubbed *non-reading men!*

That the attention paid by ſome to claſſics, in preference to mathematics, is a mere pretext for idleneſs, I poſitively deny: for thoſe who are diſpoſed to indulge for three years, in indolence and diſſipation, do not bluſh to avow their averſion to every ſpecies of ſtudy. During my reſidence at the univerſity, and a conſtant intercourſe with both *reading* and *non-reading men*, I never met with one, who profeſſed himſelf attached to claſſical ſtudies, with a view of ſcreening an indolent diſpoſition; but, on the contrary, have always found the *non-readers* as diligent and ſtudious, as the moſt plodding mathematicians. As the qualifications, which entitle a perſon to be a candidate for the medals, wholly preclude the *non-reading* men from a competition, no compariſon between them, in their claſſical abilities, can be inſtituted; nor does this, in the leaſt, argue their inability to try for them. I do not pretend to diſpute the propriety of making the elements of mathematics and natural philoſophy, a part of an academic education; but am of opinion, that a partial ſyſtem of education, and that not calculated to prepare the ſtudents for their reſpective profeſſions, is not only erroneous but unjuſt. Your's, &c.

April 4, 1797. R. H. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been recommended to me; by a much-eſteemed friend, to offer, for a place in your Miſcellany, ſome account of the rev. JOHN PALMER, many years a proteſtant diſſenting miniſter to a congregation in New Broad-ſtreet, London; and a correct liſt of his works. This, it is juſtly judged, is a tribute, he well deſerved: and a tribute, which, reſpect to his character, and a grateful remembrance of his friendly attentions to me, in the courſe of my academical life, prompt me to pay: and to ſupply, as far as I am able, the defective notice of him in the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1791. I am, ſir, your's,

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Taunton, March 31, 1797.

Mr. JOHN PALMER was, it is apprehended, born in Southwark. Under whom he received his claſſical education is not known. In 1746, he began to attend lectures, for academical learning, under the rev. Dr. David Jennings, in Well-cloſe ſquare, London. Soon after, leaving the academy, about the year 1752, he was, on the rev. James Read's being incapacitated, by growing diſorders, for his ſtated uſual labours, choſen aſſiſtant to his colleague and co-paſtor, the rev. JOHN ALLEN, M.D. to officiate to the ſociety of proteſtant diſſenters, in New Broad-ſtreet. Mr. Read dying, in 1755, and Dr. Allen, not long after, removing to Worceſter, Mr. Palmer ſucceeded him in the paſtoral office; and in 1757, or 1758, was publicly recommended, by his fathers and brethren in the miniſtry, to the Divine favour, in the duties of that character. On that occaſion, as the writer of this recollects, Dr. Benſon delivered to the congregation, a ſermon, on the duties which Chriſtians owe to their miniſters; and Dr. Samuel Chandler addreſſed Mr. Palmer, in a diſcourſe on the nature of the miniſterial character, offering obſervations on the beſt methods of ſupporting it with reputation and uſefulneſs. Mr. Palmer continued in this connection, till a few years before his death, when the ſociety, greatly reduced in its numbers, was diſſolved. For a great part of this time, before he married, which was not till, it is ſuppoſed, he was about forty years of age, he filled the poſt of librarian, at Dr. Williams's library, in Red-Croſs-ſtreet.

He diſcovered in early life an inquiſitive and liberal turn of mind; and, when he entered on his public character, was as open and explicit in avowing his ſentiments, as he had been free and unſhackled in his religious inquiries. To the laſt he maintained the character of a man of integrity: was the ſtrenuous advocate for religious liberty; and ardent in the cauſe of freedom. "He was a very

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a very ſenſible and rational preacher." His ſermons were the, reſult of cloſe attention to his ſubject, and of accurate ſtudy; and "were delivered with great diſtinctneſs and propriety." After his marriage, he reſided at Iſlington, where he died of a dropſy, on the 26th of June, 1790, finiſhing an honourable and virtuous courſe, as a Chriſtian and a miniſter, aged 61.

His publications, though not large or numerous, do him credit; they carry on them ſtrong marks of ability, ſhow labour and ſtudy, and are devoted to the intereſts of truth, liberty, and piety. His firſt publication was a ſermon, entitled, "King *David*'s death, and *Solomon*'s ſucceſſion to the throne," occaſioned by the death of King GEORGE II, and the acceſſion of his preſent majeſty, King George III. This diſcourſe had a rapid ſale, and there was ſoon a demand for a ſecond edition. It was preached in New Broad-ſtreet, Nov. 2, 1760. It is remarkable, that ſeveral preachers, at leaſt ſeven, led by the aptneſs of the text, 1 Chron. xxix. 27, 28, to the circumſtances of the occaſion, preached on the ſame words*; and Dr. Chandler's ſermon on the text gave riſe to a popular publication, entitled, "The Hiſtory of the Man after God's own Heart;" to which Dr. Chandler replied, in "A Review of the Hiſtory of the Man after God's own Heart." This was afterwards followed by a more full and learned work, entitled, "A critical Hiſtory of the Life of DAVID," 2 vols. 8vo.

2. "The Inſanity of the Senſualiſt," a ſermon, on Luke, xv. 17, 18, preached to young people, Dec. 25, 1765.

3. "The Influence of Company," from Prov. xiii. 20, a ſermon at a charity ſchool meeting, 1769.

4. "An Addreſs delivered at the Interment of the Rev. *Timothy Laugher*, Nov. 1769:" annexed to the funeral ſermon, by Dr. Kippis.

5. "Prayers for the uſe of Families and Perſons in private; with a Preface, containing a brief View of the Argument for Prayer," 12mo. 1773. There has been a ſecond edition of theſe prayers.

6. A Sermon, from 2 Cor. i. 12, preached at New Broad-ſtreet, Aug. 1, 1779; occaſioned by the death of the Rev. Caleb Fleming, D.D.

7. "Free Thoughts on the Inconſiſtency of conforming to any religious Teſt, as a condition of Toleration, with the true Principle of Proteſtant Diſſent," 1779.

8. "Obſervations in defence of the Liberty of Man, as a moral Agent: in anſwer to Dr. Prieſtley's Illuſtrations of Philoſophical Neceſſity," 8vo. 1779. "This publication," Dr. Prieſtley informs us, "was a work of great expectation; was thought highly of by perſons of great learning and worth, and deemed to contain the ſtrength of the cauſe which Mr. Palmer eſpouſed." As the Doctor replied to it, "In defence of the Illuſtrations of Philoſophical Neceſſity," the worthy author publiſhed,

9. "An Appendix to the Obſervations in defence of the Liberty of Man, as a Moral Agent, &c." 8vo. 1780, N.B. The controverſy between theſe two gentlemen terminated with "A ſecond Letter to the Rev. John Palmer," by Dr. Prieſtley.

10. "A Summary View of the Grounds of CHRISTIAN BAPTISM; with a more particular reference to the BAPTISM of INFANTS: containing Remarks, ARGUMENTATIVE and CRITICAL, in explanation and defence of the Rite. To which is added, a FORM of SERVICE made uſe of on ſuch occaſions." 8vo This piece, deſigned to vindicate the common ſentiment and practice, the writer of this knows had, in one inſtance, an effect contrary to the expectations of the ſenſible and liberal author. It excited in the mind of a young miniſter of judgment and abilities, a great ſuſpicion of the divine authority of the rite it was meant to defend. He was eager to read it, becauſe he knew, that in Mr. Palmer, the ſubject had "an able advocate." The argument did not impreſs him with a weight ſuitable to his expectations, but ſhook his perſuaſion of the authority of the prevailing practice, and put him on a farther inquiry; till, impreſſed by the force of the argument on the other ſide, his convictions obliged him to diſcard his former ſentiments. So differently may the ſame view of a queſtion affect different minds.

It may not be amiſs to add, that the induſtrious editor of the General Index to the Monthly Review, has committed ſome miſtakes in aſcribing to Mr. John Palmer, the "Proteſtant Diſſenters' ſhorter Catechiſm," which came from the pen of Mr. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney: and in giving to our author "A Letter to Dr Balguy on his Charge; and "An examination of the

* See Cooke's Preacher's Aſſiſtant.

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Thelyphthora;" both which tracts were written by Mr. John Palmer, of Macclesfield; of whom there is a biographical account in the Theological Repository, vol. vi. p. 217—224.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE OF LITERATURE IN ITALY.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

ANTIQUITIES.

THE walk of literature in which the Italians of the present day are most emulous to excel, and which is also the most sought after, and resorted to, by the literati of other European nations, is Archæology, and the explanation of the ancient monuments of the arts.

The *Pitture Ercolanesi*, the first edition of which was but an indifferent one, and only in small folio, are now reprinting at Naples, in the same size and style of magnificence, as the *Antichita d'Ercolano*. A less sumptuous edition is also now preparing at Leipsic.

Another work of *Philodemus, on Rhetoric*, unrolled in the same manner as the first, on music, is now in the press; but the process of unrolling these papers, has been, for some time, discontinued.

The publication of the engravings of the second HAMILTONIAN Collection of antique vases, under the direction of TISCHBEIN, is going forward with much greater activity. *Collection of Engravings, from ancient Vases, of Greek Workmanship, in the possession of Sir W. Hamilton, published by Tischbein* (at Naples, in folio, large size). The second volume appeared in 1795, and the third, at the beginning of last year. Each volume contain 60 cuts, with their explanations, the fidelity of the designs being above all censure. TISCHBEIN has scrupulously refrained from that desire of embellishing, which has spoiled a number of works of this kind, without excepting that of d'Hancarville. The explanations in English and French, on two columns, at least, for the two first volumes, have been made by the chevalier ITALINSKI, the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires*, at Naples, a skilful antiquarian, and the friend of sir W. HAMILTON. The third volume was printed without explanations, in consequence of the chevalier ITALINSKI's absence from Naples; it is understood, however, that there are to follow, in a separate work.

The indefatigable VISCONTI is always collecting and publishing. The sixth volume of the *Museum Pio-clementinum* will speedily appear, and will contain bas-reliefs, like the fourth. The profits, however, of this work, not being sufficient to cover the charges, notwithstanding the advances of the apostolic chamber in its aid, as many purchasers buy the engravings only, without the text, Visconti has thought fit to provide a small number of select copies, of the entire collection, in 4to.; and he will, no doubt, enrich this edition with corrections and additions. The two famous inscriptions, relative to Regilla, wife of Herodes Atticus, at present at the villa Pulciana, and in possession of prince Marc Anthony Borghese, have found, in Visconti, a commentator, equally learned and ingenious; the commentary, however, printed at Rome, by Pagliarini (104 pages, in 4to. 1794) has not been sold in public; and the work will, of course, be very rare. Prince Borghese makes presents of it to his friends. It is the same with a dissertation, in which Visconti explains the inscription of a Greek vase, the property of prince PONIATOWSKI: *Le Pittura di un antico vase fittile trovato nella magna Græcia ed appartenente al Principe Stanisl. Poniatowski, esposte* da E. Q. Visconti; (at Rome, by Pagliarini, 13 pages in folio, large size, with four cuts). Another memoir of Visconti, illustrates a water-pipe of bronze, of the invention of Ctesibius, found in very good condition, on the coast of Civita Vecchia, near Castel Nuovo, and serves to clear up an obscure passage in Vitruvius, l. x. cap. 12. This memoir is found in the *Giornale de Litterature* of Mantua, vol. v. p. 303, and following.

The periodical work of the abbé *Guattani (Notizie sulle Antichita di Roma)* which appeared from 1784 to 1789, and which contained notices and descriptions of objects of antiquity, little known, or newly discovered, is highly esteemed by the amateurs. The same antiquarian has since published an interesting work, entitled *Roma-antica* (at Bologna, 2 vols. in 4to. 1795) with cuts; two other volumes will also be added. This compilation supplies the defects of those formerly published by *Donati, Nardini*, &c. and is of inestimable service to all, who, without having been at Rome, wish to be acquainted with the antiquities of that celebrated capital: a very particular attention is given to the discoveries furnished by the latest excavations. The rich cabinet of cardinal BORGIA, at

5 Velletri,

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Velletri, is alſo an inexhauſtible mine for antiquarians; its inſpector ZOEGA (whoſe reſearches into the hieroglyphics, the money, and the antiquities, of the Egyptians, next to the labours of *Caylus*, have thrown the greateſt light on that branch of archæology) is at preſent engaged in an important work, which will ſet in a new light certain poſitions, which the Germans have advanced, viz. That the Egyptians were not acquainted with the alphabet, till the time of Pſammeticus, and that commerce alone gave birth to ſemeiotic ſigns. ZOEGA has alſo engaged his fellow-countryman *Wad*, to publiſh his *Deſcriptio ſoſſilium Egyptiorum quæ reperiuntur in Muſæo Borgiano Velletrenſi* (1794): a work by which he has rendered as important ſervices to the ſtudy of antiquities in Italy, as DOLOMIEU, in France, and VELTHEIM, in Germany.

WAD having expreſſed a deſire to be informed, by ſome ſkilful oryctologiſt, of Upper Italy, whether in the countries of ancient Liguria any veſtiges remain, which may enable us to aſcertain what was properly the precious ſtone called by the ancients *Lyncurium*, and which is ſo often noticed in their writings, Cardinal BORGIA applied to NAPIONE, director of the mines at Turin, major of artillery, and a diſciple of the celebrated *Werner*, for all the information relative to this ſubject: this requeſt has led to the publication of an intereſting pamphlet, entitled, *Memoria ſul Lincurio, del Cav. Carl. Ant. Napione.* (At Rome, by Fulgoni, 14 pages, in 4to. 1795.) Herein it is demonſtrated, that thoſe writers are in an error, who conceive the lyncurium to be a ſpecies of hyacinth (as, among others, does our learned Dr. WATSON) and that it is nothing but a kind of *ſuccinum*, or yellow amber, very common in former ages on the coaſt of Liguria.

A conſiderable work has appeared at Rome (2 vols. in 4to.) on a ſubject which the reſearches of Geſner, of *Philip de la Torre*, and others, had not exhauſted, namely, the inſcriptions and monuments relative to the college of *Arval* Friars (*Collegium Fratrum Arvalium*); the title is worded thus: *Gli atti e Monumenti di Fratelli Arvali, ſcolpiti già in tavole di marmo ed ora racolti, deciferati e commentati da Gaetano Marini, Archivista del Vaticani.*

Louis BORSI, a Milaneze Canon, has publiſhed the firſt volume of a work, entitled, *Spiegazione di una raccolta di Gemme inciſe, dagli Antichi, con varie Oſſervaſioni.* (At Milan, 488 pages in 8vo. 1795. with ſeven cuts). His explanations are learned and ingenious.

Laſtly, there has appeared at Malta, from the preſs of the grand maſter, a Diſſertation on certain Vaſes, Monies, &c. which were diſcovered from a ſubterraneous ſearch made in 1768, under the following title: *Degl' Avanzi di alcuni Antichiſſimi edifici ſcoperti in Malta; Diſſertazione ſtorico critica del March. Barbaro, archit. con copioſe Annotazione dal medeſimo Autore* (in 4to. 1794, with cuts).

HISTORY OF PAINTING.

An important work on the art of painting, and the hiſtory of the art among the painters of Tuſcany, has lately made its appearance, beginning with the hiſtoriography of the firſt founders of the ſchool of Florence, and continuing it down to our own times. The following is the title: *L'Etruria pittrice, ovvero ſtoria della Pittura Toſcana, dedotta dal ſuoi monumenti, che ſi eſibiſcino in Eſtampa dal ſecolo X ſino al preſente.* (At Florence, by Nic. Pagni e G. Bardi, vol. 1, 1791; vol. 2, 1795, in folio, large ſize, with 122 cuts.) The librarian LASTRI executed the deſcriptive and literary part; the engraving has been entruſted to the moſt ſkilful artiſts that were to be procured; the text is in Italian and French; each volume contains ſixty articles, treating of as many painters, more or leſs celebrated, with a portrait of each; an indication of the time of his birth and deceaſe, and an engraving repreſenting one of his pictures—theſe laſt have not all the ſame merit of the graver; the purity of the deſign, however, is conſpicuous in all. The collection begins with *Guido da Siena*, *Giunta Piſano*, *Margheritone d'Arezzo*, *Andrea Tiſi*; this laſt founded a particular ſchool of painters, and of *Moſaiſtroi*, or painters in Moſaic.—Then follow the hiſtories of the ſchools of Siena and Piſa, anterior to thoſe of Florence.—Cimabué began to render this laſt illuſtrious, and was excelled by his own pupil, *Giotto*. *Maſaccio* conducted the art from a ſtate of adoleſcence, to that of maturity.—*Domenicino Ghirlandaio* founded the ſchool from which *Michael Angelo* proceeded. The art began to decline towards the cloſe of the ſixteenth century, with the pupils of Vaſari.—*Pietro de Cortona* introduced the forced manner of the *Cortoneſchi*, and *Luca Giordano* propagated the contagion among the Florentines. Some modern

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artiſts have raiſed hopes that the art will be retrieved from its preſent ſtate of decline.

Among the artiſts of eminence now at Rome, GASPAR LANDI, a patrician of Placentia, takes the lead; his two laſt pictures are mentioned with the higheſt eulogiums, by the Director ROSSI. One of theſe repreſents Hector reproaching Paris; in the other, the parting of Hector and Andromache are delineated. The imagination of the painter has infuſed new life into this hackneyed ſubject---Andromache appears worthy of our attention and admiration; her perſon unites the majeſty of Juno's figure, with the *leggiadra attitudine* ſo exquiſitely charming in the Magdalen of *Correggio*.

Among the Italian ſculptors, ANT. CONOVA, the Venetian, claims honourable mention. His laſt groupe, which repreſents *Adonis tearing himſelf away from the arms of Venus, to repair to the chaſe*, has been ſent to Naples, to the Marquis *de S. Berio*, who, in a royal reſcript, filled with the moſt flattering notices, has procured its entrance, exempt from all duties, a ſanction which is conſidered there as one of the moſt glorious triumphs of the art.

I have thus completed my original ſubject of making a rapid review of the ſeveral departments of Italian literature. In your future Numbers you may expect ſome other information from me on the ſame ſubject, but on a plan ſomewhat different.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION OF REMARKS ON THE POETRY OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

ESTEBAN MANUEL DE VILLEGAS was born in the city of Nagera, Old Caſtille, in the year 1595; the reigns of the IId and IIId Philip were generally favourable to literature; yet neither the claims of illuſtrious family, nor of diſtinguiſhed abilities, procured patronage for Villegas, and his long life was ſpent in continual hopes, and continual diſappointment. At the age of fourteen, he became a ſtudent at law, at the univerſity of Salamanca. Villegas muſt have regretted, in his age, the employments of his youth: for thoſe hours that ſhould have been ſacrificed to the civilians, were given to the Greek and Roman poets; nor could the title he acquired, of the Spaniſh Anacreon, atone for after years of fruitleſs expectation, embittered by the difficulties of a narrow fortune.

His "Delicias" were, as he himſelf tells us, in the firſt of them, written at fourteen, and corrected at twenty.

A los veinte limidas,
A los catorce eſcritas.

They form the ſecond book of his Eroticas, or Amatory poems, which he publiſhed at Nagera, in 1618. Theſe poems are ſaid to unite in themſelves the ſweetneſs of Anacreon, the ſimplicity of Theocritus, the eaſe of Horace, and the elegance of Catullus. In fine (ſays the editor of Parnaſo Eſpanol) he has diſplayed whatever conſtitutes a great poet, rendering himſelf the firſt of his own nation, and equally the moſt celebrated of antiquity.

Something muſt be allowed for the prodigality of a Spaniard's praiſe; ſomething for the age and country in which Villegas wrote; and ſomething for the errors of a work, "written at fourteen, and corrected at twenty." The poems are trifling, like their ſubjects, playful and elegant. One, perhaps the beſt of the ſeries, addreſſed to a ſtream, has lately been tranſlated. The following is attempted in the Anacreontic metre of the original, varying, however, the uniformity of cadence, which would otherwiſe weary an Engliſh ear:

TO WINTER.

ENOUGH, enough, old Winter!
Thou workeſt to annoy us,
With cold, and rain, and tempeſt,
When ſnows have hid the country,
And rivers ceaſe to flow.
The flocks and herds accuſe thee,
And even the little ermine
Complains of thee, old Winter!
For thou to man art freezing,
And his white fur is warm.
The beaſts they crouch in cover,
The birds are cold and hungry,
The birds are cold and ſilent,
Or with a weak complaining
They call thee hard and cruel.
But not to me, old Winter!
Thy tyranny extends;
For I have wine and muſic,
The cheerful hearth and ſong.

The reputation of theſe poems has been ſeverely attacked, in an eſſay, prefixed to the poſthumous poems of Don Joſeph Iglerias de la Caſa, printed at Salamanca, 1793. "The Delicias of Villegas (ſays the anonymous writer) are the firſt poems of their kind which obtained celebrity in the Spaniſh language.

Our

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Our author has likewiſe exerciſed himſelf in the ſame line of compoſition, and he has excelled his model in the beauty and ſelection of his images, and more particularly in the ſweetneſs and nature of his ſentiments. For, although Villegas may have poſſeſſed a feeling heart, he knew not how to develope it in his verſes.

"You will be aſtoniſhed to ſee me treat with ſo little reſpect, a poet of ſuch high eſtimation. But the fame of this writer, like that of many others, is merely the fame of tradition; not founded upon his real merit, but upon the opinion of ſome perſon, who knew how to impoſe upon the mob of readers. This aſſertion may appear ſomewhat bold, if we conſider when Don Vicente de los Rios publiſhed and panegyrized Villegas. Then, perhaps, his poems were a model of good taſte, but in what a ſtate was our literature then! What ſhould be ſaid of a poet, whoſe verſes are full of ridiculous tranſpoſitions, low words and phraſes, forced and obſcure metaphors, ill-timed alluſions, and pedantic erudition, that are bald of imagery, and totally devoid of feeling? Theſe faults mark every part of every work of Villegas; and notwithſtanding the Greek * name in the title-page, you never hear in them the language of love. It avails not, my friend, to be learned in Greek and Latin, if good taſte be wanting. Let us undeceive ourſelves; Villegas would have been forgotten by this time, had it not been for the harmonious cadence of his verſes; there, indeed he is excellent."

The cenſure of the eſſayiſt is too unqualified. Of all poems, ſuch as are entitled Amatory, are moſt devoid of feeling. Petrarch and Hammond are diſtinguiſhed by fantaſtic nonſenſe, and whining dulneſs; and wherever Cupid is ſubpœnaed into a poem, his evidence is ſufficient to prove, that the poet was not in love. A bee miſtakes the lips of Lydia for a roſe. Lydia ſees Cupid aſleep, and ſteals his bow and arrows.—The poet adjures the ſtars to tell Lydia that her forehead is more poliſhed than ſilver, and her teeth whiter than pearls. If an author abandons himſelf to write upon ſuch ſubjects, you are not to expect human feelings.

Strange and uncouth metaphors are undoubtedly to be found in the poems of Villegas. He addreſſes a ſtream, "thou who runneſt over ſands of gold, with feet of ſilver."—"Touch my breaſt (ſays he) if you doubt the power of Lydia's eyes, you will find it turned to aſhes." He has hyperbolized the Spaniſh hyperbolical ſalutation, "may you live a thouſand years!" and wiſhes that the young grandee, to whom the firſt of his Delicias is addreſſed, may enjoy more years than there are days in an age, drops of water in the ocean, and grains of ſand on the ſhore. "Thou art ſo great (ſays he) that thou canſt only imitate thyſelf with thy own greatneſs." Joſhua Sylveſter calls Du Bartas' Weeks,

> The nobleſt work
> After itſelf's condignity.

So that, "none but himſelf can be his parallel" is not an unparalleled line, and when Aaron Hill defended it, he might have found precedents enough for nonſenſe. But abſurdities, like theſe, are not abundant in Villegas; and it ſhould be remembered, that theſe are ſelected from the productions of his youth.

Anacreon may be read with pleaſure in the tranſlation of the Spaniard who has been honoured with his name; nor will he, who peruſes the verſion of Villegas, remember to its diſadvantage the harmony of Grecian cadence. He has likewiſe introduced hexameters and Sapphics, with ſucceſs, into his native language; and even the critic who ſo ſeverely attacks the Eroticas, calls his Sapphic ode to Zephyrus moſt beautiful (*beliſſima oda*). A tranſlation of this piece into Engliſh Sapphics, has been lately publiſhed in the ſame work * with his Lines to a Stream.

From Salamanca, Villegas returned to Nagera, his native place: here he lived with his mother, then a widow, and availed himſelf of leiſure and retirement to follow his favourite ſtudies, till his marriage.—His marriage appears to have been a fortunate one; the account he has left is intereſting:

Hymen! ere yet, with chaſten'd heart, I paſs'd
Thy threſhold, I hung up the idle lute:
For better offerings ſuit thy bleſſed ſhrine,
Oh, holy Power! I gather now no more
Garlands of gay and periſhable flowers,
But in the ſummer-tide of life preſent
The ſummer fruits. Enough were thirty years
Of youth and folly. Even the mettl'd ſteed,
Obedient to the rein, will bend at laſt
His ſtately-arching neck. The blood grows cool,
Paſſions' wild tempeſts to a quiet calm
Subſide; and from the witcheries of Vice
Her waken'd captive ſtarts. Oh, holy Power!

* Eroticas.

* Letters from Spain and Portugal, with ſome Account of Spaniſh and Portugueſe Poetry, by Robert Southey.

Who

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Who but would bow the neck to thee, and court
The freedom of thy yoke? With thankful heart
I bleſs thee, Hymen, for that ſeraph form,
In whom thou gaveſt me another ſoul,
Doubling exiſtence. Thou haſt given to me
Truth, tenderneſs, and all the nameleſs joys
Of quiet life, making me live indeed!
Who but would bow the neck to thee, and court
The freedom of thy yoke? Oh, holy Power!
I have eſcap'd from Babylon, and bleſs
Thy ſaviour aid.

As theſe lines indicate, Villegas now bade adieu to poetry, and applied himſelf to ſuch ſtudies as were likely to be more eſteemed, and better rewarded. Two folio volumes of claſſical criticiſm, entitled *Variæ Philologiæ*, yet remain in manuſcript, to witneſs his learning and induſtry; and he began the more laborious taſk of commenting upon the Theodoſian Code. But no exertion of genius, or of induſtry, could procure him ſuch patronage as he deſerved and wanted; and when, in his old age, experience had convinced him of the vanity of his hopes, he employed the latter days of life in tranſlating the Conſolations of Philoſophy, fully participating, perhaps, the proud and melancholy feelings that comforted Boethius.

T. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM one of thoſe men who take delight in ſeeing ſcience encouraged and ennobled, and, far from cavilling at the diſtribution of titles and honours (and even places and penſions) upon literary men, and literary ſocieties, I have often lamented, that in this country, they have been ſo ſparingly diſtributed that way. After this ſhort preamble, you will not be ſurpriſed that I avow a pleaſure in viewing the ſpirit of the ſurgeons' company, who are, at this time, petitioning the legiſlature to have their corporation erected into a college.

As we attach ideas to ſounds, a corporation carries with it a notion of ſomething mechanical and vulgar; a college, that of ſomething ſcientific and reſpectable; and, though every college is a corporation, yet we all feel that every corporation is not a college; the latter word being generally confined to ſocieties of men reſpectable in the ſciences, and in the liberal and ornamental arts. Surgery is both a ſcience and a liberal art; and the education of a complete ſurgeon ſo neceſſarily involves a ſtudy of nature through many of the principal diſtricts of her dominion, that we can have no ſcruples of calling that claſs of men *learned*, in the beſt relative ſenſe of that term, their public utility. They are therefore, ſir, certainly entitled to the favour of the legiſlature, and ſince they petition to be called a college, they are entitled to that honourable diſtinction---a diſtinction which, while the legiſlature of the country freely grants, the country will have ſomething to expect in return.

Every charter of incorporation ought to be regarded in the light of a compact for reciprocal benefit, between the country which gives, and the company which receives, the charter. Where the benefit is only on one ſide, viz. that of the company, the hideouſneſs of monopoly always ſtarts into view, and power is imprudently veſted in a corner, with no ſuitable advantage to the public, but often evident loſs. This is moſt obvious, indeed, in trading incorporations, but is not leſs real in ſcientific ones. Every ſcientific incorporation has a character to maintain, and a public good to ſerve; very fortunately, it cannot fulfil one without the other. To confine myſelf to that of the ſurgeons, as an example, they can only ſerve the public by promoting the ſcience of ſurgery; and they can only maintain their character as a college, by their ſcientific labours to that end. By converting their corporation into a college, they are going to be inveſted publicly with the robe of ſcience—and let not aſſes' ears ſtick up above the lion's ſkin! It is not London alone, but Europe, who will witneſs their Aurelian change, with all its learned colleges and ſocieties, to which I wiſh to ſee the ſurgeons' company aggregated, and among which I know they will make a reſpectable figure, provided they act upon a regular, liberal, and zealous plan, for the encouragement of their profeſſion. I ſcarcely know the number of ſurgeons in London, but I hear of many who are learned, and active, and zealous, in promoting ſcience---men of capacious minds, who are acquainted with all thoſe means which bring forward the reputation of literary ſocieties: To ſuch men, I hope, will devolve the plans for forming regular and frequent meetings, for the reading of obſervations and enquiries, for forming committees

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mittees of correspondence with societies of a similar profession in other parts of the world; and committees, to whom must be delegated the power of examining and admitting new members.

Such men will clearly distinguish, that the ancient administration of the company was a bad one, which, like that in Warwick-lane, poisoned the corporation into torpor and uselessness---they will see, that without a liberal plan of internal management, which admits no distinctions of members, but such as superior merit in knowledge and abilities point out, nothing will be achieved: a few crafty men will usurp the whole government, whose interest will consist in preventing general meetings, lest the lamp of emulation should be lighted, and lest, while the new college shone forth with all the splendor of science, their own little glory should be eclipsed and lost!

But I hope, Mr. Editor, that this will not be the case, and that both you and I, who both wish well to physic and surgery, shall live to see the college in Warwick-lane (purged of its pernicious bye-laws, in spite of the chicanery and delays of law) and the new college of surgery, blend their zealous endeavours for the promotion of their sister sciences, the most honourable to the professors, because the most useful to mankind at large.

March 18, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE lists of dissenting congregations must be peculiarly acceptable to a numerous class of your readers; but I think they would be still more so, if they were accompanied with some notices of their present state, the religious persuasion, anecdotes of former ministers, and the names of the present.

The following errata occur in the list of congregations in Devonshire, which it is proper to correct:

For *Carfwood*, certainly *Cornwood* must be meant. *Hafordcombe* should be *Ilfracombe*, the congregation of which is gone much to decay. *Modbury* should be *Modbury*. *Prescot*, query, is there any such place in the county?---For *Thoverton* and *Upettery*, read *Thorverton* and *Upottery*.

There was a congregation of independents at *Braunton*, but it has been extinct for some years, though the minister, Mr. Short, still lives in the village, having an estate there. *Torrington* has had no minister for many years, and is visited, only occasionally, by one or two ministers in the neighbourhood.

The academy for educating young men for the ministry in this county, is at St. Mary Ottery, of which Mr. Buncombe was lately tutor, but not Mr. Reader, who superintended the seminary at Taunton.

I may, perhaps, at another time, communicate a few historical notices of some of these congregations, and am, sir,

Your's, &c.

March 11, 1797. J. W.

THE ENQUIRER, No. XII.

QUESTION:—*Is Rhyme an Ornament, or a Defect, in Verse?*

BUT THOSE THAT WRITE IN RHYME STILL MAKE
THE ONE VERSE FOR THE OTHER'S SAKE;
FOR ONE FOR SENSE, AND ONE FOR RHYME,
I THINK 'S SUFFICIENT AT ONE TIME.

Butler.

WHILE the sentimental reader values himself upon "being pleased, he knows not why, and cares not wherefore," the philosophical critic will not think it quite absurd, to investigate the sources of the pleasures we derive from literary productions; and to distinguish such as are the genuine offspring of truth and nature, from those which owe their existence to false opinion, or depraved taste, and are preserved by the mere force of habit and custom. That we are often pleased with things which ought not to please us, is as true in matters of taste, as in morals; and, in both cases, it is only by bringing our feelings to the standard of reason, that we can determine whether they ought to be indulged.

If, as we daily see, it is in the power of fashion, by the capricious strokes of his harlequin-wand, to vary, at pleasure, the forms of beauty; and, in endless freaks, to make that which to-day is enchanting, to-morrow odious and shocking; why may not time and habit be able, by a contrary process, to reconcile us to absurdities; and to make us fancy beauty and excellence, where there is, in reality, nothing but whim and conceit? Will it, then, in this age of innovation, be thought too daring an intrusion into the mysteries of sacred poesy, if we venture to enquire, whether the modern practice of writing verse in rhyme, be founded in nature and reason, and

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and consonant to the genuine principles of taste?—or, whether the pleasure derived from it, be not the mere effect of arbitrary association?—whether, if the origin, nature, and effects, of this practice be fairly examined, it will not be found, that rhyme, instead of being an ornament, is a defect, in verse?

If we were inclined to refer the question to the decision of authority, such an appeal would be ineffectual. Against the oracular decision of Dr. Johnson, though supported by the voice of other critics of no mean name, it might be sufficient to cast into the opposite scale the weighty judgment of Milton, who has said, that "rhyme is no necessary adjunct, or true ornament, of poem or good verse; but the invention of a barbarous age, to set off wretched matter and lame metre, graced, indeed, since, by the use of some famous modern poets, carried away by custom, but much to their own vexation, hindrance, and constraint, to express many things otherwise, and for the most part worse, than they would have expressed them." If the success of many modern poets, in rhyme, be urged as a proof, in fact, of the excellence of this mode of versifying, it will remain to be asked, whether the same genius, and the same taste, exercised without "the troublesome bondage of rhyming," might not have produced performances of still higher merit. If a numerous band of great poets should be thought to have given this practice the sanction of their approbation, by writing, for the most part, in rhyme, it should be recollected, that several of the more eminent of our English poets have expressed their restlessness under this grievous yoke. Dryden, of whom Johnson has said, perhaps with exaggerated praise, that "to him we owe the improvement, perhaps, the completion, of our metre," calls rhyme

"At best, a pleasing sound, and fair barbarity."

Roscommon confesses, that rhyme is the cause of many faults; and that,

"Too strict to rhyme, we slight more useful laws."

Prior, in sober prose, complains, that rhyme "is too confined;" and that, "it cuts off the sense at the end of every first line, which must always rhyme to the next following, and consequently produces too frequently an identity in sound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram:"—"He that writes in rhymes," says this skilful rhymer, "dances in fetters." The ingenious author of Phædra and Hippolytus laments that "tyrannic rhyme ties the poet in needless bonds."

"Procrustes like, the axe or wheel applies,
To lop the mangl'd sense, or stretch it into size;
At best a crutch, that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong;
And the chance thoughts, when govern'd by the close,
Oft rise to fustian, or descend to prose."

Even the witty Butler, who has, perhaps, used rhyme to better purpose than any other poet, has employed his playful fancy in ridiculing it; and has acknowledged, that in rhyming couplets, one verse is made for the other; and that

"Rhyme the rudder is of verses,
With which, like ships, they steer their courses."

If the merit of rhyme be estimated by its parentage, little can be said in its favour. It can boast no alliance with those great masters of fine writing, the Greeks and Romans. Homer and Virgil knew nothing of rhyme; and had they known it, there can be little doubt that they would have despised it. If modern research has discovered some traces of this ingenious device in the Eastern nations, it is certain, that with respect to us, the practice has originated from bards, or monks. Among the latter, the idle hours of monastic life were often worn away in writing wretched Latin rhymes, in honour of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or some newly-created saint. About the time that we find an acrostic, with the name *Jesus* at each end of the lines, we we meet with the following tender rhymes *:

"*Jesus decus angelicum,*
In aure dulce canticum,
In ore mel mirificum,
In corde nectar Cœlicum!
Quocunque loco fuero,
Mecum Jesum desidero,
Quam lætus cum invenero!
Quam felix cum tenuero!"

"Jesus, my glory, name angelic!
'Tis in the ear, the sweetest music;
'Tis in the mouth, honey delicious;
'Tis in the heart, nectar most precious:
Whatever place to me shall be given,
Jesus still with me, 't will be my heaven:
Rapt in delight, wherever I find him,
While in my arms I joyfully bind him.

The rest *must not* be copied. This kind of rhymes continued to be the

* Fabricii Poet. Vet. Eccl. Basil. 1562.

amusement

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amuſement of the monks, till the reformation. Harrington, in his *Nugæ Antiquæ*, has preſerved a hymn, with the notes, which was ſung in their cells, till, he ſays, "goodlie king Henry ſpoiled their ſynging." The hymn* was called "*Black Saunte*," or, "Hymn to Saunte Satan." From the authors of ſuch enchanting ſtrains, was it too much to expect improvements upon the Pindaric or Horatian lyre?

In order to eſtimate, correctly, the value of this improvement, let us endeavour to analyſe the nature, and inveſtigate the operation of rhyme. Rhyme is the repetition of the ſame ſound, or ſounds, at intervals, either regular, or irregular. Sometimes the rhyming ſyllables are ſingle, ſometimes double; ſometimes the rhymes occur uniformly in couplets; ſometimes they are placed alternately, or in forms ſtill more complex. In all theſe varieties, it is very evident, that the pleaſure which rhymes afford, does not altogether ariſe from the repetition of ſimilar ſounds. No ear would be gratified with the recital of a column of rhyming words, from a ſpelling-book, or a rhyming dictionary. In lines of unequal length, written without any regard to numbers, the effect of the rhymes is loſt; as will be eaſily perceived, in the following lines, from Dean Swift's Mrs. Harris's Petition:

"I was never taken for a conjuror before, I'd
have you to know;
Lord, ſaid I, don't be angry, I'm ſure, I never
thought you ſo:
You know, I honour the cloth; I deſign to be
a parſon's wife;
I never took one in your coat for a conjurer in
all my life."

As far, however, as the pleaſure of rhyme is to be referred ſimply to the frequent recurrence of ſimilar ſounds, it perhaps ariſes chiefly, if not entirely, from the ſurprize excited by unexpected combinations, and is to be conſidered as belonging to the lower ſpecies of wit.—In converſation, ſuch combinations of ſimilar ſounds ſeldom occur; and therefore, when they happen, we uſually notice them with ſome degree of ſurpriſe. It is the continuation of the ſame perception which we experience, when we hear the frequent return of rhymes in ſtudied verſe: and hence it is, that in reading long works, written in rhyme, the pleaſure, as far as depends upon the rhyming words alone, gradually decreaſes, till, at length, the ſurpriſe ceaſing, the repetition becomes tireſome. "Rhyme (ſays lord Kaims) rouzes the attention, and produces an emotion moderately gay, without dignity or elevation."

If this be the true explanation of the pleaſure ariſing from rhyming words, it is evident, that the uſe of this ornament, if it muſt be called ſuch, is a kind of low wit; and that the ear is gratified by it, for the ſame reaſon that the eye is amuſed by anagrams and acroſtics. It may then be fairly aſked, what alliance is there between the puerile amuſement of jingling ſyllables, and the ſublime and elegant pleaſures of genuine poetry? We are diſpleaſed, when Shakſpeare intrudes a pun in the midſt of his noble flights of fancy, or tender ſtrokes of paſſion: what, but cuſtom, could enable us to endure, in the more elevated kinds of verſe, the perpetual intruſion of a ſtill lower ſpecies of wit, in the unuſual combinations of ſimilar ſounds? The noble exertions of creative genius are degraded, and great things are confounded with ſmall, when the poet clothes his grand conceptions in the fantaſtic dreſs of rhyming couplets; and it is habit alone, which renders us inſenſible of the incongruity. Could we diveſt ourſelves of the prejudice ariſing from habit, it would be impoſſible to read two paſſages of nearly equal poetic merit, one in rhyme, the other in blank verſe;—ſuch, for example, as Pope's celebrated imitation of Homer's Night-Piece, at the end of the eighth book of the Iliad, and Milton's deſcription of Night, in the fourth book of the Paradiſe Loſt,—without feeling, that, while, in the latter, juſt and beautiful imagery appears without alloy in all the dignity of poetical language, the former loſes ſome portion of the effect of imagery equally juſt and beautiful, by an unſeaſonable and incon-

* We give our learned Readers this *morcel*, in hopes that ſome one of them will amuſe himſelf with tranſlating it:

HYMN TO SAUNTE SATAN.

O tu qui dans oracula, ſcindis etiam noviacula,
Da noſtra ut tabernacula, lingua canunt vernacula,
Optima poſt jentacula, hujuſmodi miracula,
Sit ſemper plenum poculum, habentes plenum loculum,
Tu ſerva nos ut ſpecula, per longa et læta ſæcula,
Ut clerus, ut plebecula, nec nocte, nec diecula,
Curent de ulla recula, ſed intuentes ſpecula,
Dura vitemus ſpicula, jacentes cum amicula.
Quæ garrit ut cornicula, ſeu triſtia ſeu ridicula,
Tum porrigamus eſcula, tum colligamus floſcula,
Ornemus ut cænaculum, et totum habitaculum,
Tum culi poſt ſpiraculum, ſpectemus hoc ſpectaculum.

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gruous mixture of the trivial and playful.

But, it will be said, that in estimating the value of rhyme, we ought not to consider the mere reiteration of similar sounds, but observe the effect of this repetition, when combined, at regular intervals, with metrical numbers. Thus combined, rhyme is supposed to furnish an admirable expedient for constructing harmonious verses in languages whose metre is scanty and imperfect. Dr. Johnson vindicates the use of rhyme, in English verse, chiefly on this ground: "the music (says he) of the English heroic line strikes the ear so faintly, that it is easily lost, unless all the syllables of every line co-operate together: this co-operation can only be obtained by the preservation of every verse unmingled with another, as a distinct system of sounds; and this distinctness is obtained and preserved by the artifice of rhyme*."

In this argument, it is too confidently assumed, that the English language is so defective in metrical power, as to render the help of rhyme necessary. If it be true, that English verse is formed by accent, and not by quantity, it is at least as easy to ascertain which syllables in a verse are accented or unaccented, as which are long or short. If, from long habit, Englishmen have taught their ears to find no melody in English verse, without the prevalence of that regular recurrence of accented syllables, which answers either to the iambic, the trochaic, or the anapæstic foot in ancient prosody; the difficulty of framing these, in verses and stanzas of a given form, cannot be greater than that of arranging words in all the varieties of feet and measure, which the several kinds of Greek and Latin verse require. Though English poets have relied too much upon their accustomed auxiliary, to make many experiments in blank verse; we are not without successful examples to prove, that the English language is capable of metrical melody without rhyme. What ear is not charmed with Collins's Ode to Evening, or Mrs. Barbauld's Ode to Spring?

If it be allowed, that rhyme is not a "necessary help," it must, at the same time, be admitted to be a grievous incumbrance.

One obvious inconvenience attending the use of rhyme, is, that it puts a troublesome restraint upon the writer in the construction of his periods. Each couplet being, by itself, an entire structure of melody, it is naturally expected, that it should terminate with a pause in the sense. In stanzas where the rhyme is alternate, or mixed, it is commonly thought necessary that the sense and the melody should be completed together. Where these rules are frequently violated, the effect of the rhyme and numbers is impaired. The poet, in thus bringing every period to its proper dimensions, is sometimes obliged to stretch out a sentence beyond its proper length, but much more frequently to restrain his ideas, and contract his expressions, that both may be brought within the exact compass of his measure. As lord Kaims says, "the sentence must be curtailed and broken to pieces, to make it square with the curtness of rhyme." In some instances, this may produce conciseness and energy, and Pope has often been mentioned as a happy example of this effect. But whatever real advantage is gained in this respect by rhyme, would be as well obtained in measured stanzas without it: and it is surely a sufficient check upon the flight of genius, to tie it down to the laws of verse, without, at the same time, loading it with the shackles of rhyme.

An objection, of still greater weight, against the use of rhyme, arises from the restraint which it unavoidably lays upon the writer's conceptions and expression. It cannot be supposed, that, of the words which are most proper to express the poet's ideas, a sufficient number shall have similar endings; and that these very words shall exactly fall into that place which at once best suits the numbers and grammatical construction, and is the proper interval of the rhyme. In some instances, it must happen, that of the proper words in a couplet, no two shall be so fortunate in their termination, as to tally with each other. In other instances, though there should be two rhyming words within the required limit, it may not be possible, without the most aukward transposition, or even with it, to bring these two words to a proper distance from each other at the close of the lines. Whenever either of these cases happens, the poet, being determined not to part with his rhymes, must give up his poetical idea, and thus make a sacrifice of sense to sound.

For the same reason that the rhyming poet

* Life of Milton—see, to the same purpose, Bp. Hurd's Commentaries on Horace, vol. ii. p. 156. Ed. 17.

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poet must drop many thoughts and expressions, which he might have wished to introduce, he must be often guided in the choice and arrangement of his ideas by the words which he finds it necessary to place at the close of his verses. It will seldom happen, that both lines of a couplet will be entirely dictated by fancy or sentiment; a regard to the rhyme will almost necessarily dictate the one or the other. A small degree of attention to the train of ideas in many of our most admired poems, will show, that thoughts and expressions are often introduced for the sake of the rhyme, which would not otherwise have been admitted. This is so manifest in every page of our modern rhyming versions of the ancient poets, that it is a perversion of terms to call them translations. The experiment has been fairly tried, by two poets of acknowledged excellence, in rendering into English verse the first poem of antiquity: and though some may be disposed to think Pope's Iliad a better poem than Cowper's, few persons will, I believe, doubt, that, as a translation, the former is inferior to the latter, and chiefly because it is burdened with rhyme. The same effect is apparent in every other kind of serious poetry. Take an example from Pope's Eloisa to Abelard:

"Ye rugged rocks, which holy knees have worn!
Ye grots and caverns, shagg'd with horrid thorn!
Shrines, where their vigils pale-ey'd virgins keep,
And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep!
Tho' cold, like you, unmov'd and silent grown,
I have not yet forgot myself to stone."

Here, probably, the word *thorn*, happening to rhyme with *worn*, suggested the image of the second line; the fourth line was conceived before the third, and led the poet into the trivial expression, "keep their vigils;" and the last line, also formed before its fellow, requiring a rhyme to the word *stone*, prompted the flat and inelegant phrase, "grown unmov'd and silent."—When Pope had framed the strong line,

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

he was, doubtless, resolved, at all events, to make another line for its sake, and wrote, to precede it, the quaint verse,

"A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod."

Even writers of the first order have sometimes been betrayed, by the seduction of rhyme, into inharmonious and unpoetical composition, which could not have escaped them in blank verse. Pope has hazarded the following couplets:

"Unfinish'd things one knows not what to call,
Their generation's so equivocal."

"Some beauties yet no precepts can declare,
For there's such *nameless graces as well as care.*"

And Dryden, in his rhyming tragedy of Aurengzebe has written:

—— "Are you so lost to shame?
Morat, Morat, Morat, you love the name
So well, your every question ends in *that*,
You force me still to answer you, *Morat.*"

Such miserable jingle as this, is little better than Sternhold's *eke also*, and almost deserves a place with the following notable stanza:

"And Og the giant large,
And Basan king *also*,
Whose land, for heritage,
He gave his people—*tho'*."

Another argument against the use of rhyme, of too much weight to be omitted, is, that it produces a tiresome similarity of expression in different poems. The rhyming vocabulary being, in every language, exceedingly small, in comparison with that of words proper for verse, every versifier necessarily turns his thoughts to the same strings of rhyming words which have been hacknied by former poets; and it is scarcely possible, especially on similar subjects, that the same rhymes should not frequently suggest to different writers similar ideas and expressions. Perhaps this circumstance, more than any other, has contributed to produce the appearance of imitation in the writings of modern English poets, and to encourage an idea, by no means just, that the subjects of poetry are almost exhausted, and that genius will, in this late age, in vain attempt any thing new.

Rhyme, then, instead of being an ornament, may be pronounced, in general, an incongruous appendage, and a troublesome encumbrance of verse. In works of wit and humour, indeed, such as those of Butler and Swift, rhyme possesses its proper province, and may be advantageously retained, as a source of unexpected and whimsical combinations:—but from every other kind of poetical composition, however bold the innovation, it might, perhaps, be a real improvement to dismiss it altogether. The good sense, and correct taste, of modern times, has detected the absurdity of decking

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ing tragedy in the trim dress of rhyme: what is wanting, but a due attention to the subject, to extend the proscription which has banished rhyme from the English stage, to all serious poetry?

Whether the English language admits of any substitute for rhyme, by which the end of a verse may be as distinctly marked, as by the dactyl and spondee in hexameters; whether varieties of verse, composed of regular feet, similar to those of the ancient lyrics, can be successfully attempted; or, whether it be more favourable to the genuine spirit and primary end of poetry, that metrical melody should remain in the irregular and defective state in which it appears in our blank verse, are questions still left *sub judice*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE establishment of country banks, for the express purpose of becoming negotiators to the public, has not been introduced much more than thirty years, but something of a similar accommodation, through the medium of large shopkeepers, or of private individuals, who practised in drawing bills, or exchanging them for cash, has been always found necessary; and is a fair conclusion, that without some such accommodation, the internal trade and manufactures could never be supplied.

Another source of supply was also formerly drawn from the collectors and receivers of the revenue, who discounted bills for their immediate friends; but, as they were confined to a large town or two in each county, and their receipts were seldom more than adequate to the demand for money where they happened to reside, the rest of the county have been known to suffer the utmost distress to get bills drawn, or to discount such as they wanted to convert into money.

From the increase of trade, these difficulties proportionably increasing, the transition from a partial and dependent supply, drawn from private individuals, to established banks, appears to have arisen, and gave permanency to such institutions as would make it a business to provide that accommodation, which the increased trade and consumption of every town and village required. From these well-known facts, it is demonstrable, that though banks, for the express purpose of supplying the country, are of late date; yet, less direct, though much less efficient, mediums of supply have always been found absolutely necessary. The general utility of provincial banks is reduced to this simple proposition—whether, from past experience, the country, in the enlarged state of its commerce and manufactures, could be sufficiently provided with bills and discounting without the assistance of country banks? The public, before they withdraw their past confidence in their own paper circulation, which they have always completely in their power to restrain, when it becomes excessive, should reflect, that, by a capricious rejection of private notes, they will bring upon themselves an inundation of bank paper, the substituting of which in the place of provincial notes, will operate still more effectually to exclude the circulation of specie; for, whilst country notes are encouraged, some proportion of specie to the quantity of paper issued, must, and is, always kept within command by the banker, to accommodate the want of his customers. But it cannot be expected the bankers can afford to keep specie to exchange bank notes; this will unavoidably establish the mischief so generally complained of by the introduction of paper, beyond all calculation, and beyond any future means to procure a proper supply of specie.

Since the introduction of country banks, gentlemen and farmers in the neighbourhood, who have had no immediate employ for their money, or the income of their estates, concentre in one point a capital, for general use, by depositing their money with a banker.

Hence it follows, that so much of the money as is the appropriate property of every county, is held by the banker, and applied to the assistance of individuals, encourages a spirit of industry, by supporting a vigorous circulation for the purpose of trade, even in those parts which are most remote from the metropolis. In all those places which have been sufficient to encourage a plurality of banks, it has been experienced, that the competition has contributed to the public accommodation, there being, in many large manufacturing and commercial places, similar engagements, which could not, with propriety, be entrusted with the same house, without being exposed to rivalship, and, in some cases, liable to become a temptation to make interested and oppressive distinctions between persons alike deserving of credit. The effects of the extensive paper circulation must not be judged

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judged of merely by its operation upon the internal commerce, but by its furniſhing this country with the means of extending its foreign trade, with the extenſion of its credit. The paſt experience of the public, in the convenience of country banks, makes it almoſt unneceſſary to remark, that the introducing of agents from the bank of England in the country, could neither accommodate the public, nor be ſo adequate an expedient to procure a general negociation, as the eſtabliſhments the country have already ſupported.

It, therefore, ſeems, to the writer of this paper, of ſome importance to contribute to the reſtoration of that confidence by which the trade has ſo many years proſpered; and to invite others, who may entertain doubtful apprehenſions, or poſſeſs a more comprehenſive view of this ſubject, to a candid and complete diſcuſſion, which, it is preſumed, will terminate greatly in favour of a preference to provincial banks, which, under the ſhock of 1793, and the concuſſion given to credit, in general, by the bank of England declining to iſſue ſpecie, at a time too when the depreſſed ſtate of the funds deprived the country banks of moſt of their uſual depoſits, have been followed with very few inſtances of real deficiency of property; and, had the country exerciſed a proper reflection, they muſt have been ſenſible, that it is not the buſineſs of a bank, nor ought to be the expectation of thoſe who place their money there and receive intereſt, to ſuppoſe, that in a criſis of public extremity, they could all receive their depoſits immediately: for what Mr. Thornton, in a late ſpeech, obſerved of the bank of England, may be accommodated to the private banks: The proportion of capital any bank ſhould have at command, at any given time, was to be decided on the probability there was of a demand upon them, and not by the whole extent of their engagements.

April 15, 1797. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A TASTE for rural ſcenes, in the preſent ſtate of ſociety, appears to me to be very often an artificial ſentiment, rather inſpired by poetry and romances, than a real perception of the beauties of nature; but, as it is reckoned a proof of refined taſte to praiſe the calm pleaſure which the country affords, the theme is exhauſted; yet, it may be made a queſtion, whether this romantic kind of declamation has much effect on the conduct of thoſe who leave, for a ſeaſon, the crowded cities in which they were bred.

I have been led into theſe reflections by obſerving, when I have reſided for any length of time in the country, how few people ſeem to contemplate nature with their own eyes. I have "bruſhed the dew away" in the morning; but, pacing over the printleſs graſs, I have wondered that, in ſuch delightful ſituations, the ſun was allowed to riſe in ſolitary majeſty, whilſt my eyes alone hailed its beautifying beams. The webs of the evening have ſtill been ſpread acroſs the hedged path, unleſs ſome labouring man, trudging to work, diſturbed the fairy ſtructure; yet, in ſpite of this ſupineneſs, on joining the ſocial circle, every tongue rang changes on the pleaſures of the country.

Having frequently had occaſion to make the ſame obſervation, in one of my ſolitary rambles I was led to endeavour to trace the cauſe, and likewiſe to enquire why the poetry, written in the infancy of ſociety, is moſt natural: which, ſtrictly ſpeaking (for natural is a very indefinite expreſſion) is merely to ſay, that it is the tranſcript of immediate emotions, when fancy, awakened by the view of intereſting objects, in all their native wildneſs and ſimplicity, was moſt actively at work. At ſuch moments, ſenſibility quickly furniſhes ſimiles, and the ſublimated ſpirits combine with happy facility—images, which ſpontaneouſly burſting on him, it is not neceſſary coldly to ranſack the underſtanding or memory, till the laborious efforts of judgment exclude preſent ſenſations, and damp the fire of enthuſiaſm.

The effuſions of a vigorous mind will, nevertheleſs, ever inform us how far the faculties have been enlarged by thought, and ſtored with knowledge. The richneſs of the ſoil even appears on the ſurface; and the reſult of profound thinking often mixing with playful grace in the reveries of the poet, ſmoothly incorporates with the ebullitions of animal ſpirits, when the finely-faſhioned nerve vibrates acutely with rapture, or when relaxed by ſoft melancholy, a pleaſing languor prompts the long-drawn ſigh, and feeds the ſlowly falling tear.

The poet, the man of ſtrong feelings, only gives us a picture of his mind when

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he was actually alone, converſing with himſelf, and marking the impreſſion which nature made on his own heart. If, during theſe ſacred moments, the idea of ſome departed friend, ſome tender recollection, when the ſoul was moſt alive to tenderneſs, intruded unawares into his mind, the ſorrow which it produces is artleſsly, but poetically, expreſſed; and who can avoid ſympathizing?

Love of man leads to devotion. Grand and ſublime images ſtrike the imagination. God is ſeen in every floating cloud, and comes from the miſty mountain to receive the nobleſt homage of an intelligent creature---praiſe. How ſolemn is the moment, when all affections and remembrances fade before the ſublime admiration which the wiſdom and goodneſs of God inſpires, when he is worſhipped in a temple not made with hands, and the world ſeems to contain only the mind that formed and contemplates it. Theſe are not the weak reſponſes of ceremonial devotion; nor to expreſs them would the poet need another poet's aid. No: his heart burns within him, and he ſpeaks the language of truth and nature, with reſiſtleſs energy.

Inequalities, of courſe, are obſervable in his effuſions; and a leſs vigorous imagination, with more taſte, would have produced more elegance and uniformity. But as paſſages are ſoftened or expunged, during the cooler moments of reflection, the underſtanding is gratified at the expence of thoſe involuntary ſenſations which, like the beauteous tints of an evening ſky, are ſo evaneſcent, that they melt into new forms before they can be analyſed. For, however eloquently we may boaſt of our reaſon, man muſt often be delighted he cannot tell why, or his blunt feelings are not made to reliſh the beauties which nature, poetry, or any of the imitative arts afford.

The imagery of the ancients appears naturally to have been borrowed from the ſurrounding objects, and their mythology. When a hero is to be tranſported from one place to another acroſs pathleſs waſtes, is any vehicle ſo natural as one of the fleecy clouds, on which he has often gazed, ſcarcely conſcious that he wiſhed to make it his chariot. Again; when nature ſeems to preſent obſtacles to his progreſs at almoſt every ſtep, when the tangled foreſt and ſteep mountain ſtand as barriers, to paſs over which, the mind longs for ſupernatural aid; an interpoſing deity, created by love or fear, who walks on the waves, and rules the ſtorm, ſeverely felt in the firſt attempts to cultivate a country, will receive from the impaſſioned fancy a local habitation and a name.

It would be a philoſophical enquiry, and throw ſome light on the hiſtory of the human mind, to trace, as far as our information will allow us, the ſpontaneous feelings and ideas which have produced the images that now frequently appear unnatural, becauſe they are remote, and diſguſting, becauſe they have been ſervilely copied by poets, whoſe habits of thinking and views of nature muſt have been different; for the underſtanding ſeldom diſturbs the current of our preſent feelings, without diſſipating the gay clouds which fancy has been embracing; yet, it ſilently gives the colour to the whole tenor of them, and the reverie is over when truth is groſsly violated, or imagery introduced, ſelected from books, and not from local manners, or popular prejudices.

In a more advanced ſtate of civilization, a poet is rather a creature of art than nature; the books that he peruſes in his youth, become a hot-bed, in which artificial fruits are produced, beautiful, to a common eye, though they want the true hue and flavour. His images do not flow from his imagination, but are ſervile copies; and, like the works of the painters who copy ancient ſtatues when they draw men and women of their own times, we acknowledge that the features are fine, the proportions juſt, ſtill they are men of ſtone: inſipid figures, that never convey to the mind the idea of a portrait taken from the life, where the ſoul gives ſpirit and homogeneity to the whole form. The ſilken wings of fancy are ſhrivelled by rules, and a deſire of attaining elegance of diction occaſions an attention to words, incompatible with ſublime impaſſioned thoughts.

A boy of abilities, who has been taught the ſtructure of verſe at ſchool, and been roufed by emulation to compoſe rhymes whilſt he was reading works of genius, may, by practice, produce pretty verſes, and even become what is often termed an elegant poet; though his readers, without knowing well where the fault lies, do not find themſelves warmly intereſted. In the productions of the poets who faſten

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faſten on their affections, they ſee groſſer defects, and the very images and alluſions which ſhocked their taſte; yet they do not appear as puerile or extrinſic in one as the other. Why? Becauſe they did not appear ſo to the author.

It may ſound paradoxical, after obſerving that thoſe productions want vigour that are the work of imitation, in which the underſtanding violently directed, if not extinguiſhed, the blaze of fancy, to aſſert, that though genius be allowed to be only another word for a ſtrong imagination, the firſt obſervers of nature exerciſed their judgment much more than their imitators. But they exerciſed it to diſcriminate things, whilſt their followers were buſy borrowing ſentiments and arranging words.

Boys who have received a claſſical education load their memory with words, and the correſpondent ideas are, perhaps, never diſtinctly comprehended. As a proof of this aſſertion I muſt mention as a fact, that I have known many young people who could write tolerably ſmooth verſes, and ſtring epithets prettily together, when their proſe themes ſhowed the barrenneſs of their minds; or, more juſtly ſpeaking, how ſuperficial the cultivation muſt have been, which their underſtanding had received.

Dr. Johnſon, I know, has taken ſome pains to prove, that a ſtrong mind, accidentally led to ſome particular ſtudy in which it excels, is a genius. Not to ſtop to inveſtigate the cauſes which produced this happy ſtrength of mind, it is ſufficient to remark, that the world has agreed to denominate thoſe men of genius, who have purſued a particular art or ſcience, after the bent of nature has been diſplayed in obſtinate perſeverance or fond attachment to a favourite ſtudy. Dr. Johnſon, in fact, appears ſometimes to be of the ſame opinion; eſpecially when he obſerves "that Thomſon looked on nature with the eye which ſhe only gives to a poet."

But though it ſhould be allowed that books conned at ſchool may lead ſome youths to write poetry, I fear they will never be the poets who charm our cares to ſleep, or extort admiration. They may diffuſe taſte, and poliſh the language, but I am apt to conclude that they will ſeldom have the energy to rouſe the paſſions which amend the heart.

And, to return to the firſt object of diſcuſſion, the reaſon why moſt people are more intereſted by a ſcene deſcribed by a poet than by a view of nature, probably ariſes from the want of a lively imagination. The poet contraſts the proſpect, and ſelecting the moſt picturesque parts in his camera, the judgment is directed, and the whole attention of the languid faculty turned towards the objects which excited the moſt forcible emotions in the poet's heart, firing his imagination; the reader conſequently feels the enlivened deſcription, though he was not able to receive a firſt impreſſion from the operations of his own mind.

Beſides, it may be farther obſerved, that uncultivated minds are only to be moved by forcible repreſentations. To rouſe the thoughtleſs, objects muſt be contraſted, calculated to excite tumultuous emotions. The unſubſtantial picturesque forms which a contemplative man gazes on, and often follows with ardour till mocked by a glimpſe of unattainable excellence, appear to them the light vapours of a dreaming enthuſiaſt, who gives up the ſubſtance for the ſhadow. It is not within that they ſeek amuſement, their eyes are rarely turned back on themſelves; of courſe, their emotions, though ſometimes fervid, are always tranſient, and the nicer perceptions which diſtinguiſh the man of taſte are not felt, or make ſuch a ſlight impreſſion as ſcarcely to excite any pleaſurable ſenſations. Is it ſurpriſing, then, that fine ſcenery is often overlooked, by thoſe who yet may be delighted by the ſame imagery concentrated and contraſted by the poet? But even this numerous claſs is exceeded by witlings, who, anxious to appear to have wit and taſte, do not allow their underſtandings, or feelings, any liberty: for inſtead of cultivating their faculties and reflecting on their operations, they are buſy collecting prejudices, and are pre-determined to admire what the ſuffrage of time announces excellent; not to ſtore up a fund of amuſement for themſelves, but to enable them to talk.

Theſe hints will aſſiſt the reader to trace ſome of the cauſes why the beauties of nature are not forcibly felt, when civilization and its canker-worm, luxury, have made conſiderable advances. Thoſe calm emotions are not ſufficiently lively to ſerve as a relaxation to the voluptuary, or even for the moderate purſuers of artificial pleaſures. In the preſent ſtate of ſociety, the underſtanding muſt bring back the feelings to nature, or the ſenſibility muſt have attained ſuch ſtrength, as rather to be ſharpened than deſtroyed

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deſtroyed by the ſtrong exerciſe of paſſions.

That the moſt valuable things are liable to the greateſt perverſion, is, however, as trite as true. For the ſame ſenſibility, or quickneſs of ſenſes, which makes a man reliſh the charms of nature, when ſenſation, rather than reaſon, imparts delight, frequently makes a libertine of him, by leading him to prefer the tumult of love, a little refined by ſentiment, to the calm pleaſure of affectionate friendſhip, in whoſe ſober ſatisfactions reaſon mixing her tranquillizing convictions, whiſpers, that content, not happineſs, is the reward, or conſequence, of virtue in this world.

W. Q.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,

(CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almoſt every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr JOHN HOUSEMAN, of Corby, near Carliſle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of diſtinction, for the purpoſe of collecting authentic information, relative to the ſtate of the poor. This Journal compriſes an account of the general appearance of the country, of the ſoil, ſurface, buildings, &c. with obſervations agricultural, commercial, &c.

MAY 9, went from MATLOCK to WIRKSWORTH, in Derbyſhire, three miles—paſſed the beautiful ſeat of the late ſir Richard Arkwright, kt. the ingenious inventor of the machine for ſpinning cotton, firſt eſtabliſhed at Nottingham. This celebrated character was originally a hair-dreſſer, but poſſeſſing from nature an excellent mechanical genius, he turned his thoughts towards the conſtruction of an engine for ſpinning cotton, with ſuperior ſpeed and facility, which, at length, fortunately for himſelf and the community, he effected, in a complete maſterly manner. It is related of him, that while he was contriving the model of his machine, a ſtudy which engaged his attention for a conſiderable time, he ſecluded himſelf wholly from ſociety, and would ſit alone in his chamber whole nights together, till his wife and friends conceiving him to neglect his buſineſs, and entertaining little hopes of ſucceſs likely to reſult from his ſtudies, endeavoured, as much as poſſible, to diſſuade him from perſevering in what they thought his aerial undertaking. Richard, however, continued his labours, and having almoſt finiſhed the model to his mind, Mrs. Arkwright, whoſe patience was, by that time, exhauſted, took the opportunity of her huſband's abſence, to get into his chamber, and in a moment conſigned the fruits of his toil and ingenuity to the flames! Mr. Arkwright's feelings, on his return, may be eaſier gueſſed than deſcribed. He, however, fully perſuaded of the reality and importance of the diſcovery, purſued his project with redoubled vigour; and at length, ſurmounted every difficulty. This gentleman afterwards received the honour of knighthood on occaſion of Margaret Nicholſon's inſane attempt to ſtab the king. Sir Richard procured a patent for the ſale of his machine, by which he very deſervedly accumulated a ſplendid fortune, which is now enjoyed by his ſon, —— Arkwright, eſq.

The village of CROMFORD, lately built by Sir Richard Arkwright, ſtands upon the road. The inhabitants are univerſally miners, and manufacturers of cotton. Leaving Cromford, I paſſed a place erected for ſmelting lead ore; where I had a view of a pretty extenſive hilly country, which, though it has not the moſt pleaſing appearance to the traveller, affords rich mines of that metal. Theſe mines are extremely numerous in every direction, for ſeveral miles round; ſo that a very great number of hands are employed therein. It is lawful, on proper application, for ANY perſon to open a mine, and appropriate its contents to his own uſe, on condition of paying to the king (who is here proprietor of all mines and minerals) 1-25th part of the ore he gets, and 1-40th part of the remainder to the vicar of the pariſh.

WIRKSWORTH is ſituated in a valley, ſurrounded with hills, on ſome of which the lime-ſtone rock appears above the ſurface: indeed, the whole North part of the town is erected on the naked rock. Its population is eſtimated at 2800 perſons, who are chiefly employed in mining: a few follow the wool-combing buſineſs, and ſome the manufacture of cotton. The buildings are partly of brick, and partly of ſtone, and covered with white ſlate; they do not appear, however, to be in a ſtate of progreſſive improvement. Agriculture is greatly neglected in this neighbourhood: the land is chiefly laid out in paſture and meadow.

May 11, went from WIRKSWORTH to DERBY, 14 miles. I now come into a country where farming is the principal employment of the inhabitants. The

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ſoil is extremely various, from the lighteſt ſandy gravel, to ſtrong clay; in general, however, it is mixed, and forms a fertile loam; road good, a great part of it newly formed, and well made with excellent gravel, well adapted to the purpoſe; fields ſmall, and irregular; much in graſs; a few tracts, however, laid out in wheat, barley, and oats; ſurface very uneven; hedges, for the moſt part, quickſet;—climate appears to be healthy; good water in abundance.—Farm-houſes and cottages of brick, generally thatched with ſtraw, although now and then covered with plain tiles. The country, for about eight miles beyond Wirkſworth, ſtrongly reminded me of Cumberland. In general, Derbyſhire bears no little reſemblance to that county; with this difference, that the mountains in the former are not ſo high as thoſe in the latter.

A few miles on this ſide of Derby, I paſſed Kedeſton-hall, the ſeat of lord Scarſdale, ſituated three furlongs to the right. The road leads through his lordſhip's park, which is the moſt extenſive and beautiful I have yet ſeen, and is well furniſhed with the largeſt oak, elm, and other trees: it alſo contains a great number of deer, ſheep, and other domeſtic animals. The manſion is ſmall, but ſuppoſed to be inferior only to one in England, for elegance, and the grandeur and beauty of its paintings. On this eſtate are a cold bath and ſpa well, which are found to be uſeful in ſome complaints, and are now under the care of the occupier of the adjoining inn. From hence to Derby, the land is very fertile, and the country teems with delightful proſpects. The ſheep which I ſaw in Derbyſhire, are of the long-woolled ſort, and an inferior ſort of the Leiceſterſhire breed—cattle, long-horned, pretty well made, and beautifully coloured with red and white—horſes, moſtly the large, black, rough-legged ſort.—I obſerved two men croſs-ploughing a field of fallow, with each *four* horſes yoked in a line: here, I judge the farmer to have ſuſtained the loſs of four horſes' work, and the pay of two drivers, per day, which together cannot be eſtimated at leſs than twelve ſhillings!—I noticed other farmers ſowing barley.

The lofty ſteeple of the church of All Saints, in Derby, may be ſeen at a great diſtance. The town contains four more pariſh churches, excluſive of a number of chapels, to which, diſſenters, of different denominations, repair.—Derby ſtands in a fine level fertile diſtrict; is well built with brick, and covered with flat tile. The market-place is about 300 feet ſquare; many of the other ſtreets, however, are too narrow. The manufacture of this place is principally ſilk; it is wound, doubled, &c. by machinery upon an extenſive plan. Several large mills for the purpoſe are erected in different parts of the town, which employ a great number of perſons of all ages and ſexes. The firſt ſilk mill ever ſet up in England was erected here many years ago, on a ſpot rendered almoſt inacceſſible by water: the model of it was privately brought from abroad by an adventurer, who kept the conſtruction a ſecret for ſome time. Silk is alſo woven here. The manufacture of cotton, China-ware, and lead, is alſo carried on here, although on a ſmaller ſcale.—A canal, communicating with the Trent, now comes up to the town.—Buildings, and, of courſe, population, increaſing rapidly.—Bread, made of wheat, uſed by all claſſes of people.—Farms, in Derbyſhire, ſo far as I have obſerved, rather ſmall than otherwiſe.

[*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

QUERIES APPLICABLE TO THE WAR WITH FRANCE, AND TO THE FORMER AND PRESENT SITUATION OF BRITAIN.

1. ARE we at this moment WARRING for any thing which would not have been more ſecure to us by continuing at PEACE, and inducing other *European Powers* to do the ſame, by the force of our example and the weight we had every means of preſerving in the ſcale of EUROPE, by the maintenance of a firm, ſincere, dignified neutrality?

2. Have not many of the greateſt evils, to prevent the contagion of which it was aſſerted this War was undertaken, flowed in upon us in conſequence of our being engaged in it. Have not laws paſſed moſt adverſe to the ſpirit of our conſtitution, moſt contrary to political freedom, moſt adverſe to individual liberty and ſafety? Is not the vigour and reſpect due to our beſt laws weakened? Is not the reform of the great and acknowledged abuſes in the popular part of our conſtitution obſtructed? Is not our public credit ſhaken, and a ſtop in the circulation of caſh felt in a degree and with a ſuddenneſs which would have been incredible, according to our habits and experience before the war? And have not the moſt leading circumſtances which have contributed to produce this change, or have accompanied and announced it, been

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such as would have been morally and politically impossible to have taken place, except by, and during, the war?

3. What advantage or disadvantage had *we*, compared with *France*, in the quantity of *circulating specie*, or specie capable of being drawn into circulation, when we suffered ourselves to be engaged in this war?

4. What have we reason to expect will be our state with respect to *circulating specie*, if the war continues SIX MONTHS; or as long as it *can* continue, be that period greater or less?

5. Though *paper*, while confidently regarded as certainly convertible into *cash* at pleasure, serves as an equivalent for coin in time of *peace*, and even furnishes a dreadful facility in commencing *war*, which cash without paper could not furnish, will it be possible in a country which has a settled order of government, and a system of resources adapted to a state of internal tranquillity, and derived from such a state, to carry on a war with *paper*, no longer convertible into cash at pleasure, with a *credit* which can be affected in its *essential* qualities by a simple *order* of the *executive*, without any thing to apprize the public of the terms on which the public creditor, or the individual note-holder, possess their security to-day, or on what other terms they may be compelled to hold it to-morrow? Would not similar expedients have been thought too extraordinary to be supported even by those governments which have been treated as the most disorganized.

6. Is the circulation of *small* notes, in lieu of cash, an expedient which can be permanently safe or useful? Is it not rather a resort which, though it may palliate for a time the evils and distresses resulting from a most alarming deficiency of circulating specie, must necessarily tend to aggravate the evil which it covers from immediate feeling and observation; and to introduce that evil, with all the uncertainty, distress, and loss, confusion and ruin which accompany it, into all the leading branches, and every minutest ramification of civil life? And in the progress of this calamity to its ultimate fatal point, must not the laborious poor, who have neither time, information, nor means of subsistence, adequate to cope with the intricacies and hazards of such a currency, be the greatest and surest sufferers; so far as they can be drawn or driven within the vortex of such a circulation? If they can not be so drawn or driven, is it not ineffectual? if they can, is it not evidently pernicious and destructive?

7. Ought not all paper currency, which on emergency is introduced as a general circulating medium, to supply a general deficiency of cash, to be such as represents land, or some certainly convertible property, so that it may differ as little as possible from the assured value of that which it is introduced to represent?

8. Is not every partnership of government in the concerns of a national bank, and all authority assumed and exercised over the property of such bank, or the terms of its contract with those who rely upon its credit, inconsistent with the foundations of that credit, which are, independence and inviolability in its engagements?

9. Is not all idea of a public guarantee, whether executive, legislative, or of whatever form, absolutely fallacious, when applied to a banking company, and, instead of adding, does it not impeach and deteriorate the credit and the security of such a company, by assuming that it has not a sufficient basis of its own on which to rest, and compelling it to lean on an overbearing support?

10. Is not a government which makes vast loans from a banking company, and insists upon retaining the cash of the company for its own exigencies, and that the company shall answer their's no otherwise than by paper, till farther order, and then farther insists that such company shall be guaranteed by a government thus acting, precisely in the situation of a computist, who should multiply a positive sum by a negative, by way of increasing it? If such negative sum be taken indefinitely, will it not necessarily convert into negative any definite positive sum to which it is applied? If definite itself, will it not operate as subduction, leaving only the difference as the result remaining on the positive side? Such is the effect of borrowing, and retaining, and insisting, and guaranteeing unquestioned solvency by a government thus circumstanced and thus proceeding. Whether is it best for such a government to pay the company even in part, or to lend them, willing or unwilling, the sinking weight of its name?

11. If WAR *without* invasion has been attended with *such* circumstances, what would be the effect of invasion added?

12. Is it not now at least apparent that no naval superiority on our part, while *France* possesses transports, men, arms, the spirit of enterprize, can secure us against the

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the possibility, and even probability, of invasion?

13. Does not that probability increase as the war continues, and as other scenes of action are closed or closing?

14. Would there not, in case of invasion, be a necessity of such efforts as can only be made by an united people, instructed in the use of arms, prompt and firm in the energy of universal resistance to attack?

15. Does government use the means, and act upon the principles, necessary to create *such* a nation as an emergency like this ought to find us?

16. Is not the most speedy PEACE, and such as shall not leave the appearances and effects of an armed truce, rather than of sincere and permanent pacification, clearly and indispensibly requisite to us upon every principle of policy, duty, necessity?

17. Will such Peace come unless called for by the voice of the NATION?

18. Ought not the nation, therefore, immediately to call for peace, by such means as the public meeting-act has left us?

19. Ought not *every part* of the nation, feeling the necessity, and sensible it must daily increase, to be emulous in setting the example?

March 11, 1797. C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent THOMAS TAYLOR, in the Number for February last, proposes an interpretation of Hebrews xi. 3, which seems to be unreasonable, and is certainly unnecessary. By the word αιωνας in that passage, I would understand imply, *the ages*, or the periodical distributions of revelation, from the beginning of time, to the antidiluvians, patriarchs, Israelites under the law, the successions of prophets, and, finally, the preachers of the gospel. Such communications of the divine will are said, in Hebrews i. 1, to have been delivered, in *numerous parcels*, and *in a variety of ways*. To this effect, we are told in several passages of the old and new Testaments, of the *present* and *future age*, or dispensation of religion; and all these *ages* are said to have been constituted with reference to Christ, or christianity, Heb. i. 2; as that system, in which all preceding communications would find their completion and repose. In the verse, therefore, under discussion, the writer lays down a *general* specimen of *trust in the providential arrangement of things*, before he proceeds to exemplify this persuasion, in the characters of *individuals*. I would propose the following paraphrase of the sentence: "From a confident conviction of the divine administration of the universe, we assure ourselves, that all the distributions of revelation, in different ages, as delivered in the scriptures, are modelled by the appointment of God himself, in order to the production of the present system of religious faith: a system, which transcends, in the wisdom of its contrivance, and the conduct of its means, all the power of human foresight and sagacity."

With still less plausibility does another correspondent, R. M. in your Magazine, for March, p. 175, endeavour to prove, that the לאל עליון is the Ελιουν, or Ἐλιοῦν, of Sanchoniathon, in Euseb. Præp. Evang. l. 10. His suggestion were tolerable, if the same term had not been employed afterwards, in Numb. xxiv. 16; Deut. xxxii. 8; 2 Sam. xxii. 14; Psalms, vii. 18; Is. xiv. 14; and elsewhere. There can be but little doubt, I should think, that *Elioun* was such an expression of the Hebrew word, with the heathen writers, as Ιαω was of יהוה, or *Jehovah*.

Hackney, April 17, 1797. G. W.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

MEMOIRS PRESENTED IN THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE, DURING THE FOURTH QUARTERLY SITTING,

Held on the 15*th of Nivose*; *or the* 5*th of January*, 1797.

(Concluded from our last Number.)

CLASS OF MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

TRACY, an associated member, communicated two memoirs on the analysis of thought, or rather on the faculty of thinking; which he also calls the faculty of perceiving.—He proposes, that the science which results from this analysis, be named *ideology*, or the science of ideas, in order to distinguish it from the ancient metaphysics. According to him, this science is almost entirely new, and possesses few evident and generally acknowledged truths, notwithstanding the labours of many celebrated men;

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and although, by proceeding upon facts, it is as susceptible of certitude as any of the sciences which are termed *exact*. He proceeds to observe, that this science has not been hitherto investigated with method and freedom; and that, to this day, it has never been the direct object of the researches of any learned body. The order according to which he recommends, that the second class of the institute should undertake the investigation of it, consists, 1st, in making the enumeration of all its known truths; 2d, in bringing to perfection the instruments of expressing the same, which here are languages; and, 3d, in agreeing upon the observations and experiments requisite to be made, in order to clear up doubtful points.

TRACY, with a view to execute this plan himself, exhibits, in these two memoirs, a summary table of such *ideological* truths, as he conceives to be evident. He maintains, that the faculty of thinking, as it exists within us, may be decomposed into five distinct and essential faculties; that of *apprehending* or *perceiving*, of *remembering*, of *judging*, of *willing*, and finally that of *moving*, which appears to him to be an integral part of the faculty of thinking, and necessary to its action, provided that the sensation of motion, in contradistinction to that of resistance, gives occasion to exercise our faculty of comparing or judging. He then proceeds to examine the relations of four of these sensations, with that of volition or willing; and concludes, that they are all partly dependent on, and partly independent of the latter. He next investigates the formation of our ideas, considered as knowledge or things known, and of our ideas considered as sentiments and passions. He remarks, that liberty is the faculty of acting agreeably to our own will, and thence infers, that liberty and happiness is but one and the same idea, considered with relation to the means, and with relation to the end.

LAROMIGUIERE presented *observations relative to the system of the operations of the understanding*. His memoir is divided into two parts: in the first, he discusses the degree of difficulty which was overcome, in order to discover the system of Condillac. He makes the supposition, that it was as yet unknown; and he enquires by what series of reflections a person might have been led to discover it. In the second part, he gives an analysis of the system, which he modifies in some respects, adding also to it a number of new views or objects.

LAROMIGUIERE recited another memoir, entitled, *What we are to understand by the word idea?* This memoir is divided into five chapters. After giving, in the first, general considerations on the necessity of determining the sense of words; he shows, in the second, that the word *idea* is one of those whose signification varies the most in different authors, and that the *idea* has been confounded sometimes with *thought*, sometimes with *the first operation of the understanding*, sometimes with *the representation of objects*, and sometimes with *the knowledge of certain objects, which we cannot represent to ourselves*. In the third chapter, he endeavours to prove, that we only have *ideas* as far as we can distinguish objects one from another, so that a sensation becomes an idea, at the instant when it is disunited from the other sensations with which it was complicated. The fourth chapter is devoted to the solution of certain questions which have hitherto perplexed metaphysicians, and all the difficulty of which depended on erroneous definitions of the word idea.

LEVESQUE recited a memoir on the *manners and customs of the Greeks in the time of Homer*. He remarks, that in the works of this poet traces are to be found of the origin of human societies; men not knowing the causes of every thing, created as many superior powers, as there appeared phenomena to explain. We find in Homer's works, as well as by an inspection of the map, that Greece received its population from the north. The civil polity of those times was a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. A king all-powerful in war, governed during the time of peace by a council of old men, and called an assembly of the people when the situation of affairs interested the whole body of the state. The men were ferocious in combat, and hospitable in private life. The stranger, and the poor man, were considered as inviolably sacred. Though always engaged in war, there existed then no science of war as an art: The Greeks were unacquainted with the art of besieging a place; they had no cavalry: those whom we term cavaliers, fought in chariots. Their marine was altogether in a state of infancy; ships were not yet provided with decks; they were launched into the water by the

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force of men's ſtrength, and drawn on dry land by the ſame means. The interior or domeſtic manners were ſimple. Princes had only female ſervants in their palaces; their male domeſtics were employed in rural occupations; a dog formed the whole of their guard; their princeſſes made the apparel of the family; their daughters often performed the office of waſher-women and laundreſſes; and they themſelves had an eye to the cultivation of their grounds.

ANQUETIL preſented three memoirs; one of which related to the ancient Egyptians; the other, to the Helvetic nation; and the third, to the ancient and preſent ſtate of Peru. In the firſt, after a deſcription of Egypt, its ſituation, rivers, productions, animals, monuments, cities, pyramids, lake Mœris, labyrinth, ruins, &c. he enters into a detail of the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants—their laws, ſuperſtitions, and civil and religious inſtitutions: he then proceeds to conſider the hiſtory of Egypt, beginning with its fabulous times, paſſing on to the heroic, and laſtly noticing the true times, or the period wherein commences the ſeries of Egyptian kings, who ruled over Egypt for the ſpace of three centuries. In the ſecond memoir, ANQUETIL diſcuſſes the firſt military enterpriſes of the Helvetians, in the time of Julius Cæſar; he repreſents them then as they are now, robuſt, laborious, warlike, faithful to their engagements, chaſte in matrimony, and ſober in their banquets. He proceeds to conſider them under the government of their counts and barons, receiving protection at firſt againſt thoſe petty tyrants, from the emperors of Germany, who afterwards, in their turn, made repeated attempts to enſlave them. The reſult of theſe efforts, was a reſolution on the part of the people to unite their force againſt the efforts of the Germans. He indicates the dates of thoſe ſeveral unions which compoſed the Helvetic league, and deſcribes the natural ſingularities, the manners, and government of each canton, including the Griſon league, with that of the Valais and other affiliated communities. In the third memoir, he points out the military and political means which the Spaniſh adventurers had recourſe to, in order to effect the conqueſt of Peru; the diviſions which broke out between the firſt conquerors, who fell to deſtroying one another; the addreſs diſplayed by the court of Spain, in getting poſſeſſion of the authority, and retaining it; the government of the viceroys, ſometimes beneficent, ſometimes fatal, to the natives; the misfortunes and tragical end of the laſt yncas, and the preſent ſituation of Peru and its inhabitants.

DELISLE DE SALES recited a memoir relative to Bailly, which diſcuſſes his title to celebrity, as a philoſopher and *littérateur*, referring to another inveſtigation the conſideration of Bailly as a citizen and a public man. That name, dear to letters and the ſciences, is no leſs ſo to a claſs of the inſtitute, whoſe prime object is to diffuſe the progreſs of *morality*. Bailly, who raiſed to the ſummit of literary honours, ever diſarmed envy by his ſimplicity! Who never boaſted of loving liberty, yet always laboured for it! Who, at the head of a moſt important adminiſtration, inceſſantly conſulted the intereſts of the people, without ever aiming at popularity! And, finally, who died without regret or complaint, and with that unſhaken fortitude, which may be looked up to as an exemplar, even amidſt the numberleſs bright examples of intrepidity, which ſignalized the reign of blood and tyranny!

CLASS OF LITERATURE AND POLITE ARTS.

The miniſter of the interior, having, laſt year, invited the artiſts to concert projects of embelliſhment for the principal ſquares and public places within the commune of Paris, which projects have been accordingly expoſed in the *Salle du Laocoon*, ſince the commencement of the preſent year; the miniſter has invited the claſs of literature and polite arts to decide on the merits of the reſpective propoſals, and has adopted its deciſions. Although none of the projects were thought fit to be carried into execution, many of them were judged to merit pecuniary encouragement, and particularly thoſe of *Balzac*, *Faure*, *Stouf*, *Dardel*, *Levaſſeur*, *Lemercier*, and *Tardieu*.

GUYS, an aſſociate of the claſs of literature, has remitted from Ithaca (where he is now detained by his ardent paſſion for every thing relative to Greece) an hiſtorical eulogy of the late Dr. Sibthorp, an Engliſhman. This laborious botaniſt has already ſpent a number of years in making collections of the plants of Greece and the Grecian iſlands.

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iſlands. His labours will not fail to throw new light on the writers of that celebrated country; writers of whom, by his long labours, GUYS ſeems to have rendered himſelf, in ſome meaſure, the cotemporary.

SICARD preſented a copious and methodical extract of the Tranſlation of Harris's Hermes, compoſed, at firſt, and preſented to the claſs, by THUROT. SICARD has advantageouſly combatted the Engliſh grammarian; has always illuſtrated, and often confuted him.

LANGLES, ſtimulated by his natural taſte, and by a ſort of inſtinct for Oriental literature, is every day drawing out of that valuable mine, too long neglected, Tales, moral and philoſophical. Some of theſe he recited at this ſitting.

FRANÇOIS NEUFCHATEAU, aſſociate of the Section of Poeſy, has celebrated, in verſe, the *Voſges* mountains, as Haller formerly celebrated the Alps, and as Ramond would have ſung the Pyrenées, could his ſprightly imagination have ſubmitted to the laws of rhyme and metre.

NOEL DEWAILLY has attempted to do away the diſcordance which prevails between the French language as written, and the ſame as pronounced. For this purpoſe (after 60 years of labour ſpent in grammatical tuition) he propoſes a better uſe of the accents; the recal of certain letters to their primitive deſtination; to eſtabliſh, by ſuitable ſigns, a difference between ſuch conſonants as are differently articulated; to ſuppreſs ſuch vowels and conſonants as are not pronounced at all; and, finally, in double conſonants, which are pronounced as ſingle ones, to ſuppreſs one of them.

GOSSEC, who is intimately verſed in the hiſtory of the Art of Muſic, as well as its theory and practice, preſented to the claſs a wind inſtrument, of baked earth (*terre cuite*) made uſe of by the Chineſe, and known with them by the name of *Hyven*. Of theſe there are two ſorts; the large one is of the ſize of a gooſe's egg, and the ſmall one is not bigger than a hen's egg. In the *Hyven* are ſix holes, and with the natural ſound of the inſtrument, when the holes are played upon, it gives the ſeven tones, augmented by the octave of the grave ſound *(plus l'octave du ſon grave)* thereby conſtituting an entire gamma, and a complete ſyſtem of ſound. This, however, is only an extract from the grand ſyſtem of muſic introduced into China, by Fou-hy, 2737 years before the vulgar æra, and which was alſo admitted by the Egyptians and Arabians, but was thrown out by the Greeks. By the help of this grand ſyſtem, the legiſlator Rameau was enabled to lay down the fundamental baſe. It was Dalambert, however, who gave to the ſyſtem its greateſt degree of preciſion and clearneſs.

Among other ancient monuments at Niſmes, is a gate of the city, which appears, from its inſcription, to have been erected by Auguſtus. A part of this having been lately pulled down, and its materials conſigned to the building of a new fiſh-market, ſome young French artiſts, who happened to be in the city (on their travels through France and Spain, in queſt of antiquities) tranſmitted a notice of this circumſtance to the claſs, which inſtantly took meaſures to procure from the miniſter of the Interior a reparation of the outrage.

ANDRIEUX, already a favourite of the comic muſe, and now a candidate for the favours of Melpomene, recited the firſt act of his new tragedy of *Junius Brutus*.

FONTANES alſo chanted his epic poem, entitled, *Greece ſaved*; compoſed by him in the leiſure time which he can ſpare from the courſe of lectures he delivers on eloquence and the belles lettres.

Some writers (although very few) having undertaken to tranſlate the whole Iliad into verſe, their efforts have not proved ſucceſsful; while others, who had only undertaken the tranſlation of certain detached paſſages, laboured more felicitouſly, and gained applauſe. Of this number was VILLARS, who recited the tranſlation made by him into verſe, of that part of the 16th book, in which the Greek poet deſcribes Patroclus combatting the Trojans.

A long time before the tranſlation of the Georgics into French, by DELISLE, the poet LE BRUN had imitated the Epiſode of Ariſtæus. (He had inſerted this in his poem, entitled *La Veillée du Parnaſſe*, which has not, however, been yet publiſhed). At this ſitting he recited his tranſlation of that part of the Georgics which relates to the cruel fate of Eurydice, the celebrated regrets of Orpheus, and the tragical end of the Thracian poet, &c.

SCHWEIGHAUSER, profeſſor of ancient languages at Straſburg, and aſſociate of of the Inſtitute, has been long preparing an edition of Arrian, which is to include the *Enchiridion* of Epictetus; and among other fragments of philoſophical works, a paraphraſe, of that manual, by Simplicius, a philoſopher, who lived in

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in the fifth century, and who commented on the works of Ariſtotle. In this paraphraſe we meet with a paſſage relative to Xenophon, contradicting all the other remains of antiquity which treat of that great captain. Schweighauſer, in ſearching through a number of ancient manuſcripts, with a view to re-eſtabliſh this paſſage, has, moreover, diſcovered a valuable fragment of the text of Simplicius, which had been omitted by all the other copyiſts, and the omiſſion of which had rendered defective the paſſage which related to Zenophon.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE

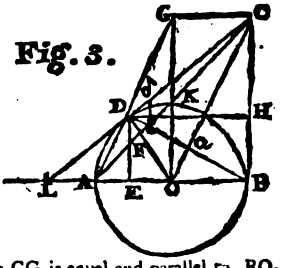
For the Monthly Magazine.

OF THE ANALOGY BETWEEN THE CIRCLE AND OTHER CURVES (CONTINUED).

THE next problem which we ſhall conſider, was ſuggeſted by the following remarkable property of the Circle, of which we have not met with a demonſtration:

Theorem I. Fig. 3.

If, from a given point, without a circle, two tangents be drawn, and from one of the points of contact, a perpendicular be let fall upon the diameter paſſing through the other, it will be biſected, by a ſtraight line, joining the point without the circle, and the fartheſt extremity of the diameter.



Let ADB be the circle, C the point without it, and CB CD the two tangents: draw the diameter BA, and from D let fall the perpendicular DE: join AC, which will biſect DE in F.

Draw CG parallel to BA, and through A D draw AG to meet it in G: join DB, CO, OG, OD, and let OG meet AC in K; and OC meet BD in Q.

Then, becauſe BO=OD, the angle OBC=the angle CDO, and CO common, the angle BOC is = the angle COD, and therefore = the angle BAD: conſequently, AD is parallel to CO. Now CG being parallel to AB, and AD parallel to CO, AGCO is a parallelogram, and therefore CG=AO=BO, and GK=OK. Alſo becauſe CG is equal and parallel to BO, OG is equal and parallel to BC: but DE is parallel to BC, wherefore OG is parallel to DE. Now GK being equal to KO, and GO parallel to DE, DF is equal to EE. Conſequently, if, from a given point without a circle, &c. *Q. E. D.*

This property, with little variation, takes place in the ellipſis, and may be demonſtrated in the following manner:

Theorem II. Fig. 3.

If, from a given point without an ellipſis, two tangents be drawn, and from one of the points of contact, an ordinate be drawn to the diameter paſſing through the other, it will be biſected by a ſtraight line, joining the point without the ellipſis, and the fartheſt extremity of the diameter.

Let ADB be the ellipſis, O the centre, C the point without it, and CB, CD the two tangents: through one of the points of contact B, draw the diameter BA, and from the other an ordinate, DE, be drawn to this diameter: then if AC be drawn, it will biſect DE in F.

Draw CG parallel to AB, and through A D draw AG to meet it in G: join OG, meeting AC in K, and produce CD to meet BA in L.

Then, by Simſon's Con. Sect. lib. ii. prop. 17, AL is to OL, as AE is to OB, and by Cor. ii. ſame prop. AL is to OL, as LE to LB: hence AE is to OB, as LE to LB. But a known property of the ellipſis DE is parallel to BC, and therefore the triangles LDE, LCB are ſimilar: conſequently, LE is to LB, as DE to BC. Wherefore AE is to OB, as DE to BC, and as the angles DEA and CBO are equal, the triangles DEA, CBO are ſimilar, and the angle DAE equal to the angle COB.

Now the angles DAE, COB being equal, the lines AD, CO are parallel, and conſequently CH=AO=BO: alſo becauſe CH is equal and parallel to BO, OH is parallel to BC or to DE, and, conſequently, as OH is biſected by AC in K, DE is biſected by AC in F. Therefore, if, from a given point, without an ellipſis, two tangents, &c. *Q. E. D.*

SCHOLIUM.

This new and curious property ſuggeſts an eaſy method of drawing a tangent to any point D of an ellipſis. For, if BA be the tranſverſe diameter, and BC a perpendicular from B: draw DE perpendicular to BA, and biſect this perpendicular in F: through A, F draw AC to meet BC in C: join CD, which will be the tangent required. The demonſtration is obvious.

E. CYGNI.

Aberdeen, Jan. 1797. [*To be continued.*] To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING an abstract of Euler's Algebra, by Professor EBERT, of Wittenberg, in the German language, I was astonished to find, that the new principle, given by Mr. LESLIE, in the second vol. of the Edin. Phil. Transactions, for the solution of indeterminate problems, and noticed at p 633, vol. i. of Dr. HUTTON's Math. and Phil. Dict. is borrowed from that work, as well as some other things contained in the same paper.

The principle, as given by Mr. LESLIE, is this:

If $A \times B$ be any compound quantity $= C \times D$, and m be any rational number assumed at pleasure, then will $A \times mB = C \times mD$, and supposing $A = mD$, it will follow, that $mB = C$ or $B = \frac{C}{m}$. And thus we obtain two equations of a lower dimension, and, by assuming, multiples n and p, if these equations be capable of farther decomposition, form four equations still more simple. By the repeated application of this principle, an higher equation, admitting of divisors, will be resolved into those of the first order, the number of which will be one greater than that of the multiples assumed.

Now Mr. EULER makes use of it in this form (see his solution of the case $ax^2 + b = \square$, &c.) If, as before $A \times B = C \times D$, multiply both sides of the equation by $p\,q$, and $A \times B \times pq = C \times D\,pq$ $\therefore$ if $Ap = Cq$, B, Dp or $A = C\frac{q}{p}$ and $B = D\frac{p}{q}$; but these values by putting $m = \frac{q}{p}$ are manifestly the same as Mr. Leslie's, viz. $A = mC$, and $B = \frac{D}{m}$, and needs to have nothing farther said to establish it; though, to exemplify it a little, we shall just take Mr. Leslie's first example, which is this:

To find two rational numbers, the difference of the squares of which may be a given number?

Let the given number $= ab$, and put x and y for the two required ones. Then is $x^2 - y^2 = \overline{x-y}.\ \overline{x+y} = ab$, multiply each side by pq, and it is $\overline{x-y}.\ \overline{x+y}.\ pq = ab \times pq$; suppose $\overline{x-y}.\ q = bp$ and $\overline{x+y}.\ p = aq$ the first divided by q gives $x - y = \frac{bp}{q}$ and the latter by p, $x + y = \frac{aq}{p}$, these added together, give $2x = \frac{bp}{q} + \frac{aq}{p}$, or $x = \frac{bp}{2q} + \frac{aq}{2p}$, and $y = \frac{aq}{2p} - \frac{bp}{2q}$, or substituting m so they become $x = \frac{b}{2m} + \frac{am}{2} = \frac{bm^2 + b}{2m}$ and $y = \frac{am}{2} - \frac{b}{2m} = \frac{am^2 - b}{2m}$, precisely the same as found by Mr. Leslie.

What farther may be observed, is this: that Mr. Leslie's solution of the general quadratic $Ax^2 + Bx + C = \square$ is to the very same effect as Euler's, and each making these four cases of it:

1st. When $A = \square$, or the expression is of the form $a^2x^2 + Bx + C = \square$.

2d. When $C = \square$, or the expression of the form $A^2C^2 + Bx + C^2 = \square$.

3d. When neither A nor C are squares, but the expression capable of being divided into two factors, which it will be whenever $B^2 - 4AC = \square$.

4th When the general quadratic can be divided into parts, such that the one shall be a square, and the other capable of being resolved into factors, which will produce a form of the kind $p^2 + qr$.

To enter into a minute comparison of particulars, would only be swelling my paper to an unnecessary length; for after what has already been said, no doubt can remain of the fact.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

Newcastl.-upon Tyne, Feb. 11, 1797. W. A.

P. S. Problem VIII. of Mr. LESLIE's examples, wherein he proposes, from having known values c and d, for x and y in the expression $ax^2 + b = y^2$ to determine others, is likewise taken from the same work.

QUESTION. XXXI.

REQUIRED to place two equal straight lines at such an angle to one another, as when a circle is described about the angular point, and the extremities of the lines, they shall be two of the sides of an equiangular and equilateral pentagon, inscribed in it. Also, to do the same for a Hexagon, Heptagon, Octagon, Nonagon, Decagon, Undecagon, Dodecagon, and Quindecagon, without recourse to the central angles of any of the aforesaid figures, nor to the angles those figures.

Θ. Y. Z.

ORIGINA

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ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMARKS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we requeſt the Communications of ſuch of our Readers as can aſſiſt us in theſe objects.*]

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

LA FAYETTE.

AMONG thoſe popular characters who principally diſtinguiſhed themſelves as the firſt promoters and ſupporters of the French revolution, there is hardly one who has occaſioned more contradictory opinions than General LA FAYETTE, even among the friends of freedom. How far thoſe different ſentiments have been reconciled in his own country, and his conduct juſtified by ſubſequent events, may be inferred from his having now recovered his former popularity with the French people; from his having excited among all deſcriptions of his countrymen the ſtrongeſt ſympathy for his misfortunes, and his reckoning at preſent no other enemies than the partiſans of deſpotiſm and anarchy. Were not the unparalleled treatment he has experienced from the deſpots themſelves a ſufficient argument in his favour, the following circumſtances of his political life would ſufficiently evince what opinion ſhould be entertained of his principles and character.

LA FAYETTE was nineteen years old when he determined to take an active part in the American ſtruggle for liberty, and to go to America. No power had yet dared openly eſpouſe their cauſe, although they rejoiced at the revolt of the American colonies, and the proſpect it opened of their future ſeparation from the mother-country; yet the French rulers were rather backward in giving ſupport to their claims, and ſtill more to the principles on which they were founded; they conſequently heſitated and witheld their aſſiſtance. Mortified to obſerve that their wavering policy might be ſuſpected, and themſelves unwillingly engaged in the conteſt through the youthful ardour of La Fayette, they ſent meſſengers to thoſe ports where he was the moſt likely to embark, with orders to ſtop him; but he having eſcaped their reſearches, they ſecretly adviſed the congreſs not to employ him; formally declaring, at the ſame time, to the Engliſh court, that they had no hand whatever in his proceeding, and that they left him entirely to his fate. La Fayette having ſecretly concerted his meaſures with the American agents in France, was on the point of his departure, when they received freſh advices from America, that the affairs of the revolted colonies were in the moſt deplorable ſituation. On their repreſentation that they thought it a duty incumbent on them to diſſuade him from his attempt in ſo critical a moment, as he could not fail to involve himſelf in their ruin: "*It is ſo much the more incumbent on me,*" anſwered he, "*to haſten my departure.*" It is well known how much this ſtep of his contributed to retrieve the American affairs; what ſupport his military and political ſervices gave to their revolution, what electrical influence his reſolution and his ſucceſſes had upon public opinion in France, which determined at laſt the court of Verſailles to grant their alliance and protection to the congreſs. To that ſingle circumſtance, perhaps, we might trace the firſt origin of the French revolution, and aſcribe its natural and neceſſary conſequences on the political and economical ſyſtem of Europe.

It is unneceſſary here to enlarge upon his pecuniary ſacrifices in the American cauſe; upon his having returned to France for the expreſs purpoſe of procuring them ſuccours in ſhips, men, money, military ſtores, &c. upon his having refuſed all command, till his blood, ſhed on the field of battle, and his military ſucceſſes, had entitled him to it. But it would be unjuſt to paſs over a characteriſtic anecdote, which is a ſufficient anſwer to thoſe who accuſe him of an inordinate ambition: during the winter of 1777 to 1778, a cabal was formed in the Congreſs againſt the commander in chief; they wiſhed to take from him his young friend, whoſe popularity was daily encreaſing. The conqueror of Burgoyne. GATES, lately made war miniſter, propoſed to La Fayette, in the name of the Congreſs, and with circumſtances likely to be diſagreable to Waſhington, the chief command of the northern army; which in rendering him, at twenty years of age, inde-

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pendant of that general, opened also to him the prospect of a glorious expedition. But La Fayette, faithful to friendship, and aware of the fatal consequences of such intrigues, would accept the command only with the agreement, and on condition of being under the orders, of Washington.

The notice of a few circumstances will exculpate him from the hacknied reproach of personal ambition. When on the eve of an expedition, from which he might have expected a considerable share of glory, he consented to undertake a journey to Boston, in order to keep up a good understanding between the American army and the squadron of the Count d'Estaing, which did not prevent his returning in time to share in the merit of the retreat, rendered necessary by the departure of the French squadron, and in the eulogium of General Sullivan on that account. In the campaign of 1781, La Fayette distinguished himself in as eminent a degree as he had done in the preceding campaign, by his activity and his skill in manœuvring. He was sent to Virginia, *with the recommendation of leaving those states only when reduced to the last extremities.* Lord Cornwallis, the most skillful of the English generals, confiding in his superior numbers, had informed the British cabinet, *that the boy could not escape him:* but after a very active campaign, of more than six months, the English found themselves driven to a position on the sea coast, the most favourable for a co-operation agreed upon with the Admiral Count de Grasse. The American army, from an inexpugnable station, prevented the enemy from extricating themselves: soon after the French admiral arrived in Chesapeak Bay, and the division of the Antilles formed their junction with La Fayette, to serve under his orders. The Maréchal de camp, St. Simon, pressed his young general to storm the entrenchments of York Town, which were not yet finished; the admiral joined his solicitations to those of the commander of the land forces, offering new reinforcements from his fleet; and both represented how much glory it would reflect on him, were the affair concluded before the arrival of Washington, who, with the generals Rochambeau and Lincoln, both his elders, was marching from the North River, at the head of French and American troops: but it being always the leading principle of La Fayette, to spare as much as possible the blood of his soldiers, and seeing the capture of Cornwallis inevitable, he constantly answered, that he would not run the hazard of a bloody engagement, whilst they were certain, after the union of the other troops, of gaining the proposed end with a comparatively trifling loss.

Two or three instances may be cited, to prove that the ambition of promoting the sacred cause of freedom, together with the improvement and happiness of his country, was the only one by which he ever was actuated. Although distinguished by what was accounted an illustrious birth, although possessed of a large fortune and considerable family interest at court, and intitled by his services in America to any preferments, he is known to have constantly refused those places, so much sought for under the old government; alledging that he only wished for the opportunity of being useful to his country, and principally of promoting a reform in its economical and political system. When placed at the head of the Parisian national guards, and possessing considerable influence in the revolutionary government, he, more than any other, pressed for the organization of the new constitution, which was to supercede the revolutionary authorities. Being informed that the deputies of the confederated national guards of France, then at Paris, designed to invest him with the title of their generalissimo, he mounted the tribune to propose that the National Assembly should decree it unconstitutional to command the national guards of more than one district: and when fifteen thousand of those confederated national guards surrounded him, rending the air with their acclamations, in a speech which he then delivered, he made use of these words: "Notwithstanding my gratitude to you for your affection, I cannot refrain from an emotion of terror: reserve that enthusiasm for the cause of liberty, and that unbounded attachment only for the laws." As soon as the constitution was finished, he resigned the immense power with which he had been entrusted; retired to his estate three hundred and sixty miles from the capital, resisting all solicitations; and could not be prevailed on to leave his retirement, until the breaking out of the war made it his duty to accept of the command which had been conferred on him by the unanimous voice of the nation.

MALESHERBES.

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Malesherbes.

Christian William de Lamoignon Malesherbes was born the 6th of December, 1721. At the age of twenty-four, he became a counsellor of Parliament, and six years afterwards, chief president of the *cour des aides*. He remained in that important situation during a period of twenty-five years, and displayed, on many occasions, proofs of firmness, eloquence, and wisdom.

When the prince of Condé was sent by the king, in 1768, to silence the magistrates who opposed the taxes, Malesherbes replied to him, "Truth, sir, must indeed be formidable, since so many efforts are made to prevent its approach to the throne." About the same time that he became president of the *cour des aides*, he was appointed by his father, then chancellor of France, superintendant of the press, a department of office created for the purpose of enslaving ideas, and *paralysing* genius and philosophy; but which, under the direction of Malesherbes, served only to extend and accelerate their progress.—To him, France is indebted for the publication of the Encyclopædia, Rousseau's works, and many others, which, at that period, contributed so rapidly to advance the stock of *public* knowledge. When learned men were brought before him in his official capacity to undergo examination, he appeared to them as advising, assisting, and protecting them, against that very power which was vested in himself; and they experienced in him at once, a patron, a counsellor, and a father.

In 1775, he resigned the office of chief president of the *cour des aides*, and was appointed minister and secretary of state, in the place of La Vrillière—Thus placed in the centre of a frivolous, yet brilliant court, Malesherbes did not in the least deviate from his former simplicity of life and manners; but, in lieu of complying with the established etiquette which required magistrates, when they became ministers of state, to exchange their sable habit and headdress, for a coloured suit, bag-wig, and sword, he retained his black coat, and magisterial *peruke!*

As, when invested with the power designed to fetter the freedom of the press, it was his chief aim to encourage and extend that freedom; so, when raised to an office which gave him the unlimited power of issuing *lettres de cachet*, it was their total suppression that became the earliest object of his *most ardent* zeal. Till that time *lettres de cachet*, being considered as a part of the general police, as well as of the royal prerogative, were issued not only at the will of the minister, but even at the pleasure of a common clerk, or persons still more insignificant. Malesherbes began by relinquishing himself this absurd and iniquitous privilege. He delegated the right to a kind of tribunal, composed of the most upright magistrates, whose opinion was to be unanimous, and founded upon open and well-established facts. He had but one more object to attain, and that was to substitute a legal tribunal in the place of that which he had established; and this object he was upon the point of accomplishing, when the intrigues of the court procured the dismission of the virtuous Turgot, and Malesherbes, in consequence, resigned on the 12th of May, 1776.

After this epoch he undertook several journeys into different parts of France, Holland, and Switzerland, where he collected, with zeal and taste, objects of every kind interesting to arts and sciences. As he travelled with the simplicity and œconomy of a man of letters, who had emerged from obscurity for the purpose of making observations and acquiring knowledge, he, by that means, was enabled to reserve his fortune for important occasions, in which it might procure him information on interesting subjects. He travelled slowly, and frequently on foot, that his observations might be the more minute; and employed part of his time in suitably arranging them. These observations formed a valuable collection of interesting matter relative to the arts and sciences, but which has been almost totally destroyed by the fury of Revolutionists, who have done as much prejudice to the interests of science as of humanity.

Returning from his travels, Malesherbes, for several years, enjoyed a philosophic leisure, which he well knew how to direct to useful and important objects. The two most excellent treatises which he composed in the years 1785, and 1786, on the civil state of the protestants in France, are well known. The law which he proposed in these, was only preparatory to a more extensive reform; and these treatises were to have been followed up by another work, the plan of which he had already laid down, when affairs growing too difficult to be managed by those who held the reins of government, they were compelled to call him to their councils. They did not, however, assign him the direction of any department,

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partment, and introduced him merely, (as subsequent events have shewn) to cover their transactions under a popular name, and pass them on the world as acts in which he had taken part. Malesherbes accepted their overtures merely to satisfy the desire he felt to reveal some useful truths; but it was not for that purpose, that they had invited him to their councils. Those who presided at them took umbrage at his first efforts to call their attention to the voice of truth and wisdom; and succeeded so well in their opposition, that he was reduced to the necessity of delivering *in writing* the counsel which he wished to offer. Such was the origin of two treatises relative to the *calamities* of France, and the means of repairing them. He transmitted these treatises to the king, who never read them; nor was he ever able to obtain a private audience although a minister of state.

Perceiving the inutility of his endeavours, disgusted with the repeated errors of the government, and deprived of every means of exposing them, or preventing their fatal effects; after frequent solicitations, he at length obtained leave to retire. He repaired to his estate at Malesherbes, and from that moment entirely devoted his time to those occupations that had ever formed the chief pleasure of his life. He passed the evenings, and a great part of the night, in reading and study.

In this tranquil state he was passing the evening of his days, amidst his woods and fields, when an unforeseen event called him from his retirement. Louis the XVIth was brought to the bar of the National Assembly as a criminal: abandoned by all those on whom he formerly had heaped his favours, he little expected to find a defender in the man whom he had sacrificed to their intrigues; but Malesherbes considered the fallen monarch merely as an unfortunate man, and acted promptly from the dictates of his native benevolence. He offered himself as his advocate, and his offer was accepted.

Having discharged this painful and hazardous duty with firmness, moderation, and fidelity, he once more returned to his country residence, and resumed his tranquil course of life. But this tranquillity was of short duration. About a twelvemonth afterwards, in the month of December, 1793, three worthy members of the Revolutionary Committee of Paris came to reside with him, his son-in-law, and his daughter, and apprehended the latter as criminals. Left alone with his grandchildren, Malesherbes endeavoured to console the rest of his unfortunate family with the hopes which he himself was far from entertaining, when, the next day, the new-formed guards arrived to apprehend him, and the whole of his family, even the youngest infants. This circumstance spread a general consternation throughout the whole department. Four municipal officers had sufficient courage to convey him to insure his safety, and to accompany him with his family to avoid the humiliating sight of an armed force.

In this calamity Malesherbes preserved the undisturbed equanimity of virtue. His affability and good humour never forsook him, and his conversation was as usual; so that to have beheld him (without noticing his wretched guards) it seemed that he was travelling for his pleasure with his neighbours and friends. He was conducted the same night to the prison of the Madelonnette, with his grandson Louis Lepelletier, at the same time that his other grandchildren were separated into different prisons. This separation proving extremely afflicting to him, he earnestly solicited against it, and at length, on his repeated entreaties, they all met together once more at Port-Libre. They remained there but a short period. The son-in-law of Malesherbes, the virtuous Lepelletier Rasambo, the first of them who was arrested, was ordered into another prison, and sacrificed a few days after. Malesherbes himself, his daughter, his grand-daughter and her husband, were soon after all brought to the guillotine. They approached it with fortitude and serenity. It was then that his daughter addressed these pathetic words to Mademoiselle Sombreuil, who had saved the life of her own father on the 2d of September: "You have had the exalted honour to preserve *your* father—I have, at least, the consolation to die with *mine*."

Malesherbes, still the same, even to his last moments exhibited to his relations an example of fortitude. He conversed with the persons that were near him without bestowing the least attention on the brutalities of the wretches who tied his hands. As he was leaving the prison to ascend the fatal cart, he stumbled against a stone, and made a false step. "See," said he, smiling, "how bad an omen! A Roman in my situation would have been sent back again." He passed through Paris, ascended the scaffold, and submitted to death with the same unshaken courage. He died at the age of seventy-two years, four months, and fifteen days.

He

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He had only two daughters, and the ſon of one of them alone remains to ſucceed, Louis Lepelletier, a young man of the faireſt promiſe.

GASPARD THIEVRI,

Colonel of the 9th regiment of huſſars, was out on a reconnoitering party; and having diſcovered a body of the enemy, he poſted ſome markſmen in a ravine in his rear, it being his intention to fly on their approach, in order to draw them into an ambuſcade. His troopers, accordingly, in conformity to orders, began to term the Auſtrians, "ſlaves of the tyrant; baſe mercenaries, fighting for a maſter who kept them in chains!" &c. &c. They in their turn, called their adverſaries "paper-eaters, bell-melters, and regicides," but would not advance a ſtep. On this, a private belonging to Thievri's regiment rode up to the Auſtrian line at full gallop, and levelling his piſtol with a deadly preciſion, killed a horſeman immediately oppoſite to him. The veteran enemy, however, undiſmayed by this act of temerity, inſtead of puſhing forward, continued to joke, exclaiming, "*Bravo, mention honorable, inſertion, and bulletin!*"

PETRE.

The preceding exhibits a remarkable inſtance of hardihood in a private trooper; the preſent furniſhes an anecdote infinitely ſuperior, of which a perſon of the ſame rank is the hero. Petre, a huſſar in Thievri's regiment, was ſent to a village of Brabant, to prevent it from being plundered. Some freebooters belonging to the army, who were ſearching after hidden treaſure, dug up a box, in which the inhabitants of the village had concealed all their property. The faithful guard, employed to protect the peaſants, luckily arrived at the very moment when they were about to break the box open, and drawing his ſabre, by his firmneſs and bravery, he at length ſucceeded in driving away the pillagers. After this, he inſtantly aſſembled the inhabitants, who, charmed with the braveryand generoſity of the exploit, and pleaſed too, perhaps, at the idea of having their future ſafety enſured, under the guardianſhip of ſuch a defender, offered to make him a preſent of the coffer, which contained ninety thouſand livres (worth 3000l. to 4000l. Sterling); but the generous Petre, who abſolutely refuſed to accept a ſingle *liard*, after thanking, addreſſed them as follows: "in preſerving your property, I only did my duty; you therefore owe me nothing. I exhort, you, however, to be at more pains to conceal your riches." Will it be believed, that ſome of the officers termed this *unſoldier-like-conduct*, and that it actually ſtopped his preferment for ſome time?

M. BULIARD, *the French Botaniſt.*

Though M. BULIARD did not live to acquire a diſtinguiſhed name among modern botaniſts, yet his aſſiduity in the ſtudy of that ſcience would doubtleſs have procured him extenſive celebrity, had his years been prolonged. At the commencement of his labours, he had numberleſs difficulties to ſurmount. From the contracted ſtate of his finances, he was compelled to deſign, engrave, and print off with his own hands, the plates that embelliſhed his firſt work. After he had acquired ſome degree of reputation, he undertook the compilation of a botanic dictionary; in which, by the advice of his friends, the plants were claſſified according to their uſes, the poiſonous, medical, culinary, &c. Unfortunately, he commenced with the poiſonous and ſuſpected plants; as he deemed a warning concerning theſe, to be of the firſt importance. As ſoon as the work was edited, it was not only prohibited by the civil police at Paris, but all the printed copies were ſeized. A miſtaken conception in the officers of the police of the nature of the work, and of their own power, was the cauſe of this abſurd and oppreſſive conduct. At the beginning of the preſent century, the mingling and adminiſtration of poiſonous drugs had ariſen to a moſt alarming height in the city of Paris: and it was deemed neceſſary to eſtabliſh a chamber, under the title of *La Chambre ardente*, which was authoriſed to prohibit all publications that treated of poiſons, or the mixture of poiſonous drugs. This chamber immediately condemned the work of Buliard, without making any enquiry into its nature and deſign. Several months had elapſed, and much application was made, before the interdict was taken off. But this indulgence, when obtained, proved of very little ſervice.—The work had fallen into ſuch negligent hands, that the greater part was deſtroyed, and the reſt ſo eſſentially damaged, that ſcarcely ten copies remained, which were fit for the public eye. The loſs was eſtimated at 7000 livres, but he could obtain no indemnification. In the year 1780, he changed his plan, and publiſhed the ſame materials, under the title of *L'Herbier de la France*. Mr. Buliard died at Paris of a conſumption, in the year 1793, and in the 41ſt year of his age.

ORIGINAL

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

ARISTODEMUS.

A MONODRAMA.

ARGUMENT.

"The oracle had demanded a virgin victim of the blood-royal, as the price of Messenia's safety. The lot had fallen on the daughter of Lycurgus, who fled with her. Stimulated by ambition, Aristodemus voluntarily offered his child: her betrothed husband, to save her life, asserted, that she was pregnant; Aristodemus immediately stabbed her, and bade the priest convince himself of the falsehood of this evasion. He obtained the crown; but the reflection, how he had obtained it, never could be obliterated; and, at length, he slew himself upon his daughter's tomb."

A SEPULCHRE. TIME—NIGHT.

YET once again—again at this dread hour,
When Nature slumbers in serene repose,
And only murderers wake:—I come to pause
O'er thy cold grave, my child! Again I come,
Worn out with anguish, and the keenest pangs
That frenzying Memory knows. Ye dreadful shades!
Ye sullen monumental groves of Death!
To you I come; escap'd the wearying cares
Of empire, and its loathsome pageantry—
Sunk to the father, comes the wretched king.

O thou cold clay—once moulded by the hand
Of lavish Nature to perfection's form—
Once animate with life, and youth, and love;
Once my Earine! Again I come
To pour my sorrows forth, and call to view
What this cursed hand destroyed; when, wild with rage,
With savage superstition, and the lust
Of empire, I destroy'd the fairest work
Of bounteous heaven—blasted the opening bud
Of beauty—cast away the ties of man—
And murdered my dear child!

Oh, she was dear!
I loved her—how I loved her witness heaven!
Witness the eternal grief that gnaws my heart;
Witness the days in fruitless efforts worn,
To check the bitter thoughts that still will rise;
Witness the nights, when Memory—sleepless fiend—
Fevers my throbbing brain. Oh, she was dear!
For she was all a father's heart could wish:
Health blossom'd in her cheek, and in her voice
The soul of music breath'd; her sparkling eye
Spoke each emotion of her gentle soul,
Most eloquent. Messenia never saw
A maid more lovely than Earine—
A happier father, than her barbarous fire.

Now I can praise thy falsehood, when too late,
Androcles!—I had sanction'd all his hopes.
He saw her eye beam love; he heard her voice
Breathe tenderness; and Nature bade him urge
The fond, false plea. Some fury, at that hour
Possess'd me—in her breast I plung'd the sword,
Gor'd her white bosom, though her fearful eyes
Look'd up to me for aid, though her clasp'd hands
Clung round my knees for safety. I beheld
Her livid cheek convulse—I felt her grasp
My knees, in life's last struggle—I beheld
Her starting eye-balls;—calm, when thousands round
Rais'd one instinctive cry; when even the priest
Started, and shriek'd with horror—I was calm—
I only—I—her father!

But the hand
Of Heaven lies heavy on the murderer now!
Earine! Androcles! look on me!
Behold me in the autumn of my days,
When had I known to feel a father's love,
My daughter's care had smooth'd the path of age,
Behold me, withering like the blasted oak,
Struck by the wrath of Heaven. Nor ever night
Descends, but round my couch the furies throng;
Dreadful they smile, and in their red eyes glares
Horrible expectation!

Lightnings come—
Rush round my head—annihilate my woes!
Thou fearful spectre, wherefore dost thou come?
Where dost thou beckon? Spirit of my child,
Why bare that bleeding breast? Earine,
Spare me! Earine! my murder'd child,
Spare thy poor father—tho' he spar'd not thee!
Thou pointest to the sword—this impious sword—
There is no hope—no mercy: I obey
The dreadful call—accurst, abandon'd wretch,
Down to perdition!——*(He stabs himself.)*

S.

SONNET.

HARRIOT, the smile that plays upon thy cheek,
Whene'er I greet thee; and the thrilling glance
Of those bright orbs, that wakes me from the trance,
Where reason ponders, to my faint heart speak
Love's language: ardently could I rejoice
In such sweet tokens; but I fear thine eye
Has learnt to beam with Love's hypocrisy;
And Siren wiles dwell in thy tuneful voice:
For now of studied eloquence thy tongue
Yields to the task, which, to my list'ning sense,
Was wont of yore such magic charms dispense,
That on thy lips my trembling spirit hung,
Waiting new life.—Oh! free me from my pain—
Speak as e'erwhile that I may love again.

B. W. H.

TO

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TO THE PRIMROSE,

BY THE REV. J. BIDLAKE,

(Author of the Sea, a Poem.)

PALE viſitant of balmy ſpring,
Joy of the new-born year,
That bidſt young Hope new plume his wing,
Soon as thy buds appear:
While o'er the incenſe-breathing ſky
The tepid hours firſt dare to fly,
And vainly woo the chilling breeze;
That bred in Winter's frozen lap,
Still ſtruggling chains the lingering ſap
Within the widow'd trees.

Remote from towns, thy tranſient life
Is ſpent in ſkies more pure;
The ſuburb ſmoke, the ſeat of ſtrife,
Thou canſt but ill endure.
Coy ruſtic! that art blooming found
Where artleſs Nature's charms abound,
Sweet neighbour of the chanter rill;
Well pleaſed to ſip his ſilv'ry tide,
Or nodding o'er the fountain's ſide,
Self-gazing look thy fill.

Or on the dingles ſhadowy ſteep,
The gaudy furze beneath,
Thy modeſt beauties ſweetly peep,
Thy chaſter odours breathe.
From luxury we turn aſide,
From wealth and oſtentatious pride,
With many an emblematic thorn;
Thy humbler mien well pleaſed to meet,
Like competence in bleſt retreat,
Thy ſmiles the ſpring adorn.

What tho' thy boaſt no ſplendid hue
Of Flora's prouder race,
To me more fair art thou to view
In all thy ſimpler grace.
Thine innocence and beauty meek,
More like my Celeſtina's cheek,
Where all the modeſt virtues play;
Expreſſion beaming from her eye,
In cherub ſmiles of chaſtity,
With mild and temper'd ray.

Yet treaſures lurk within thy lips
To glad the ſpoiler bee,
Who not with idle errand ſips,
Or wanton vagrancy.
Ah bleſt is he who temperance tries,
Simplicity above diſguiſe,
And ſhuns the falſer gloſs of art;
'Tis he extracts a bliſs refin'd,
Congenial to the virtuous mind,
The tender feeling heart.

Thy ſmiles young Innocence invite,
What time thy lids awake,
In ſhadowy lane to taſte delight,
Or mazy tangled brake.
The infant troop of roſy hue,
And gay with health I ſeem to view,
While Pleaſure lights their laughing eyes;
With little hands a wreath combine,
Their fugitive delights entwine,
And boaſt their fragrant prize.

Ah happy breaſts! unknown to pain,
I would not ſpoil your joys;
Nor vainly teach you to complain
Of life's deluſive toys.
Be jocund ſtill, ſtill ſport and ſmile,
Nor dream of woe or future guile;
For ſoon ſhall ye awaken'd find
The joys of life's ſad thorny way
But fading flow'rets of a day,
Cut down by every wind.

A WISH.

AH Cynthia would thy gentle ear
But once attend a mortal voice;
Wouldſt thou my wiſh with favour hear,
And grant the ſubject of my choice;
I would not aſk a mighty, mighty boon;
I would not aſk a kingdom, gentle moon!
I would but beg to take my place,
Beſide thee in thy ſilver car,
When o'er the heavens enlightened face
Thou throw'ſt thy playful beams afar,
And mounted on a well-directed ray,
To diſtant manſions wing my rapid way;
Then gliding to my Damon's bed,
Imprint a kiſs upon his lip,
And from his ſlumber-folded head,
A raven ringlet ſoftly clip;
And on his pillow lay a potent charm,
To guard his ſleep from any lurking harm.
Then turn my ſecret courſe again,
And creep into my little nook,
And preſs the ringlet of my ſwain,
And think upon his 'witching look;
And bleſs his lovely name, and ſmile, and weep,
And thank thee for the boon, then turn to ſleep.

ELOISA.

TO A LADY WITH A BOX OF ROUGE.

MUST I comply with what you aſk—
Obedient when you ſpeak?
Oh! let me chooſe ſome other taſk,
I will not paint that cheek.
Sooner would I the ſun-beam bear,
Or brave the riſing ſtorm—
And ſooner ſhed the patient tear,
Than female youth deform.
How has dame Nature harm'd you yet,
That you with her muſt part;
Oh! why would you her care forget,
To be a Child of Art?
Thoſe eyes ſhall ever influence rain,
While beauty has a charm—
And ne'er ſhall look on man in vain,
While love the heart can warm.
Then let your face, as lilies fair,
With lily-paleneſs vie;
Let bluſhes, which the ſimple wear,
The roſe's red ſupply;
And for this triſle, tho' there be
No want of ſuch-like aid,
Kiſs it, becauſe it came from me,
And I am well repaid.

EXTEMPORE.

TO

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TO * * *.

SEE, fairest of the nymphs, that play
In vernal meadows, blooming May
Comes tripping o'er the plain:
Lo! all the gay, the genial powers
That deck the woods, or tend the flowers,
Compose her smiling train.

See, softer, rosier hues adorn
The glowing cheek of blushing morn,
When first she waves the light:
Behold! a thousand gentle shades
Attend the evening, o'er the glades,
And glad the sullen night.

What sweets perfume the balmy air!
While Flora bids her glittering care
In all their beauty shine.
See Nature round, beneath, above,
All big with joy, all breathing love
And gratitude divine.

O say! amid these general smiles,
What care corrodes—what joy beguiles
My friend's unsettled soul?
Say, does he join the sentieless throng
Of Comus' sons, and raise the song
Around th' empoison'd bowl?

But no! my * * *'s generous mind,
Adorn'd with native taste, refin'd
By all the powers of art,
Would never basely thus resign,
For all the feverish joys of wine,
The raptures of the heart.

Or does some maiden, heavenly fair,
With rosy cheeks, and auburn hair,
And Love's inviting breast,
At length awaken young Desire,
Set all his glowing soul on fire,
And break his golden rest?

But lo! a thousand maidens, all
Just ready to obey his call,
Display their venal charms,
And trim their locks, and tune their sighs,
And try the force of sparkling eyes,
And wave their snowy arms!

Thus Spring revives, and Summer glows,
And Beauty smiles, and Nectar flows,
In vain to soothe his soul:
While led by Fancy's playful blaze,
The longing youth deluded strays,
Unbless from pole to pole.

Alas! my friend, how vain to roam,
And seek abroad the joys that home
And home alone bestows:
The beam of mirth that lights the face—
The love that warms the fond embrace—
The bliss that ever grows.

What! tho' the awful pride of Rome
Unequall'd swells the daring dome,
And emulates the skies:
Tho' many a temple's sad remains
Spread o'er Hesperia's storied plains,
In broken pomp arise:

Tho' o'er Helvetia's magic ground
Rocks swell on rocks confus'd around,
And torrents roar between:
Tho' here a town, and there a farm,
Perch'd on the breezy summit, charm,
And soothe the Sylvan scene:

What! though the Rhine, supreme of floods,
Through castled cliffs, and pendent woods,
And towns renown'd in song:
For ever full—for ever great—
Thro' every age, in equal state,
Majestic rolls along:

Yet say! can Art, with all its toys—
Can Nature's nobler, better joys,
Content the restless mind?
Like morning dreams, the phantoms play,
One fleeting hour—then fade away,
Nor leave a trace behind.

Then homeward turn! there at the gate,
A thousand pleasures ready wait—
A thousand dear delights,
Amuse the vacant hours of day,
Around the social table play,
And brighten up thy nights.

There, fairest of the powers above,
Young Hymen waves the torch of Love,
And woos thee to advance:
And there the Loves, a blooming band,
And sister Graces, hand in hand,
Begin the mystic dance.

The Muse, that loves a green retreat,
Already hovers o'er thy seat,
And wanders thro' thy groves:
Already, hark! the tuneful powers
Awake the echoes of thy bowers,
And sing thy future loves.

Alas! my * * *, silent, strong,
Time's treacherous current steals along,
And bears us on his tide:
While thinly scatter'd up and down,
A flower may deck, a thicket crown,
It's bleak, unsightly side.

Then hasten! snatch each floweret, while
The Fates allow it still to smile,
For soon it's date is o'er;
And, as you pass, enjoy the shade,
Whose vernal honours soon must fade—
Must fade—to bloom no more.

May, 1797. J. C. E.

To Mr. GILBERT WAKEFIELD, on his preparing for publication the poems of Lucretius, on the Nature of Things, with emendations, notes, and illustrations.

[Translated from the Latin of Mr. G. DYER.]

By THOMAS BUSBY.

THERE are who wrapt alone in classic lore,
Can only Greek and Roman wit adore;
Can trace no merit (save in ancient lays)
Pierian born, or worthy of the bays.
Avaunt, each modern! these but ancients love,
And Genius must his age and country prove.

Others

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Others there are, who daringly would brand
That classic sense they cannot understand:
And ign'rant as loquacious, still exclaim,
"Cease, Greeks and Romans, cease to challenge fame."

But we, more cautious, seek the middle way,
Intent to follow Truth's informing ray:
Left, too precipitate, and vain of praise,
We treat the wit and taste of ancient days
Like those who fir'd with popular applause,
Would represent the worse, the better cause;
Who doat on fustian, and in pompous style,
Augment the little, and extol the vile.

But if those ancients, charming all below,
Bade from their hearts celestial music flow;
If, praising heroes, they awak'd around
The nobler virtues, by the pow'r of sound;
If a rich vein of fancy fir'd the soul,
And happy labour beautify'd the whole;
If their bold thoughts a god-like spirit breathe,
Who from their brows shall tear the living wreath?

Then be it thine, O WAKEFIELD! these to praise;
To spread their wisdom, and their glory raise;
Recal the lustre of their injur'd themes,
And ope new beds for their perennial streams;
And while they murm'ring flow with tuneful voice,
Britannia's nurtur'd vallies shall rejoice.

Be this thy praise—mine, vagrant love * to seek,
And in thy Moschus hear Adonis speak;
Adonis still by Sylvan virgins mourn'd,
Adonis still by Venus' tears adorn'd.
Alas! too far they urge the melting art!
Now Priam's piteous suff'rings rend my heart;
War's direful horrors, and Eliza's fate,
Press on my soul, and sink me with their weight.
Appall'd, I throw my wond'ring eyes around,
And tremble while I tread Virgilian ground.†

Now warmer passions in my bosom rise,
And tears unfeign'd gush quicker from my eyes;
While thou, soft Pity's bard‡! art heard to moan,
And all thy tragic sorrows are my own.
Thee, thee our Collins and our Milton lov'd,
Reviv'd thy moral and thy force improv'd.

Lo! rev'rend Homer || quits his awful shades,
And seems to listen to th' Aonian maids!
From Phœbus' hands he wrests the golden lyre;
The god transported owns his equal fire.

Now soothing strains his raptur'd mind compose,
And settled glory gilds his placid brows!
Blind, yet in mind he sees! and tho' depress'd,
The pride of genius rises in his breast,
As in that ancient bust his features shine,
Thus in his Iliad beams the bard divine§!

Nor with those idle wits who fiction weave,
And dictate nought that reason can believe,
Shall rank th' illumin'd sage whom now you raise,
The skill'd Lucretius! crown'd with learned bays!
As chaste in judgment, as in genius bright,
Born to distribute philosophic light:
To him, enamour'd of the mystic nine,
Shone forth the origin of things divine:
Nor earth, nor heav'n, were from his view conceal'd,
And the whole starry concave stood reveal'd;
Such pow'r of thought eternal palms reward,
And all Olympus hails th' immortal bard.

WAKEFIELD, proceed—each ancient author clear
From Time's rude dust, and make his sense appear;
Whilst I, admiring, cull the fragrant flow'rs,
And blushing fruits of fair Pierian bow'rs;
While I with tender themes my muse engage,
Be thou the subtle Bentley of our age.

Vauxhall, Dec. 2, 1796.

* Mr. W. has edited the poems of Bion and Moschus, the most conspicuous of which are, the Επιταφιος Αδωνιδος by Bion, and the Εξις Δαπιτιδης of Moschus.

† Mr. W. has edited the works of Virgil, with emendation and concise notes; he has likewise published an edition of Horace.

‡ Mr. W. has edited some Greek tragedies, under the title of TRAGÆDIARUM DELECTUS; among the most eminent of these, are, the HERCULES FURENS, the ALCESTIS, and the ION of Euripides, who has been called the Bard of Pity, and was particularly admired and imitated by Milton and Collins.

|| G. W. has published a new edition of the Iliad of Homer, translated by Pope.

§ Refers to a beautiful little poem in the Greek ANTHOLOGIA, book the fifth, on Homer.

EPIGRAM.

Occasioned by hearing it observed, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had proved himself a bad Arithmetician.

FOR *addition*, PITT's talents let all men revere,
Since he *adds* to our debt thirty millions a year;
In *subtraction* his skill to suspect will be rash,
Which contrives from the Bank to *subtract* all the cash;
And tho' feeble his efforts to *multiply* men,
He can *multiply* taxes again and again;
In *division* what mortal will say he wants *you*?
Who so artfully works in *dividing the house*.
Then ye patriots be still! to your murmurs a truce!
What we *were*, what we *are*, think! and spare your abuse,
For you all must agree that Will Pitt can *reduce*.

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A NIGHT SCENE.

NOW is the ſhadowy hour to pale,
When reſtleſs ghoſts perplex the gloom;
Or ſighing in the whiſtling gale,
Or mourning o'er the ſullen tomb:
Now is the time for me to ſtray,
To ſigh my woes as well as they!

And thou, pale Moon, with beams ſo ſhorn,
Illuming ſcarce this chaos drear!
O light me by the blaſted thorn,
To yon hoar pile, which riſes near!
There, while the world lies hush'd in ſleep,
My eyes ſhall wake—and wake to weep!

Above, thy dear and a'ter'd form,
My murder'd love! thy Lucy lies!
Unheeding every ſweeping ſtorm;
And ſhiv'ring 'neath the wintry ſkies;
Chill as thy icy cheek beneath,
And blighted as thy bed of death!

While yon dark yews, that ſhade the dead,
In miſty moonlight, paly gleam,
My Edward! to thy graſs-grown bed,
Touch'd by the dim moon's quiv'ring beam,
From Pleaſure's blazing haunts I flee,
To come by night, and weep to thee!

March, 1797. AUGUSTA.

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Months of March and April.

ON the 19th of Auguſt, letters patent were granted to Mr. SAMUEL GUPPY, of Briſtol, merchant, for two engines, to cut and head nails of any dimenſions.

The *cutting machine* conſiſts of a mill, capable of being worked by the ordinary methods of water, muſcle, or weight; in which is a vertical wheel, that acts on one end of a lever. To the lever is affixed a weighty apparatus, which ſtrikes a ſheet of iron, placed on an anvil, and cuts the nail out of it. The anvil cloſes immediately, by means of a ſpring, and being conſtantly fed with ſheet iron, performs the operation 250 times in a minute. A boy can feed ſix mills at one time.

The *heading machine* conſiſts of a plain lever hammer, acted upon by the ſame means, as the vertical wheel of the cutting mill.

The nails produced by this machine cannot be ſo good in their quality, as thoſe made in the common way, becauſe they are more brittle, from receiving coheſion at two ſides only.

We would, therefore, recommend, that the ingenious inventor ſhould contrive, by means of his colliſion-hammer, to give the nails an equal coheſive quality on every ſide. They will then, no doubt, prove not only of much public utility, as a cheap article, but the exerciſe of this machine may ſuperſede the unhealthy and laborious trade of nail-making.

MR. COATES's MACHINE FOR MANUFACTURING HORSE-SHOES, NAILS, &c.

On the 1ſt of January, letters patent were granted to Mr. G. COATES, of Edward-ſtreet, Chriſt-Church Surrey, carpenter, for a machine for expediting the manufacture of Horſe-ſhoes, Nails, Brads, and other articles of iron manufacture.

A *frame*, ſimilar to thoſe uſed in flatting and rolling mills, with rollers, is adopted by Mr. COATES, which may be worked by ſteam, or horſes. Between the rollers he introduces a mold of the article intended to be produced, and fills it with the iron for manufacture; the preſſure the mold receives, in paſſing through the rollers, gives it the deſired form.

Each article has a different mold, which can be enlarged or diminiſhed at pleaſure, by means of ſcrews, with which every mold is connected.

MR. FERRYMAN's HAND CORN-MILL.

On the 24th of January, letters patent were granted to the Rev. ROBERT FERRYMAN, rector of Iping, in Suſſex, for a Hand-Mill to grind Corn.

The object of this mill is, for the more convenient grinding, blanching, and dreſſing of corn in a domeſtic manner.

Mr. Ferryman has projected a large cheek frame, through its middle paſſes an iron axle, on one end of which is affixed a fly wheel, and on the other, a common wince and lever handle, by which it is turned; and by means of a fluted roller in the middle, the corn is ground; the firſt action brings the corn through all its proceſſes, until it is received by a drawer at bottom; in this it has an advantage (by avoiding ſhifting) over all other hand-mills now in uſe; but its neceſſary dimenſions, which are conſiderable, will probably, we fear, preclude its adoption among thoſe for whom it was originally deſigned.

MR. FALCONER's REFRIGERATOR.

On the 7th of Feb. Mr. JOHN FALCONER, of Atlee, Wandſworth, Surrey, received

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received letters patent, for a new method of cooling and condenſing ſpirits in the proceſs of diſtillation.

The principle of this valuable improvement is as ſimple as it is efficient; Mr. Falconer has contrived to introduce a veſſel into his worm-tub, which he calls a *refrigerator*, from which proceeds an additional worm, to receive the ſpirit, before it goes to the ſave-all, from the ordinary worm, which gives it a greater ſpace of tube to paſs through, before it comes to the ciſtern, or ſave-all. The additional worm, which he introduces into the middle of the common one, is made of ſeveral coils, but may be made ſquare or circular, at diſcretion; and by having a greater length of coil, the ſpirit becomes ſooner condenſed, before it reaches the diſcharging cock.

GROVES' BOILING APPARATUS.

On the 7th of Feb. 1797, Mr. JOHN GROVES, of Cheſham, Buckinghamſhire, received letters patent, for an improvement in the conſtruction and fixing of Coppers, Boilers, Furnaces, &c. and alſo for a method of ſaving the conſumption of fuel.

To introduce leſs fuel, and divide it more equally in the act of ebullition, are the objects of this improvement. The patentee effects the firſt of theſe purpoſes by confining the fire under the copper within a ſmaller compaſs; and the latter by means of a tube, which receives the flame from the fire underneath, and which paſſes through the ſide of the copper into its contents. After the flame has performed a complete revolution within the body of the copper, it evaporates by means of a flue.

MR. HODGSON'S METHOD OF SEPARATING THE MINERAL ALKALI.

On the 23d of February Mr. GEORGE HODSON, of Cheſter, received letters patent for an improved method of ſeparating the Mineral or Foſſil Alkali, from the Muriatic Acid, as it exiſts in common ſalt.—*Of this we have not been able to obtain ſuch an account as would be intelligible to our readers.*

MR. OXENHAM'S MANGLE.

On the 28th of February Mr. THOMAS OXENHAM, of Oxford-ſtreet, Preſs-maker, received letters patent for a new Mangle, the principle of which appears to be at its height of perfection, becauſe of its ſimplicity, and that it is worked by a common lever. A child can work this Mangle, and it ſtands in one-third of the ſpace uſually occupied by mangles, with no weight of ſtones, as is peculiar to others. The linen intended to be worked is put round an horizontal cylinder, and by the power of the lever weight is preſſed againſt another cylinder, ſo as to produce the deſired effect.

MR. SILVESTER'S MASHING TUN.

On the 9th of March Mr. JOHN SILVESTER, Millwright, of Capel-Row, Marybone, received letters patent for an improved method of maſhing and mixing malt, and all kinds of grain uſed for brewing, diſtilling, &c.

The principle of Mr. Silveſter's invention is to introduce into the maſhing-tun a ſhaft, from which iſſue points of wood in various diſcretional directions, and which he has, with great ingenuity, contrived, by pullies and other mechanical aſſiſtance, to keep in motion, without the aſſiſtance of an attendant. One-third of the common power which works the maſhed fluid is neceſſary, and the operation can be performed in one-fourth of the uſual time of maſhing.

MR. GOODWIN'S MASHING MACHINE.

On the 9th of March Mr. T. GOODWIN, jun. of Lower Eaſt-Smithfield, received letters patent for a new Maſh Tun and Maſhing Machine, to be uſed in all kinds of brewing, diſtilling, &c.

The Maſh Tun, which may be of the common ſort, receives the improvement of a falſe bottom of metal, perforated with a number of ſmall holes, to diſcharge the mixture when ſufficiently diluted, and the Maſhing Machine is an horizontal ſhaft, which croſſes the diameter of the tun, and on the ſhaft is built a wheel, from which ſeveral arms, or radii, project; in theſe radii are inſerted ſpokes that agitate the mixture when performing a revolution on its axis.

MR. SELLARS'S SLAVER ENGINE.

On the 11th of March, letters patent were granted to Mr. W. SELLARS, of Briſtol, Spinning-Machine-maker, for an improvement in making and working machines for drawing out Wool, Flax, &c.

Before the ſpinning of wool, or cotton, it is neceſſary it ſhould be carded by hand; for this purpoſe combs were formerly made uſe of; but Mr. Sellars has contrived, by the introduction of ſteel hackles, in place of wire, to prepare wool, cotton, &c. much more expeditiouſly, for ſpinning cordage or lines.

The engine is nearly of the *loom* form, capable of being worked by water, ſteam, or horſe-mill, and draws out wool, hemp, flax, or tow, into a perpetual length, or ſlaver, prior to the ſpinning of thoſe materials, in the various articles, wherein they are uſed, ſuch as linen, cotton, woollen cloth, and cordage.

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VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign,

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. BEDDOES has lately printed a plan for carrying the Pneumatic Inſtitution into effect. If this plan meet the general approbation of the ſubſcribers, he will immediately proceed to the neceſſary preparations. What gives hope that there will be a ſum ſufficient to carry on the ſcheme, till ſome degree of certainty be attained, is, that in addition to a former contribution, Mr. THOMAS WEDGWOOD has ſubſcribed FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS. Dr. BEDDOES himſelf means to ſubſcribe at leaſt ONE HUNDRED POUNDS: and when he has become generally acquainted with the ſentiments of the ſubſcribers on the outline above-mentioned, it is his intention to publiſh his ideas on the Medical Treatment to be purſued in the Inſtitution, by airs, vapours, &c. and to ſolicit the obſervations of philoſophical perſons. Afterwards, the undertaking will be commenced without delay.

The three remaining volumes of Mr. HOLCROFT's "Hugh Trevor," which will conclude the work, are in the preſs; and will be publiſhed by Meſſrs. Robinſon, in the courſe of the month.

Mr. MATON, of Queen's college, Oxford, has announced his intention of publiſhing Obſervations relative to the Natural Hiſtory, Picturesque Scenery, and Antiquities of the Weſtern Counties of England, in 2 vols. 8vo. The work will be embelliſhed with a mineralogical Map, and Engravings in aquatinta, by Mr. ALKEN, of the moſt remarkable ſcenes in that part of the kingdom. It will appear the beginning of May.

A Tranſlation, by Dr. GILLIES, of Ariſtotle's Ethics and Politics, compriſing his practical Philoſophy, is in the preſs, and will ſpeedily make its appearance, in two vols. 4to.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH has in the preſs, a ſecond volume of Poems, with plates, to correſpond with her former volume of Sonnets.

Mr. THOMAS PAINE has written a Third Part of the Age of Reaſon, in Reply to the BISHOP of LANDAFF, which will ſpeedily make its appearance in America.

Dr. MOORE propoſes to preſent the public with a complete edition of the Works of the late Dr. Smollet, in nine volumes: to which he will prefix, an Hiſtorical Account of Smollet's Life and Writings.

Meſſrs. ROBINSON have announced a Tranſlation from the Spaniſh of the Hiſtory of the New World, by J. B. MANAZ, which was publiſhed at Madrid, by the deſire, and under the patronage, of the late and preſent kings of Spain. It will be enriched with Plates, and with Notes by the Tranſlator.

Mr. WILLIAM TOULMIN, late of Hackney, is preparing for publication a volume of Poems of a miſcellaneous deſcription.

Mr. GEORGE DYER, whoſe *Poet's Fate* has juſt appeared, propoſes ſpeedily to publiſh, at Cambridge, a volume of Odes, rural and deſcriptive.

The Rev. J. JONES, of Bethnal-Green, is preparing "*A Vindication of the Biſhop of Llandaff's Apology for the Bible, in Reply to Mr. Macleod.*"

Mr. W. TURNBULL has tranſlated from the French, and will publiſh, in a few weeks, a Treatiſe on Chirurgical Diſeaſes, with their reſpective operations, by CHOPART and DESAULT.

A new and elegantly printed edition of the "Seldeniana, or Table Talk of John Selden," with Notes, and the Life of the Author, by Dr. WATKINS, is in the preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

Dr. CHAPMAN has juſt publiſhed, in the form of a ſupplement to the fifth edition of his Treatiſe on Education, Replies to Mr. Stevenſon's Remarks on the inferior Utility of Claſſical Learning, and to the Second Number of the Enquirer, publiſhed in the Monthly Magazine.

We underſtand a new Pocket Flora, on a much approved plan, will make its appearance in a ſhort time.

Mr. B. HOWLETT, late pupil to Mr. Heath, has circulated propoſals for publiſhing, by ſubſcription, a Volume of Select Views in Lincolnſhire, from original drawings and pictures, by the beſt artiſts; to be publiſhed in numbers, each containing two engravings, ſeven inches by five; with hiſtorical and deſcriptive accounts of each view. The work to be comprized in twenty-five numbers, at 2s. 6d. each.

Citizen MONNET lately introduced, at a ſitting of the Lyceum of Arts, at

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Paris, the notice of ſome improvements in the manufactory of Engliſh ribbands (ſo called). This proceſs, by moving ten *laſſes* (ſtocking tools) at once, in equal and unequal numbers, by means of a regulator which is made to mount at pleaſure, and a curious balancer, will enable the artiſt to determine, within three pennyweights, the quantity of ſilk neceſſary to make a meaſure of ſtuff given, ſuch as of the ell, &c. Twenty pieces of ribband, of the fineſt quality, may be made at once, by a very ordinary workman, or woman. An apprentiſſage of three months is ſufficient to learn the nature of this trade.

DESAUDRAY deſcribed, at the ſame ſitting, a new matter for ſpinning with, furniſhed by two indigenous and common cottoneous plants, which TREHET has diſcovered a method of preparing. Mixed with a third part of cotton or ſilk, it ſpins extremely well, and may be uſed in the manufacture of very good ſtuffs. Specimens of this matter, and a pair of ſtockings of it, were preſented to the Lyceum. Another plant furniſhes a kind of vegetable wool, nearly reſembling animal wool, and which would ſurpaſs it for mattraſſes, eſpecially in the caſe of certain diſeaſes, where the patients imbibe an unwholeſome influence from mattraſſes of wool. This woolly matter, mixed with rabbit's hair, may be uſed in making felts, or even hats; one of this deſcription, and which had been worn for twelve months, was exhibited on the table. The miniſter of the interior has ſince granted to Trehet four acres of ground, for the ſake of renewing his experiments on a larger ſcale.

ROULLAND preſented, and deſcribed, at a ſubſequent ſitting, the model of a pair of bellows, intended to reſtore life to perſons drowned and in a ſwoon, by drawing out the vitiated air ſeated in their lungs, and replacing it with ordinary air; or even with oxygene, or vital air, if neceſſary; at the ſame time producing the motion of the lungs, independently of the concurrence of the patient, to the very inſtant when his ſtrength ſhall return. The idea of theſe bellows is borrowed from the *Journal de Medecine*. ROULLAND, however, has conſtructed the inſtrument whereby it is to be realiſed, and thus carried it to perfection. The experiment was ſubmitted to public inſpection, a bladder being made up to repreſent the lungs. The bellows contains two bodies (like double-winded bellows) which have no interior communication with each other; they have, however, a common vent, which is a kind of tube introduced into the noſtrils of the patient. When the bellows is opened, one of its ſides becomes filled with ordinary air, by means of a ſucker placed next to the moving leaf, while the other ſide becomes filled, at the ſame time, with the vitiated air of the lungs, through the medium of a ſucker placed at the head of the tube. When the bellows is blown, the reſpirable air, introduced into the firſt ſide, is impelled into the lungs; and, by the ſame operation, the vitiated air, with which the ſecond ſide is filled, is forcibly expelled by the other ſuckers. This movement being ſeveral times repeated, and ſlowly, agreeably to the nature of human reſpiration, new air was always introduced into the lungs, and the old extracted as ſoon as it became vitiated, according to the proceſs of nature, till the aſſiſtance of art was no longer neceſſary.

GARDEUR, paſte-board maker, of Paris, has lately manufactured a paſte-board, which may be uſed as a ſubſtitute for *tiling*. As the materials, however, of this manufacture are coſtly, he replaces it by a kind of ſtuff reſembling felt, compoſed of the filaceous parts of a number of plants, as the ſun-flower, &c. mixed up with iron-droſs pounded, and other ſubſtances made uſe of in the compoſition of cements. This matter is worked up in ſheets to the thickneſs of an ordinary ſlate or tile, and is cemented and held together by an oil of a diſiccative nature, and plaſtered over with an oil-coloured ſtratum or layer. Experiments have been made of this new-invented tiling, wherein it effectually reſiſted all the rigours of the ſeaſons, cold, thaw, rain, and heat. The colour of theſe tiles is black; but this might be eaſily exchanged for one leſs gloomy.

Citizen BRARD has inſtituted an office, at the Hoſpital of Invalids, at Paris, for teaching to read and write ſuch of thoſe ſoldiers as had been mutilated in the ſervice, or had never received early inſtruction. In fourteen months time, of 500 learners, 200 were put into a ſituation to hold employments, which they ſoon procured, and by which many of them are enabled to provide even for the ſubſiſtence of their families. Such as have loſt their right arm, can now write with the left, with great eaſe and dexterity.

GAUTHEROT

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GAUTHEROT read a diſcourſe, at the Lyceum of Arts, in November, on a plan of an organized harpſichord, the initial parts of which were conſtructed by CHIQUELIER. The mechaniſm of this inſtrument is ſuch, that all the airs played on the keys may be inſtantly traced on paper; ſo that the fugitive thoughts, which the impulſe of compoſition may ſuggeſt to the artiſt, will not be loſt, and may be recovered without the care and fatigue of noting them.—When the medal was preſented to the reſpectable, yet indigent old artiſt, a collection was alſo made for him, on the ſpot, amounting to 4200 livres.

From ſome experiments made, laſt year, by Doctor ATTILIO ZUCCAGNI, it appears, that the culture of indigo has been ſucceſsfully introduced into Tuſcany. Out of about ſix pounds of freſh indigo, fermented in the Indian manner, he obtained ſix ounces of ſediment, varying four different degrees in colour and goodneſs. The culture of this plant has been attempted ſince, with equal ſucceſs, by other agriculturiſts.

In conſequence of a ſcarcity of the tan of oak prevailing in Hanover, Mr. Counſellor WEHRS recommended to a ſkilful tanner, at Linden, near Hanover, to endeavour to aſcertain, by experiments, whether any other indigenous trees of the country might not offer the ſame reſources for tanning, as the bark of the oak. A ſeries of experiment was made, accordingly, on the bark of the Sumach, or *Rhus Coriaria*, a tree very common in the electorate, and the reſult has proved highly ſucceſsful. Calves' ſkins, tanned by this proceſs, have been pronounced equal to real Engliſh leather; and the tanners and ſhoe-makers pay, without heſitation, two florins for a pound of the ſame, while the beſt Hanoverian leather commonly ſells for only one.

CHRISTOPHE GULLET, a French agriculturiſt, recommends, as a preſervative againſt the ravages of caterpillars, butterflies, yellow flies, and other inſects, to laſh or ſcourge with rods of young elder, the plants of cabbages, and the branches of trees, &c. It appears, from his experiments, that the plants thus laſhed were never viſited by the butterflies, &c. (being driven away by the ſtrong and nauſeating effluvia of the elder) although they frequently fluttered about, and lighted on the other plants. He alſo recommends to ſprinkle trees, corn, turnips, &c. every eight or ten days, with a ſtrong infuſion of elder. What the farmers call the yellows in corn, and is conſidered by them as a ſpecies of mildew, Mr. GULLET maintains to be a ſmall yellow fly, with blue wings, nearly of the ſize of a gnat, and generating worms almoſt inviſible to the naked eye. By the help of a good microſcope, he aſſures us, that he counted forty-one yellow worms alive in the *bale* of a ſingle grain of wheat.—He is of opinion, that the dwarf elder *(le ſureau yeble)* exhales a ſcent more offenſive than the common elder.

BITAUBE, a celebrated French poet, has lately publiſhed an imitation of the ſixth ſatire of the ſecond book of Horace, wherein he has happily clothed the Roman poet in the Gallic coſtume, ſkilfully adapting his ideas to modern manners and circumſtances.

A lady of the name of *Angely*, and two other women in inferior circumſtances of life, have lately preferred a claim on the generoſity and gratitude of the French nation, as the only ſurviving deſcendants of Corneille: the former is the daughter of Madame *Dupuis*, originally *Corneille*, well-known as having been the pupil of Voltaire, and greatly careſſed by him; the two other women are ſiſters of Madame Dupuis, and aunts of Madame Angely: one of theſe ſubſiſts upon alms in an hoſpital, at Geneva; and the other earns her maintenance as an aſſiſtant to a poor mantua-maker in the environs of that city. The French reſident at Geneva has laudably exerted himſelf to verify the illuſtrious deſcent and poverty of theſe laſt-mentioned perſons, and has commenced, himſelf, the career of public generoſity.

About fifty rare wild beaſts, moſt of them of the larger ſize, have been lately imported into France, from Africa, by order of the government, for the purpoſe of completing the menagerie of the muſeum of natural hiſtory, at Paris. A fine young lion, however, and one of the two white bears, have died ſince their arrival, in conſequence, as is believed, of being incommodiouſly lodged or provided for at Paris.

The French miniſter of the interior has juſt addreſſed a circular letter to the adminiſtrators of the departments, inviting them to undeceive the people, relative to the common practice of ſuſpending perſons apparently drowned, by the feet, in order to compel them to diſgorge water. This method, far from proving ſalutary in any inſtance, is here repreſented as being, of itſelf, ſufficient to produce inſtant death to the perſon on whom it is applied.

REVIEW

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

EASY progreſſive Leſſons, fingered for young beginners on the Piano-Forte, or Harpſichord, by Thomas Attwood. 5s.
Longman and Broderip.

The author of theſe little pieces announces, in their favour, that "they are particularly adapted for pupils at an early period." In this recommendation we can have the pleaſure to join him. Through fifteen pages of muſic, he has preſerved that nice gradation of difficulties, which is the firſt requiſite in compoſitions deſigned for young practitioners, and has enriched the work with as much fancy and novelty as its nature and purpoſe could well admit.

The Death of Anna, a favourite ballad, ſung by Mr. Incledon, and compoſed, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte, by Reinald Spofforth. 1s. Linley.

The "Death of Anna" is a charming little air: a beautiful ſimplicity pervades the melody, and conveys the ſentiment of the words, with peculiar force and propriety.

The new Britiſh Tar, a favorite Medley Sonata for the Piano-Forte or Harpſichord, ſelected from the moſt approved Sea Songs, &c. 2s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

Compilation and arrangement, though they can never diſpute the prize with original compoſition, may yet claim conſiderable praiſe, when in the hands of a judicious maſter. The preſent publication is evidently the reſult of much experience and knowledge of effect. The ſongs introduced are "When Britain firſt at Heaven's command," "And did you not hear of a jolly young waterman;" "For England when with fav'ring gale;" "How little do the landmen know;" "When the ſailor's lad firſt put to ſea;" "The wand'ring ſailor;" "Then farewell, my well-trimm'd wherry;" "Come away, my brave boys;" "And can'ſt thou leave thy Nancy;" and the celebrated horn-pipe in G. Theſe are preceded by an original and introductory movement; and are ſo happily arranged as moſt agreeably to relieve each other, and to form one compact whole.

Cape St. Vincent, a grand Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for the Violin and Violoncello, expreſſive of the victory over the Spaniſh fleet; compoſed by M. P. King. 4s. Longman and Broderip.

In "Cape St. Vincent" we find an endeavour to convey the idea of the proceſs of a ſea-engagement; and muſt acknowledge, that in ſeveral parts of the compoſition, the author has been greatly ſucceſsful. It was natural that the land battles and ſieges with which muſical heroes have preſented us, ſhould ſuggeſt the notion of a naval encounter, that we have long expected the appearance of a production ſimilar to the preſent, and are pleaſed to find it ſo ably executed. The piece compriſes ſeven movements. The introductory movement is in common time, allegro ſpirito, and is ſucceeded by "Night," or "The Engliſh fleet awaiting the dawn of day," in which the "ſignal guns of the enemy," a "breeze ſpringing up," and "gradually decreaſing," are ſtrikingly expreſſed. This leads us to "day-break," or, "The Spaniſh fleet diſcovered;" from which we paſs to a movement, conveying the "diſmay of the enemy," then to the "naval finale," or "Hearts of oak," in which the fine old ſimple air of Boyce is judiciouſly introduced, mingled with paſſages calculated to expreſs the "tuning of the violins," and "the ſailors dancing and ſinging," after which Dr. Arne's "Wooden walls of Old England," formed into a Piano-Forte movement, produces a cloſe of characteriſtic and forcible effect.

Edward and Editha, a ballad, ſung by Mrs. Bland, and compoſed by Reginald Spofforth. 1s. Preſton and Son.

This ballad of "Edward and Editha," though far from being deſtitute of merit, is not equal to ſome other efforts of the ſame compoſer. We do not find that ſimplicity and chain of melody which generally marks Mr. Spofforth's muſical effuſions; yet there are bars in which the ſentiment of the poetry is happily expreſſed.

La Chaſſe, or the Hunter's Medley, for the Piano-Forte or Harpſichord, compoſed, arranged, and ſelected by Dr. Arnold. 2s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

To thoſe muſical amateurs who are partial to the muſic of the chace, this compilation of Dr. Arnold's will prove highly agreeable. The introductory movement

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movement which is in *vivace*, is original, and ſucceeded by the popular airs "When Phœbus the tops of the hills does adorn;" The echoing horn calls the ſportſmen abroad;" "Hark! the hollow woods reſounding;" "What ſhall he have that killed the deer;" "How ſweet in the woodlands;" "Bright Phœbus has mounted the Chariot of Day", and "Bright Chanticleer proclaims the dawn." Theſe are ſo arranged as to do much credit to the judgment of the compiler, and together with the original matter which he has introduced, form an excellent and pleaſing exerciſe for the piano-forte.

Three Concertante Duetts for Two Clarionets, compoſed and dedicated to Thomas Fitzgerald, eſq. by H. T. Erbaci, 4s. Riley.

In muſical compoſition, it is a firſt-rate excellence to accommodate the paſſages to the particular inſtrument or *caſt* of voice for which the piece is intended. This merit is conſpicuous in the preſent work, and diſplays great knowledge of the clarionet and its powers of execution. Each of theſe ducts conſiſts of two movements highly pleaſing in themſelves, and ſo conſtructed as happily to contraſt each other.

The laſt Compoſition of the celebrated Mozart (a Sonata in C. Minor) the Accompaniments of which were left unfiniſhed, but have been completed by Pleyel, 4s. Corri & Duſſek.

We find in this poſthumous work of Mozart all that profundity of ſcience and ingenuity of modulation which have ever diſtinguiſhed his productions. Some paſſages, we muſt confeſs, are ſo chromatic as to be ſomewhat crabbed in their effect, and require a learned ear to produce the intended impreſſion, but theſe are counter-balanced by many beauties of a very ſtriking kind; and the *tout enſemble*, while it furniſhes an excellent exerciſe for the piano-forte, is grand and attractive.

Six French Romances, and One Italian Arietta, for the Harpſichord or Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin to the Italian Arietta, compoſed by Rothe Nugent, and dedicated to the Ducheſs of York, 7s. 6d printed for the Author, and to be had at all the Muſic Shops.

The term Romance, as uſed by foreign muſicians, is not ſo familiar with us as to be univerſally underſtood; we therefore obſerve, that in France and Italy it implies a Song, the words of which run into ſeveral verſes, comprizing ſomewhat of a ſcene or plot, and anſwers pretty nearly to the Old Engliſh Ballads. The preſent Airs are written upon that plan, and are extremely good in their kind. The melodies, for the moſt part, though not remarkably novel, are ſmooth, eaſy, and natural, and the accompaniments calculated to add much to the general effect. The Italian Arietta is elegantly conceived, and conveys the ſentiment of the words with great force and beauty. The paſſage with which it opens is moſt happily appropriated to the words "Addio, addio campi beati", and beſpeaks at once the admiration of the hearer.

New Scotch Muſic, conſiſtin: of Slow Airs, Strathſpeys, Quick Reels, Country Dances, and a Medley, on a new plan, with a baſs for a Violoncello or Harpſichord, compoſed and dedicated to the Prince of Wales, by George Jenkins, 10s. 6d.

To the admirers of Scotch muſic this work will be highly acceptable. It conſiſts of more than ſixty folio pages, and preſerves throughout that national caſt of melody for which we liſten in the muſic of North Britain. The compoſitions are ſo numerous that we are precluded from ſpeaking of them ſeparately, otherwiſe a great portion of them would claim our higheſt praiſe. "Jenkins's Compliment to Haydn," "Haydn's Strathſpey," and "The Prince of Wales's Medley," we feel ourſelves obliged to notice particularly, as poſſeſſing the Scotch character in a ſingular degree, and exhibiting a ſtrength and ſweetneſs of fancy rarely diſcoverable in New Scotch Muſic.

Sonata, with the favourite March of Louis the XVIth, late King of France, for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin *(ad libitum)*. Compoſed, and dedicated to Miſs Maria Hardman, by T. Haigh. 2s. 6d. Preſton.

The firſt and ſecond movements of this Sonata are compoſed in a very elegant and finiſhed ſtyle. The piece is in E flat, major, and opens with a ſhort Adagio in $\frac{3}{4}$, the beauty of which irreſiſtibly engages the cultivated ear, and beſpeaks an expectation which is perfectly gratified by the ſecond movement, an Allegro Moderato, in $\frac{2}{4}$. But we cannot ſpeak in ſuch terms of praiſe of the March, or laſt movement. It wants the character of what it profeſſes to be: many of the paſſages are better ſuited to any ſpecies of compoſition than to a March; and the effect of the whole is ſo dry and unmartial as to do little credit to the muſical taſte of Louis the XVIth, whoſe favourite the title-page announces it to have been.

NEW

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A CORRECT LIST OF
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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ESSAYS relating to Agriculture and Rural Affairs, by *J. Anderson*, LL.D. vol. iii. 8vo. Robinsons.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, with Plates, 1 vol. 4to. 1l. 1s. Robinsons.

An Essay on the Use of Mixed and Compressed Cattle Fodder, by *S. Lawgent*, 2s. 6d. Debrett.

The Universal Gardener and Botanist, by *T. Mawe*, and *J. Abercrombie*, 2l. 2s. Robinsons.

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ACCOUNT

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ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

ACUTE DISEASES.	No. of Cases.
CATARRH	16
Peripneumony	2
Hæmoptoe	6
Epiſtaxis	2
Angina	4
Otalgia	1
Ophthalmia	2
Peritoneal Inflammation	3
Enteritis	1
Phlegmone Teſtis	1
Acute Rheumatiſm	4
Gout	2
Scarlatina Anginoſa	4
Meaſles	2
Small Pox	3
Hooping Cough	3
Malignant Fever	2
Slow Fever	3
Puerperal Fever	2
Acute Diſeaſes of Infants	9

CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough and Dyſpnæa	37
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	12
Chronic Rheumatiſm	6
Sciatica	2
Nephralgia	4
Pleurodyne	2
Aſthenia	13
Hyſteria	2
Epilepſy	2
Paralyſis	3
Cephalæa	2
Apoplexy	1
Dyſpepſia	12
Gaſtrodynia	4
Enterodynia	6
Diarrhœa	5
Obſtipatio	1
Colica Pictonum	2
Hemorrhoids	3
Hernia	2
Worms	3
Diſury	2
Menorrhagia	4
Chloroſis and Amenorrhœa	8
Flor Albus	3
Scirrous Ovarium	1
Scirrhous Liver	1
Anſarca	4
Hydrothorax	3
Rickets	2
Scrohula	5
Porrigo	3
Itch	5
Aſthma	1
Puerura	1

PERIODICAL DISEASES.	
Tertian	1
Hectic Adoleſcentium	2

The number of catarrhal complaints has been conſiderably diminiſhed within the preſent month: inflammatory diſeaſes, however, appear, on the whole, to have been moſt predominant. One of the caſes of peripneumony terminated fatally; the patient, a female, having been bled largely, and repeatedly. The meaſles and the hooping-cough are not very frequent at the weſt end of the town; but, as I underſtand, prevail much in the city, more eſpecially the latter diſeaſe: forty-four children have died of it, between the 21ſt of March, and the 18th of April, according to the report in the bills of mortality.

One of the three caſes of ſcarlatina anginoſa proved fatal: the patient was a delicate boy, about four years of age, who ſtruggled with the complaint till the 19th day, and then expired ſuddenly. In the caſe of this diſeaſe given laſt month, a conſiderable quantity of matter formed in the ſwelling of the under eyelid, which was diſcharged by an opening made on the 24th day from the beginning of the fever: the abſceſs healed in a ſhort time; and the child has ſince been gradually regaining her health and ſtrength.

After the abatement of the epidemic catarrh, a violent diſeaſe fell upon cats, by which many hundreds of thoſe domeſtic animals periſhed. The particular ſymptoms of their malady, I had not a ſufficient opportunity of aſcertaining: but from diſſections, it appears, that the bowels had been drawn together by a violent cramp, or ſpaſmodic conſtriction, involving likewiſe the omentum, and preventing any paſſage. In ſome, the inteſtines were partially red, or blackiſh: but in the greater number of inſtances, the contraction and extraordinary twiſting of the bowels had taken place without any marks of inflammation.

Between the 21ſt of March, and the 18th of April, the bills of mortality report 1500 deaths; 29 by the ſmall-pox; 526 of infants and children under five years of age; 502 from aſthma and conſumption. I formerly noticed the large proportion of deaths ſtated in the bills of mortality, as ariſing from pulmonary complaints; and propoſed to apply ſome teſt, in order to aſcertain the correctneſs of this article. The only one I have to offer is the reſult of my own experience,

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ence, by exhibiting a fair and exact account of all the fatal cases which have occurred during the last two years.—However uncomfortable such a review may be to a physician, I have for once ventured to make it; and the following statement may be depended upon as precisely correct.—Out of 2500 persons admitted under my care, in the years 1795 and 1796, 246 died, from the following disorders: of pulmonary consumption 77; hæmorrhagy from the lungs 5; peripneumony 1; hooping cough 3; cough, succeeding the measles, 6; small pox 20; scarlatina anginosa 2; malignant fever 8; slow fever 3; summer fever 1; perpetral fever 2; ulcerated malignant sore throat 3; peritoneal inflammation 2; inflammation of the bowels, and hernia, 4; Dysentery 1; ulcer of the rectum 1; psoas abscess 1; gangrenous ulcer 1; tetanus, with locked jaw, 2; acute diseases of infants, under two years of age, 14; scrophula, rickets, and tabes mesenterica, 10; hydrocephalus 7; schirrus and cancer uteri 3; cancer of the breast 3; gradual decline, mostly with schirrous liver, and dropsy, 21; decay from old age 7; jaundice 1; stone 1; stoppage of the bowels 2; disorder of the stomach and bowels, from excess in drinking spirits, 14; apoplexy 6; paralysis 8; obstinate head-ach 1; menorrhagia 3; abortion 1.

In the above account, the deaths from pulmonary complaints, exclusive of the hooping-cough and measles, amount to 1-3d of the whole mortality; which affords a proof that the proportion stated in the bills of mortality is not over-rated. That proportion, during the winter months, will be found to vary from 1-3 to 1-2: In the general bill for the year 1796, if we exclude executions, other violent deaths, and abortive or still-born infants, the number of deaths is reduced to 17,648, of which 5264 are referred to pulmonary diseases. This proportion will not differ much from that stated as the result of my own experience, allowance being made for the extraordinary fatality of the small pox, in many parts of the city, during the year 1796. If the deaths by the small pox, and of infants under two years of age, be deducted from the sum total, the proportional mortality from pulmonary complaints, to that of all other diseases, is at 5264 to 8680, or as 1 to 1 $\frac{2}{3}$, nearly.

It must therefore be allowed, that diseases of the lungs are more fatal, in this place, than any other species of disease: which is partly referable to the variable state of our climate; but perhaps not less to our modes of living, and to the little attention paid in adapting the dress to the change of seasons.

In my own list, the article of pulmonary consumption includes cases of ulcerations of the lungs, and alteration of their texture, in consequence of pneumonic inflammation, and repeated catarrhs. I apprehend not more than a a fourth part of the whole number of cases put down could be referred to proper phthisis, arising from the slow and successive suppurations of tubercles in strumous constitutions.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In April, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ABOUT the close of the month of March, the people almost universally began to turn their eyes towards the throne, as their *dernier resort* for the restoration of peace, and the removal of their grievances; and showed almost a general inclination to petition the king, to *dismiss his present ministers for ever*. The liverymen of the city of London took the lead in this measure, and though opposed by their chief magistrate and others, they resolved to petition his majesty for that purpose. The Borough of Southwark, the city of Westminster, the counties of Surrey, Hants, Cambridge, Bedford, Kent, &c. the cities of Salisbury, Edinburgh, Canterbury, Glasgow, the towns of Maidstone, Leicester, Nottingham, and other places, immediately followed the example of the capital.

The Earl of SUFFOLK, in the House of Lords, on the 27th of March, called the attention of their lordships to his subject. After taking a view of the state of the country, which, he contended, was dangerous in the extreme, his lordship moved, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, humbly requesting, that he will be pleased to dismiss from his councils, his minister, viz. The first lord of the treasury, whose pernicious measures, have lost the confidence of the country." Lord GRENVILLE, in reply, defended the conduct of the minister, and the necessity of the

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war; which, he insisted, had been conducted with great ability, and had been attended with the most brilliant successes; he, therefore, gave his negative to the motion. The Marquis TOWNSHEND spoke against the motion, and contended, that the country was not in that dangerous situation it had been represented. On the contrary, the Duke of NORFOLK thought the present deplorable situation of the country, loudly called for the present motion. To this situation the incapacity of the ministers had reduced it; and it would be the height of folly, to continue to him the power of doing farther mischief. His grace replied to an expression which had been made use of, during the debate, by the Earl of Kinnoul, "that no specific proof had been brought in support of the motion," by applying what an elegant writer had said, by way of compliment, to the architect of St. Paul's, "*Si monumentum queris circum adspice.*" If proofs were wanting against the minister, they were to be found in every instance of his conduct throughout the war, which had reduced the country to a state, vibrating between actual existence and total annihilation. The Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Duke of Bedford, spoke in favour of the motion. When the house divided, there appeared for the motion 18, against it 104.

Mr. SHERIDAN, on the 4th of April, moved, in the house of commons, "That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to enquire whether it be consistent with a due regard to the essential interests of the country, that, under the present circumstances, any farther advance should be made to his imperial majesty?"

Mr. Sheridan prefaced this motion, with a speech of considerable length; in which he pointed out the deplorable state of public credit in this country, brought on by the destructive measures pursued by the minister. If it should appear to the house, he said, that the bank had repeatedly represented to the minister, the fatal tendency of his measures; and that he had repeatedly violated the most solemn promises and engagements, then the directors would stand clear of much of the blame, and much would attach to the honourable gentleman.

On the 3d day of December, 1795, the Directors of the Bank came to the resolution of communicating to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "That after a very solemn deliberation, adequate to the importance of the subject, they were unanimously of opinion, that should a loan (viz. a loan of 3,000,000l. to the emperor) take place, they were but too well grounded in declaring, that from the actual effects of the emperor's last loan, and the continued drains of specie and bullion they then experienced, that they had the most cogent reasons to apprehend very momentous and alarming consequences. They were therefore led to hope, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be pleased to lay aside the adoption of such a measure; which, they begged leave to repeat, would be, in their opinion, most fatal in its consequences.

On the 14th of January, 1796, when the scheme for assisting the emperor to raise a loan in Germany, by the guarantee of the parliament of Great Britain, was in agitation, the Bank treasurer reported to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the opinion of the committee of treasury, that they could not look upon that scheme in any light which would not, one way or other, be detrimental to this country: and on the 11th of February, 1796, the Directors of the Bank came to another resolution, that if any farther loan or advance of money to the emperor, or to any foreign state, should, in the present state of affairs, take place, it would, in all probability, prove fatal to the Bank of England. To the first resolution of the Bank Directors, Mr. Pitt replied, that certainly, as matters were then stated, he should not think then of bringing forward such a measure. To the second resolution of the bank, Mr. Pitt replied, that he did not see the necessity of it, and supposed that it was adopted in a moment of alarm.

After inveighing against Mr. Pitt's conduct, as exhibited by the foregoing correspondence, and his proceedings during the time, Mr. Sheridan endeavoured to show, that the present distressed state of public credit was attributable to him, and not to any "unfounded alarms;" for this he had the authority of the Bank Directors, all of whose predictions had been actually verified. Mr. Sheridan next stated the ruinous consequences of a loan to the emperor, the repayment of which, he said, was almost hopeless. Mr. Pitt replied, that the honourable gentleman's speech was inconsistent with his motion, and denied, that the stoppage of the Bank

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Bank was occasioned by sending money to foreign powers. He declared it as his opinion, that withholding farther supplies from our ally, would be unwise and impolitic. He asserted, that the want of pecuniary means, prevented his Imperial majesty from bringing his whole military power into action; and contended, that denying him aid, would be to compel him to make a separate peace. Mr. Fox spoke in favour of the motion; and when the house divided, there appeared, for the motion, 87; against it, 266.

On the 10th of April, Mr. POLLEN made a motion in the House of Commons, respecting peace. He enforced the necessity of a speedy peace. He observed, that if his majesty's ministers had really been sincere and anxious in their desire for peace, at the time they proposed the negociation, and during the continuance of Lord Malmesbury's embassy, it was evident the Directory, as well as many other persons, had misconceived and misapprehended their intention. Three days after the departure of Lord Malmesbury, there were published *in the Redacteur*, "Observations upon the Dismissal of Lord Malmesbury;" an extract from which he held in his hand, and which he had taken from M. Peltier's pamphlet, in which it had been introduced. This paper was regarded as official from the Directory; and stated, "that the Directory were eager for peace, but the same anxiety was not shown on the part of Lord Malmesbury;—that the treaties which the republic had made with the greater part of the princes of Germany, were in no esteem in the eyes of England.—That the British minister required the republic to abandon Italy, Savoy, and the country of Nice. France was desired also to use the same perfidy towards the Belgians.—That the pretensions of the British minister, when his negociator spoke of Holland, appeared to border upon madness: according to him, the French republic ought to traffic with Batavian liberty, and the stadtholder was to be restored.—That England announced her intention of holding the Cape and Ceylon, in order to preserve the balance of Europe, which, according to her sense of it, consisted in her having every thing, and the other powers nothing, &c."

Mr. Pollen did not deliver any opinion upon the contents of this paper. If the allegations it contained were true, then the negociations ought to be resumed on fair and candid principles; and if they were false, the best mode of displaying the justice of the English government to Europe, and of exposing the unjust pretensions of the enemy, would be to publish a counter-declaration, stating the *grounds* upon which the war was carried on. Mr. Pollen concluded his speech, with a motion to the following purport:—"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, representing, that, upon mature deliberation, his faithful commons were of opinion, that his gracious endeavours to restore peace to Europe, failed of their effect, either from misconception on the part of the French government, or from the terms proposed having been ill explained to the people of that country, &c."

Sir John MACPHERSON seconded the motion, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it. He said, it was indefinite, and embraced no conclusion or object whatever. It only called upon his majesty to do something, the nature of which was not in any degree expressed. It supposed, that his majesty's ministers were unwilling to do that which was necessary to be done, without giving one single reason for such a supposition. He next alluded to the paper from which Mr. Pollen had read the extract. The intention of his majesty's ministers, he said, had been grossly misrepresented in that paper. Mr. Pitt next observed, that he had, a few nights ago, intimated to the house, that offers for a separate peace had been lately made to his Imperial majesty, our good and faithful ally; that his Imperial majesty had immediately acquainted this goverment with the nature and extent of those offers; and had accompanied that information with the strongest assurances, that nothing should induce him to make peace, except in concert with England. In consequence of this information, his Majesty's ministers had determined to seize the present occasion to try if any fresh negociation could honourably and fairly be opened towards the attainment of peace—And, said Mr. Pitt, I am happy in being able to inform the house, "that his majesty, impressed with a most ardent and anxious desire to procure, if possible, an honourable and permanent peace, has actually appointed a person, in confidence, to proceed immediately to Vienna, with full authority, then and there to enter upon a negociation for peace, if such a measure can

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can be fairly and honourably brought about, in concurrence and junction with our allies." Upon Mr. Pollen ſignifying that he ſhould take the ſenſe of the Houſe upon his motion, Mr. Addington aroſe, and ſaid that he hoped the honourable gentleman would have withdrawn his motion, after what had been ſtated by Mr. Pitt; but being diſappointed in that hope, he urged ſeveral arguments againſt the motion, and defended what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Pollen.

The motion being read, and the queſtion being put on the order of the day, Mr. Fox roſe, and ſaid, that it would be inconſiſtent with his duty, to give a ſilent vote upon the queſtion of this extraordinary day. He ſaid the Chancellor of the Exchequer, though he had many ſhapes, had but one mode of acting. Whenever the country was in a condition in which the interference of the Houſe of Commons was called for, then he always came with ſome attempt to evade, and with ſome promiſe which he never intended to perform. The Houſe was told what was announced by letter, in the city, that morning, that ſome gentleman was going to Vienna. Mr. Fox ſtrongly urged the want of ſincerity in miniſters upon former occaſions, and contended that the Houſe had no new ground to place their confidence upon. He entered into a long recapitulation of the diſaſters brought upon this country by the ignorance of miniſters.—The war was begun, he ſaid, under the pretence that the moment was a fortunate one, becauſe England had all Europe for her ally. But has ſhe the ſame reaſon for continuing it? France has acquired the alliance of Spain; ſhe poſſeſſes all the powers of Italy, and all Belgium; and ſhe has ſuch a ſpecies of neutrality in Pruſſia, as ſome have thought to be tantamount to an actual alliance. "But whether (ſaid Mr. Fox) ſhe keep theſe alliances or not, ſhe has, in any caſe, one grand *ally*, that never fails her—I mean the *national debt* of Great Britain; and this is an ally which goes on from day to day, which is always active, which will never fail, and which will go on even in time of peace."

Mr. PITT replied, and ſtrongly urged his accuſtomed arguments, in defence of the meaſures purſued by miniſters during the preſent war, and in the late negociation for peace.

Sir WILLIAM PULTENEY, and Mr. JOHNS ſpoke in favour of the order of the day.

Sir JOHN MACPHERSON, and Mr. WESTERN were for the original motion. At length, the houſe divided; for the order of the day, 291; againſt it, 85.

On the 21ſt of April, Mr. BRAGGE, brought up the third report of the committee of ſecrecy, appointed to enquire into the cauſes which produced the order in council, prohibiting the Bank from iſſuing ſpecie in payment of their notes, which was ordered to be printed.

The ſame day, Mr. ABBOT brought up the ſecond report of the committee of public finances, which was ordered to be printed.

It does not come within our limits, to diſcuſs the ſubject of the grievances of the ſeamen, who were ſo lately in a ſtate mutiny off Portſmouth. The matter is too important, to be looſely diſcuſſed.—A *repreſentative government* actually eſtabliſhed on board the Britiſh fleet; and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty proceeding to treat with a *convention of delegates*, is an æra in the annals of our navy, which no man who originally gave his ſuffrage for the preſent war of diſorganization, ever expected to ſee!

Authentic Documents, relative to the Stoppage of Payment at the Bank.

The refuſal of the Bank of England to return ſpecie for their notes, when preſented for payment, being an event of almoſt univerſal concern, and general converſation, we have thought neceſſary to lay before our readers ſome incontrovertible evidence relative to that ſubject, drawn from the copies of the communications between the Directors of the Bank, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, reſpecting advances to government, ſince the 1ſt of November, 1794, which the Houſe of Commons ordered to be printed, on the 7th of April, 1797, for the uſe of the members. Hence will appear the fallacy of the aſſertion, "that the ſcarcity of ſpecie and bullion was not attributable to Imperial loans, or to the remittances which government had made to the Continent; and that the preſent deranged ſtate of public credit is the effect of a *momentary* alarm."

So early as 15th of January, 1795, the Court of Directors reſolved to inform the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that, at the preſent period, when a loan under

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der the guarantee of this country, for a foreign ſtate, of the large amount of ſix millions ſterling; and alſo one for our own national wants, of eighteen millions, were about to be raiſed, it was their wiſh that he would arrange his finances for the preſent year, in ſuch a manner as *not to depend on any farther aſſiſtance* from them, beyond what was already agreed for.

On the 16th of April, 1795, the Court of Directors ordered the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank, to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and mention the *uneaſineſs which they felt* on being left, during ſo long a period, in an advance of from one and a half to upwards of two millions of money, for the bills accepted by the Treaſury. That this mode of paying the Treaſury bills in advance, was never meant to be carried to any great extent, at the moſt 500,000l. and that only as a temporary accommodation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had promiſed the Governor, in the December preceding, that the amount of theſe bills, paid at the Bank, then exceeding the ſum of 500,000l. ſhould certainly be paid off after the receipt of the firſt payment of the new loan.

On the 30th of July, 1795, the Court of Directors requeſted the Chancellor of the Exchequer to adopt ſome other mode of paying the Treaſury-bills of exchange; than by directing them for payment at the Bank, or to furniſh money for the payment of them. They alſo reſolved, that the amount for which the bank ſhall be in advance, ſhall not, at any time, exceed the ſum of 500,000l. as the Court of Directors were determined to give orders to the caſhiers to refuſe payment of all bills, whenever the advance ſhall amount to ſuch ſum: 500,000l.

On the 8th of October, 1795, the Court of Directors ſent a written paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, purporting that the very large and *continued drain of bullion and ſpecie, which the Bank had lately experienced, ariſing from the effects of the loan to the Emperor, and other ſubſidies*, together with the proſpect of the demand for gold not appearing ſoon to ceaſe, had *excited ſuch apprehenſions in the Court of Directors*, that, on the moſt ſerious deliberation, they deem it right to communicate to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the *abſolute neceſſity they conceive to exiſt for diminiſhing the ſum of their preſent advances to government*; the laſt having been granted with *great reluctance* on their part, on his preſſing ſolicitations, and ſtatement, that ſerious embarraſſments would ariſe to the public ſervice, if the Bank refuſed.

At an interview between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor of the Bank, on the 23d of October, 1795; when the latter mentioned his having heard that there might be annexed to the enſuing loan, one of 1,400,000l. for the emperor of Germany, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he had not then the moſt diſtant idea of ſuch a loan to the emperor, but could not pledge himſelf to the contrary. The Governor thanked him for his anſwer, which, he told Mr. Pitt, he received with pleaſure, thinking, as he did, *that another loan of that ſort would go nigh to ruin the country.*

In conſequence of intelligence that Mr. Pitt would be obliged to bring forward here a loan for Ireland, to the amount of 1,500,000l. the Court of Directors met on the 10th day of February, 1797, and reſolved to, aſk of Mr. Pitt, a conſiderable reduction of the Bank's preſent advances to government, to be raiſed, as he hinted, by a new loan; and they made out a ſtatement for that purpoſe, to be repreſented to him; which was as follows:

Arrears of Advance on Land and Malt, - -	1794	£.337,000
Do. do.	1795	491,000
Do. do.	1796	2,392,000
Exchequer Bills on Vote of Credit		968,800
Do. on conſolidated Fund, 1796 -		1,323,000
Treaſury Bills paid - -		1,674,645
		7,186,445
Beſides arrears of Intereſt due, &c.		400,000

On the 9th of February, the Court of Directors ordered the Governor of the Bank to tell Mr. Pitt, that under the preſent ſtate of the Bank's advances to Government here, to agree with his requeſt of making a farther advance of 1,500,000l. as a loan to Ireland, would threaten *ruin to the Bank*, and moſt probably bring the Directors under the neceſſity *to ſhut up their doors.*

FRANCE.

While the French commander in chief was ſtretching his lines into Italy, and compelling the Pope to the moſt humiliating terms of peace, the Auſtrian troops were preparing, with augmented forces to take poſſeſſion of thoſe territories which Buonaparte had left in his rear. The ſagacity

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ſagacity of this general induced him to relinquiſh his favourite object of placing the republican flag upon the capitol at Rome, and to haſten the peace with the head of the church, to enable him to return and to attack the Imperial troops under the command of the archduke Charles.

After the battle of Rivoli, the French army occupied the banks of the Piavé and Lavis. The Imperial army occupied the other bank of the Piavé, had its centre behind the Cordevolo, and ſupported its right on the Adige, from the ſide of Salurne. On the 10th of March, in the morning, a diviſion of the French army, under general Maſſena, repaired to Feltre; at his approach, the Auſtrians evacuated the line of Cordevolo, and marched to Bellurne. On the 12th, at day-break, a diviſion of the French army, under general Serrurier, croſſed the Piavé, facing the village of Vider, and defeated the Auſtrians who oppoſed their paſſage, and then advanced rapidly to St. Salvador: the Auſtrians, upon perceiving this, and apprehenſive of being ſurrounded, evacuated their camp of La Campana. The French general, Guieux, at two o'clock in the afternoon, paſſed the Piavé at Oſpedaletto, and arrived in the evening at Conegliana. In the courſe of that day the French cavalry frequently attacked the Auſtrian cavalry, which they defeated, with ſome loſs. On the 13th of March, the French general Guieux, with his diviſion, arrived at Saiſle, fell on the Auſtrian rear-guard, and, notwithſtanding the darkneſs of the night, took one hundred priſoners from them. At the ſame time general Maſſena's diviſion having reached Bellurne, purſued the Auſtrians who had retreated towards Cadore, hemmed in their rear-guard, and took ſeven hundred priſoners, among whom was general Luſignan, who commanded the centre.

On the 16th of March general Guieux's diviſion ſet out from Pardepone, and that of general Serrurier left Paſiano, both directing their march to Valvaſone. Theſe forces, with the troops under general Bernadotte, arrived on the banks of the Tagliamento at eleven o'clock in the morning. The Auſtrian army was entrenched on the oppoſite ſide of the river, of which it diſputed the paſſage; but ſome French troops, led on by the general Duphot, threw themſelves into the river, and preſently gained the other ſide; others of the French troops followed the example; the river was croſſed, and the Auſtrians routed in every direction; their cavalry were defeated, and the general who commanded it was taken. General Guieux attacked and took the village of Gradiſca, and routed the Auſtrians; prince Charles had juſt time enough to ſave himſelf. The ſuperiority of French artillery, it is ſaid, alarmed the Auſtrians to ſuch a degree, that they would not make a ſtand, and took flight in the night.

After theſe ſucceſſes of the French, in the paſſage of the Piavé, of the battles of Longara, of Saiſle, and of Tagliamento, the French army took a poſition on the torrent of the Torre. The Auſtrians, at their approach, evacuated Polmanova, where the republicans found 30,000 rations of bread, &c. It was but ten days before, that the Imperial general had ſeized that place from the Venetians. The French troops next paſſed the Iſono, reached the town of Gradiſca, and advanced to the walls with fixed bayonets. They were there received with a diſcharge of muſquetry and grape-ſhot. General Bernadotte, obliged to ſupport them, brought forward four pieces of cannon to force the gates; but they were defended by a *ſtrong* well entrenched. General Serrurier, in the mean time, arrived with the troops under his command; the Auſtrians perceiving this, deſpaired of making their eſcape, and immediately capitulated. Five thouſand priſoners, the flower of prince Charles's army, ten pieces of cannon, and eight ſtandards, were the advantages which the French acquired by this movement. General Buonaparte took up his head-quarters at Gradiſca.

The French army followed up theſe advantages, and defeated the Auſtrians again at the bridge of Caſaſola, and took ſix hundred priſoners. On the 21ſt of March, the French entered Goritz, the Auſtrians having effected their retreat with ſo much precipitation as to leave in the hands of the French four hoſpitals, containing fifteen hundred ſick, and all the magazines of proviſions and ammunition. General Maſſena purſued the Auſtrians as far as La Pontieba, and the republicans became maſters of the celebrated mines of D'Ydria.

The French general Maſſena, being arrived at Tarvis, was attacked by a diviſion of Auſtrians, and, after a conflict extremely obſtinate, he put them to the rout, and took a great number of priſoners, among whom were three generals*.

* This engagement of Tarvis, Buonaparte obſerves, was fought above the clouds, on a height which commands Germany.

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Meanwhile, general Guieux drove an Auſtrian column, which he had defeated, to Pufero, as far as the Auſtrian Chine, a poſt extremely well entrenched, but which was carried by aſſault, after a very obſtinate engagement. The Auſtrians then perceiving the Chine in the power of the French, precipitated their march, and fell into the middle of the diviſion of general Maſſena, who, after a ſlight combat, made the whole of the diviſion priſoners: *thirty pieces of cannon, four hundred waggons, carrying the Auſtrian baggage, five thouſand men, and four generals, thus fell into the hands of the French.*

The French general of diviſion, Dugna, took poſſeſſion of Trieſte on the 23d of March.

The following is a ſummary account of the loſſes ſuſtained by the Auſtrians in the above-mentioned engagements:

Taken priſoners, 9 generals, 1 colonel, 13,630 officers of inferior rank and privates (beſides the priſoners taken at Tarvis) 30,000 rations of bread, 48 pieces of cannon, 400 baggage waggons; at La Chine, 8 ſtandards, all the ſtores and proviſions at Goritz; the mines of d'Ydria.

The next victories gained by the republican army over the Auſtrians, were in the Tyrol. Several diviſions of the French troops left their cantonments on the Adige, the Lavis, and the Brenta, and arrived at Brixen on the 24th of March, under the command of general D'Hillier: after having driven the Auſtrians beyond the high mountains which ſeparate Inſpruck from Carinthia, their equipage, magazines, and between ſeven and eight thouſand priſoners, fell into the hands of the French in ten or twelve actions. The intent of theſe movements was to form a junction with the grand army acting in the Frioul, and ſtretching its arm by the valley of La Drave. On the 29th of March, general Maſſena put himſelf in motion with his diviſion. At the diſtance of a league from Clagenfurt, he fell in with the Auſtrian army, and an engagement enſued, in which the Imperialiſts loſt two pieces of cannon, and two hundred priſoners. The ſame evening the French entered Clagenfurt, the capital of Carinthia; and prince Charles, with the wreck of his army, fled before the Republicans. On the 1ſt of April, the diviſion of general Bernadotte was at Laubach, the capital of Carniola. Upon the 2d of April, general Joubert proceeded to Salurne; at the ſame time the French cavalry, under general Dumas, took the village of Tramin, made ſix hundred priſoners, and then entered the city of Botzen. The light infantry, under general Joubert, clambered up high rocks, attacked the Auſtrians, put them to a general rout, and made fifteen hundred priſoners.

The French purſued the Auſtrians, and entered Brixen, where, and at other places, they found thirty thouſand quintals of flour. In theſe ſeveral ſucceſsful attacks, the Republicans took an almoſt immenſe quantity of corn, hay, and proviſions. The Auſtrians are thus driven from the Venetian territories. The Higher and Lower Carniola, Carinthia, the diſtrict of Trieſte, and the whole of the Tyroleſe, are ſubjected to the arms of the French Republic.

Amidſt theſe brilliant victories, the Republican general Buonaparte ſent from his head quarters at Clagenfurt a letter, dated the 31ſt of March, to prince Charles: "Imploring him, for the ſake of ſuffering humanity, to uſe his exertions for peace, to ſave the lives of ſo many thouſand gallant ſoldiers, which would inevitably fall in a farther proſecution of the bloody conteſt. Is it eſſential," ſays the conqueror of Italy, "to the intereſts, or gratifying to the paſſions, of Engliſhmen, a nation far removed from the theatre of war, that we ſhould continue to murder each other? With reſpect to myſelf, gallant general, if the overture which I have now the honour to make to you, could be the means of ſparing the life of a ſingle man, I ſhould think myſelf prouder of the civic crown to which my interference would entitle me, than of the melancholy glory which could reſult from the moſt brilliant military exploits."

Whatever may have been the effects of the humane endeavours of this truly great man, we rejoice in the report that a negociation for peace has actually taken place.

On the 11th of April, the Preſident of the Council of Five Hundred announced a meſſage from the Directory, ſtating, "That it was with the moſt profound concern, that the Executive Directory informed the council of the aſſaſſination attempted on Sieyes, repreſentative of the people. That the aſſaſſin was apprehended, and directions were given for bringing him immediately to trial."

VILLERS roſe, and obſerved to the council, that Sieyes was the man who firſt propoſed the union of the different orders; who deputed members to the conſtituent aſſembly, and that he contri-

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buted very materially to the eſtabliſhment of the republic.

HARDY ſaid, that in his capacity of officer of health, he had performed the firſt chirurgical operation upon his colleague. Three piſtols appear to have been fired at Sieyes; one ball had reached the abdomen, but having perforated a thick dreſs, it only grazed the ſkin; another ball entered his hand; this ball was extracted in fifty or ſixty pieces. The council received ſeveral other accounts of treaſonable practices.

IRELAND.

The inhabitants of a very conſiderable part of this iſland, experience, at preſent, the ſevere calamity of being under military law. So preſſing is the want of money for the public ſervice, and ſo difficult has it been found to raiſe any by the ordinary means, that, as a temptation to the monied intereſt, a bonus has actually been held out to them, ſo large, and ſo much beyond all former precedent, as to be alarming. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has propoſed, that every perſon making a depoſit of 63l. ſhall be entitled to receive a debenture for 100l. to bear 5 per cent. per annum intereſt. "Theſe terms, bad as they are for Government," ſaid the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "were made under a dire neceſſity."

GERMANY.

The Circle of Franconia, in a ſtate paper, has proteſted againſt the conduct of the two Pruſſian principalities in Franconia towards their neighbouring co-eſtates, as contrary to the peace and conſtitution of Germany, and as directly in oppoſition to the treaty of Weſtphalia, and the fundamental ſyſtem of the empire. They have farther appealed to the protection of the emperor, as chief of the empire. This important paper appeared at Nuremberg. The ſame circle, by a freſh note, invited the Pruſſian miniſter to return to the convention of the circle.

It appears, by a ſtate paper in the court gazette of Vienna, dated the 4th of April, that the emperor of Germany has given in charge to the preſident of Lower Auſtria, count Laurau, to communicate to the public the moſt poſitive aſſurance, that His Imperial Majeſty is now *employed in the moſt earneſt manner in haſtening the concluſion of a peace.*

ITALY.

The following are the Articles ſigned by the Pope and the French General Buonaparte:

ART. I. There ſhall be peace, friendſhip, and good underſtanding between the French Republic and Pope Pius the Sixth.

II. The Pope revokes all adheſion, aſſiſtance, and conceſſion, open or ſecret, given by him to the coalition armed againſt the French Republic, and to every treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with whatever power it may be. He engages himſelf not to furniſh, either for the preſent or any future war, to any power, armed againſt the French Republic, any ſuccours in men, ſhips, arms, warlike ſtores, proviſions, or money, under any title or denomination whatever.

III. His Holineſs ſhall diſband, within five days after the ratification of the preſent treaty, the troops of the new formation, retaining only the regiments exiſting before the treaty of armiſtice ſigned at Bologna.

IV. The ſhips of war or corſairs of the powers armed againſt the French Republic, ſhall not enter, or at leaſt ſhall not make any ſtay during the preſent war, in the ports or roads of the Eccleſiaſtical States.

V. The French Republic ſhall continue to enjoy, as before the war, all the rights and prerogatives which France had at Rome, and ſhall be treated, in every reſpect, as the moſt reſpectable powers, and particularly ſo as to what relates to its ambaſſador or miniſter, its conſuls or vice-conſuls.

VI. The Pope ſhall renounce abſolutely and entirely, all the rights which he may pretend to have in the cities and territories of Avignon, the Comtat Venaiſſin, and its dependencies; and ſhall transfer, give up, and abandon the ſaid rights to the French Republic.

VII. The Pope, in like manner, renounces for ever, and gives up and transfers to the French Republic, all his right to the territories known by the title of the Legation of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna; and no attack ſhall be made on the Catholic religion in that quarter.

VIII. The citadel and villages forming the territory of the city of Ancona, ſhall remain in the hands of the Republic, till a peace with the continent ſhall be concluded.

IX. The Pope engages, for himſelf and his ſucceſſors, not to transfer to any one the titles or ſeigniories attached to the territory by him ceded to the French Republic.

X. His Holineſs engages to pay and deliver at Foligno, to the treaſurer of the French army, before the 5th of March, 1797, the ſum of 15,000,000 of French livres Tournois, of which 10,000,000 ſhall be in ſpecie, and 5,000,000 in diamonds and other valuable effects; beſides the ſum of 1,600,000 remaining due, according to the 9th article of the armiſtice ſigned at Bologna, on the 5th Meſſidor, in the 4th year of the Republic, and ratified by his Holineſs on the 27th of June.

XI. In order to ſettle finally what ſhall remain to be paid, in order to complete the execution of the armiſtice ſigned at Bologna, his Holineſs ſhall provide the army with 800 cavalry horſes, accoutred, and 800 draught-horſes, bulls, and buffaloes, and other objects, produced from the territory of the church.

XII. Beſides the ſum mentioned in the preceding articles, the Pope ſhall pay to the French Republic, in ſpecie, diamonds, and other valuables,

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luables, the ſum of 15 000,000 of French livres Tournois, of which 10,000,000 livres ſhall be paid in the courſe of March, and 5,000,000 in the courſe of April next.

XIII. The VIIIth article of the treaty of armiſtice ſigned at Bologna, concerning the manuſcripts and objects of art, ſhall be carried into complete execution as ſpeedily as poſſible.

XIV. The French army ſhall evacuate Umbria, Perugia, and Cametino, as ſoon as the Xth article of the preſent treaty ſhall be executed and accompliſhed.

XV. The French army ſhall evacuate the province of Macerata, excepting Ancona and Fano, and their territories, as ſoon as the firſt five millions of the ſum mentioned in the XIIth article of the preſent treaty ſhall have been paid and delivered.

XVI. The French ſhall evacuate the territory of the city of Fano, and the duchy of Urbino, as ſoon as the ſecond five millions of the ſum mentioned in the XIIth article of the preſent treaty ſhall have been delivered, and the IIId, Xth, XIth, and XIIth ſhall have been executed. The laſt five millions, making up the whole of the ſums ſtipulated to be paid by the XIIth article, ſhall be paid, at fartheſt, in the courſe of April next.

XVII. The French Republic cedes to the Pope all its right to the different religious foundations in the city of Rome, and at Loretto; and the Pope cedes entirely to the French Republic all the allodial property belonging to the holy ſee, in the three provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, and particularly the eſtate of Meſola, and its dependencies; the Pope reſerving to himſelf, however, in caſe they ſhall be ſold, a third of the ſums ariſing from ſuch ſale, which ſhall be remitted as part of his contribution.

XVIII. His Holineſs ſhall diſavow, by his miniſter at Paris, the aſſaſſination of the ſecretary of Legation, Baſſeville; and, in the courſe of the year, the ſum of three hundred thouſand livres ſhall be paid to, and divided among, thoſe who have ſuffered by this event.

XIX. His Holineſs ſhall ſet at liberty all perſons in confinement on account of their political opinions.

XX. The commander in chief ſhall permit all the priſoners of war from the troops of his Holineſs, to return home, as ſoon as he ſhall have received the ratification of this treaty.

XXI. Until a commercial treaty ſhall be concluded between the French Republic and the Pope, the commerce of the Republic ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed, and treated by the ſtates of his Holineſs on the ſame footing as the nation moſt favoured in its commerce.

XXII. Conformable to the 6th article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, in April, in the third year, the peace concluded by the preſent treaty between the French Republic and his Holineſs is declared to extend to the Batavian Republic.

XXIII. The poſt of France ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed at Rome, in the ſame manner as exiſted before.

XXIV. The School of Arts, inſtituted at Rome for all the French, ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed, and ſhall continue to be conducted as before the war. The palace belonging to the Republic, where this ſchool is held, ſhall be reſtored without waſte.

XXV. All the articles, clauſes, and conditions of the preſent treaty ſhall be, without exception, obligatory for ever, as well on his Holineſs as on his ſucceſſors.

XXVI. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified with the ſhorteſt poſſible delay.

Made and ſigned at the head-quarters of Tolentino, by the ſaid plenipotentiaries, 19th Feb. 1797. (Signed) BUONAPARTE. CACAULT.

To Cardinals MALTEI, L. GALEPPI, L. DUCA, BRASCHI, ONESTI, and CAMILLO, Marquis of MASSIA.

The Ciſpadan congreſs, on the 11th of March, had attained the two great objects of its meeting: the eſtabliſhing of the unity, and indiviſibility of the republic, and the formation of a conſtitution. The republic was to conſiſt of ten departments, Bologna was to be the centre of the republic, and the ſeat of government.

Revolutionary principles were ſpreading in the Venetian ſtates. The tree of liberty was planted at Peſchiera. At Breſcia ſome of the inhabitants had joined the troops, and oppoſed the revolutioniſts, but the latter being joined by 1500 of their friends from Bergamo, attacked the military, made a part priſoners, and drove the reſt out of town.

WEST INDIES.

His excellency, Sir Ralph Abercromby, on his arrival at Barbadoes, acquainted the council, that he had it in command from his majeſty, forthwith to raiſe in the windward and leeward iſlands, five regiments of black troops, to conſiſt of 500 rank and file each, to be procured principally by purchaſe in the different Britiſh iſlands.

The general aſſembly of Barbadoes took this matter into conſideration on the 28th of January, 1797. Sir John Gay Alleyne, the ſpeaker, roſe and explained his motives for propoſing reſolutions *adverſe* to the deſigns of government. The aſſembly, after ſome deliberation, reſolved, that the propoſed meaſure of raiſing five regiments of black troops, would be more likely to prove deſtructive to the iſland than add to its defence.

AMERICA.

The differences between the French Republic

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Republic and the United States, are not yet adjusted. The Executive Directory of the French Republic, on the 10th of April, published an arret, directing, that the passports granted by the ministers and diplomatic envoys of the United States of America, or passports certified by them, shall not be admitted, nor acknowledged by any authority.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, April 25, 1797.

YESTERDAY the bargain for the New Loan of Eighteen Millions was finally settled upon the following terms; Fourteen Millions and a Half, at

£.	s.	d.	
125	0	0	——3 per Cent. Conf.
50	0	0	——3 per Cent. Reduc.
20	0	0	——4 per Cent.
0	6	6	——Long Ann.

which, at the price of stocks yesterday, gives the lender a bonus of about 7½ per cent. including 2. 8. for prompt payment.—The remaining Three Millions and a Half are for the service of the Emperor, and were taken at 226l. 10s. for every 100l. subscribed —Stocks have already felt the effects of this loan by a depression of 1½ per cent.

BANK STOCK, on the 7th ult. was at 122½, and has since risen to 124, at which price it left yesterday. the 24th.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 28th of last month, were at 72½, since which they have gradually risen to 76.

4 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 7th ult. at 63¼, rose on the 21st to 64¼, and were yesterday, 24th, at 63⅞.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were, on 28th March, at 50¼, fell on 5th of April to 49⅛, rose on 16th to 51⅛, and are this day, 25th, at 49¾.

3 PER CENT. REDUCED, have also fallen to 48⅜.

The OMNIUM on the former loan of Eighteen Millions, known by the name of LOYALTY, is, this 25th of April, at a *discount* of 11¼; and the OMNIUM on the PRESENT, is at about 3½ per cent. *premium.*

AT a time when the depreciation of funded property is greater than it ever has been since the present funds have existed, it may probably be an object of curiosity to some of our readers, to see the extent of the variation in this respect, at different periods.—The highest prices at which the funds have ever been, are, we believe, as follows:

3 per cents.	— 18 Dec. 1752—	106 3-8ths.
4 per cents.	— 13 Mar. 1792—	105 5-8ths.
5 per cents.	— 6 Feb. 1792—	120
Bank Stock	— 14 Feb. 1792—	219
S. Sea Stock	— 20 May, 1768—	111
India Stock	— 6 Sept. 1768—	276 1-4th.

The price given of South Sea Stock, is the highest since the dividend has been at the present rate, the fictitious value to which it was raised in the year 1720, admitting of no fair comparison with any subsequent period.

The lowest prices of the funds before the present war, were

3 per cents.	— 27 Feb. 1782—	53 5-8ths.
4 per cents.	— 8 Mar. 1782—	68 1-half.
Bank Stock	— 1 Feb. 1781—	106 3-8ths.
S. Sea Stock	— 22 Feb. 1782—	62 1-4th.
India Stock	— 14 Jan. 1784—	118 1-half.

But great as the difference in the value of the several funds appears to have been at the above periods, the present month has witnessed it still greater; and though there is little reason to hope that we have seen its full extent, the following prices may be stated as the lowest at which any business has yet been done:

3 per cent. conf.	— 5 April	—	48 7-8ths.
3 per cent. red.	— 6	——	48 3-8ths.
4 per cents.	— 6	——	62 5-8ths.
5 per cents.	— 5	——	72 3-8ths.
Bank Stock	— 9	——	121 3-4ths.
India Stock	— 9	——	147 1-4th.

Hence it appears, that one of the effects of the present war, which we have been told must be carried on for the *preservation of property*, has been diminishing the value of funded property in the course of only *five* years, in the following proportions: 3 per cents. which, on the 9th of March, 1792, were at 97 1-8, have been reduced *half* their value; 4 per cents. are worth 43 per cent. less; and 5 per cents. nearly 48 per cent. less.

With respect to the price of India Stock, which, in a publication said to be "The substance of a speech made by Lord Auckland," has been particularly noticed among similar proofs of our national prosperity; it must be remembered, that the dividends, both on bank stock and India stock, have been raised considerably since the times beforementioned, of their lowest prices, previous to the war; and that, if the prices on the 9th inst. are reduced in proportion to this difference of dividend (which must be done before any comparison can be made with their prices in 1781 and 1784) that of bank stock will be 95 3-4ths; and of India stock 112 1-4th.

Marriages

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Marriages in and near London.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Colonel Groſvenor, M.P. for Cheſter, to Miſs Heathcote, ſiſter of Sir G. H.

Mr. J. Kemp, to Miſs Cann.

The Rev. W. Bingley to Miſs Emily Wynyard, of Kenſington-Palace.

S. Dowell, eſq. to Miſs Longman, of Hampſtead.

The Rev. John King, of Magdalen college, Cambridge, to Miſs Jane Bentley, of Camberwell.

Lord Garlies to Miſs Jane Paget, daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

Capt. J. Bingham to Miſs Sarah Parker, ſecond daughter of Rear Adm. W. P.

S. Teaſon, eſq. of Cambridge, to Miſs John, of Stoke-Newington.

John Reynolds, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Ramſey, of Brook-ſtreet.

W. Frampton eſq. of Leadenhall-ſtreet, to Miſs M. Young, of Rotherhithe.

W. Luſhington, eſq. eldeſt ſon of W. L. eſq. M.P. to Miſs Morgan, daughter of Gen. M. of the Bengal eſtabliſhment.

J. Courant, eſq. of St. Mary Axe, to Miſs L. Oakden, of Daventry.

Deaths in and near London.

Dr. Philip Hayes, who was ſuddenly taken ill while he was dreſſing for the chapel-royal. For ſeveral years he had been indiſputably the moſt corpulent man in England. He ſucceeded his father, Dr. William Hayes, as profeſſor of muſic, to the univerſity of Oxford, and inherited a reſpectable portion of his genius and theoretic knowledge. His literary acquirements were alſo too conſiderable to be unnoticed, which, together with his profeſſional and moral excellence, procured him the eſteem of all who had the pleaſure of his perſonal acquaintance, and will long endear his memory to ſociety. Of his compoſitions, but few have hitherto appeared; but they are favourable ſamples of his talents, and beſpeak much expectation reſpecting the merit of thoſe which remain to be publiſhed, and which, we underſtand, are to conſiſt chiefly of anthems.

On Saturday, the 15th of April, at his apartments in Old-ſtreet-road, the reverend and venerable Charles Bulkeley, near 80 years of age. He was one of the oldeſt diſſenting miniſters in London, and diſtinguiſhed for ſolid talents, extenſive learning, an elevated piety, and a diffuſive benevolence. His writings were numerous and valuable. Thoſe who knew him were ſenſible of his worth; and whatever eccentricities marked his conduct, they were amply compenſated by his intellectual and moral qualifications, which were ſuperior to thoſe of moſt men in his ſtation; and which, we doubt not, will meet with their final reward.

In Great James-ſtreet, Lady Barrington, widow of Sir F. B. At Ditton, Mr. G. Adamſon, of Wardrobe-place. Mrs Millington, of the Queen's-head tavern, Holborn. Mrs. Knight, of Gracechurch-ſtreet. At Hackney, Mrs. Gibſon. In Norton-ſtreet, Thomas Taylor, eſq. aged 75, and one of the oldeſt captains in the navy. In Harley-ſtreet, Jeremiah Milles, eſq. of Piſhobury, Herts. At Hammerſmith, Mrs. E. J. Cook. In Albemarle-ſtreet, Mrs. Melliſh.

In Paddington-ſtreet, aged 52, the celebrated Guſtavus Vaſa, the African, and for many years the indefatigable friend and advocate of his unhappy countrymen.

In Old Burlington-ſtreet, J. Jackſon, eſq. In Suffolk-ſtreet, W. Wood, eſq. late commiſſary of artillery.

In Serle-ſtreet, the lady of James Mackintoſh, eſq. counſellor at law, and the eloquent author of the pamphlet entitled *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*.

In Farm-ſtreet, capt. T. Owen. Mr. Hall, engraver to his majeſty. Of Great Queen-ſtreet, Mrs. Grubb. Aged 55, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. R. B. of Oxford-ſtreet. Mrs. Porſon, wife of Richard Porſon, eſq. A.M. and the Greek profeſſor of Cambridge. In St. Martin's-lane, aged 85, B. Richards, eſq. In Bulſtrode-ſtreet, lady Johnſtone. In Portman-ſquare, the right honourable lady Alicia Bennett, youngeſt daughter of the earl of Tankerville. At Fulham, Mrs. Collins. In Weymouth-ſtreet, Mrs. Grace. At Chelſea, John Paulin, eſq. coal-meter for Weſtminſter. Mrs. Aylmer, wife of T. A. eſq. of Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury. In St. Paul's churchyard, Mr. W. Wallace. In Charles-ſtreet, Miſs Harriſon, eldeſt daughter of J. H. eſq. M.P. Aged 28, Mrs. Mercier, wife of the rev. Louis M. miniſter of the French London church. Mrs. Wright, ſecond daughter of Mr. Stott, of Newgate-ſtreet. Mr. J. Robinſon, auctioneer, of Blackfriar's-road. At Hackney, aged 88, Mr. Thomas Cotton.

On Sunday, April 16, at his houſe in Upper-Seymour-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Sir JOHN DRYDEN, bart. of Canon's Aſhby, in the county of Northampton. Sir J. D. was the ſecond ſon of ——— Turner, eſq. formerly knt. of the ſhire for the county of Oxford, and a very opulent and reſpectable gentleman. The conteſt of the father, as a candidate for a ſeat in parliament, forms a very memorable epoch in the hiſtory of Oxfordſhire: but in nothing it is more remarkable, than in the circumſtance of having brought the preſent earl of Liverpool into notice. When this occurred, Mr. Jenkinſon was a very young, and a very obſcure man; it was his good fortune, however, to have a knack of ballad-making, and he actually compoſed one on the occaſion here alluded to, that led to all his future greatneſs: for the member for the county of Oxford introduced him to lord Bute, and the whole nation is acquainted with the reſt of his hiſtory, as it is cloſely interwoven with that of their own! The ſubject of theſe memoirs, after receiving a liberal education, made the grand tour, under the auſpices of Mr. Nugent, author of the Travels through Europe," and father-in-law to Edmund Burke. He ſtaid for ſome in Germany, at the court kept by the Queen's brother, to whom he was introduced, and was accuſtomed to relate, that the only marks of ſplendour exhibited on

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gala days, consisted of a gold pepper-box, salt-seller, and spoon, appropriated solely to the use of his highness. On his return to his native country, he entered into the guards and captain Turner soon became one of the most fashionable officers about town, both with respect to dress and equipage. *L'Oiseau*, as she was called by some, and the *Bird of Paradise* by others, lived some years with him, in great splendour—she was of a noble family, and possessed some talents—she was also a married woman, but a receipt for 300l. affixed to a *bill of parcels*, precluded the possibility of an action for *crim. con.*—Mr. Turner, at length, left the guards, and relinquished a life of dissipation, on his union with a very amiable lady. This lady, who survives him, is the great grand-daughter of our great English poet Dryden, and daughter of Sir —— Dryden, bart of Canon's Ashby, Northamptonshire. With her he got a considerable fortune, and on the death of the dowager lady Dryden, came into possession of nearly 2000l. a year, landed estate! a small portion of which appertained to the poet, of whom Pope makes such frequent and honourable mention:

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine.

IMIT. OF HOR. l. 267.

Unhappy Dryden—in all Charles's days, &c.

ESSAY ON CRITICISM.

Mr. T. took some pains, on getting possession of Canon's Ashby, to discover the papers and MSS. of his wife's ancestor, but with little success; for he soon found out, that they had all been carried to Rome, by his son; they are said to be deposited in the Vatican. As Rowley's poems, pretended to have been found by Chatterton, in an old chest at Bristol, had made a great noise, and a rumour began to be buzzed about, concerning the Shakspeare MSS. a very *indifferent poet*, whose name is here purposely concealed, applied to Mr. Turner, and enquired, with great eagerness, if no old trunk of Charles the Second's time, with some parchments &c. of the same period, were not existing in the family mansion of the Drydens? Being answered in the affirmative, he instantly discovered a plan with which his bosom had been for some time pregnant: this was no other than the *resurrection* of the inedited works of John Dryden! —"But who is to forge the poetry?" exclaimed Mr. T. jocularly—"O, let that alone to me," replied the writer of rebusses and acrostics, "I can hit Dryden's style to a hair; for I have always adopted his manner of versification!" —During that short, but disgraceful period of our history, commonly known by the appellation of the "Reign of Terror," Mr. Turner, who had now changed his name to Dryden, became high sheriff of the county of Northampton; and in this capacity, actually caused a *mannikin*, called Tom Paine, to be hung on a gibbet, 30 feet high! Such an elevated instance of loyalty did not pass without its due reward, for he soon after was knighted; a circumstance which every body was astonished at, as his two sisters were peeresses of Great-Britain, both his brother and uncle baronets, and he himself a man of figure. He was, however, speedily after this created a baronet; for he had raised a troop of yeoman cavalry, and been at great pains, not only to promote, but also to present, a petition from Northamptonshire, approving of the present very "*just and necessary*" war! On this occasion, he applied to Lord Hawkesbury, now Earl of Liverpool, stating his own services, and intimating, that there was a *dormant* baronetcy in his wife's family, on which he had claims; he also hinted, in distant and polite terms (for he was an exceedingly elegant and well-bred man) that his lordship had formerly received many civilities from his father. The reply of the noble earl was equally short and satisfactory—he really "had not interest sufficient to obtain such a favour; but had the honour to be, with the most profound respect, attachment, and regard, his very humble and obedient servant, &c. &c. &c." Mr. George Rose, another child of fortune, and the legitimate successor of the Jenkinsons and Robinsons, obtained instantly what the noble earl very ingenuously professed himself utterly *unable* to procure. In respect to politics, Sir J. Dryden was what he called an *old whig*, or, in other words, a *modern tory*. Notwithstanding this, it must be owned, that on many occasions, he exhibited repeated instances of great liberality in politics, and was above all little personal enmities. On seeing two engraved portraits of Mr. Paine, at the house of a friend, he begged one of them, observing, at the same time, that at the very moment he had ordered him to be burned in effigy, an *awkward thought* came across his mind, "that he could be no common man, whom government was at such pains to hunt down; and that when the high sheriff of Northamptonshire was perhaps forgotten, the author of the "*Rights of Man*," would be mentioned in history with applause!" The disease, or rather the complication of diseases, which proved fatal to him, was an asthma, with which he had been long afflicted, accompanied with a nervous complaint, attended, as usual, by an uncommonly high degree of irritability. This was rather increased than abated by the unhappy turn of public affairs, for he was passionately attached to his country and its welfare.

"England! with all thy faults, I love thee still,"

was a sentiment to which he most cordially assented. He lived long enough, however, to express his abhorrence and detestation of a war he had once supported, and this circumstance gave him great uneasiness. He was accustomed, indeed, within these last three months, frequently to exclaim, "that like *Mucius Scævola*, he would burn that hand which had presented a petition to the king, countenancing the present unhappy contest." Sir J. D. was about 49 years of age; he is succeeded by an infant son, now sir Edward Dryden, and has left a widow, and a large family behind him.

PROVINCIAL

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and diſtinguiſhed Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ATTEMPTS are making to introduce the ſteam engine of WATT and BOULTON, into the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle; an invention which is uſed excluſively where the price of fuel is conſiderable, but which has not been hitherto conſidered as of great importance in diſtricts where ſmall coal is of little value. It appears, from the advertiſement of a gentleman who avows his only object to be "to reſcue the mechanical part of the coal-trade, from the barbariſm in which it has been ſo long enveloped," that an engine of Mr. BOULTON'S was erected near Newcaſtle, in 1774, the cylinder of which was 60 inches in diameter; that, in its conſtruction, the niceties required for ſaving fuel, were not attended to; that the engine will raiſe (in the common courſe of working) with 1 cwt. of ſmall coal for fuel, 28 million pounds of water, one foot high; whereas the beſt common engine uſed in thoſe parts, cannot raiſe, with 1 cwt. of good coal, more than 11 million pounds of water the ſame height; that there is a diminution not only of the expence of manual labour and coals, but alſo in all the parts of the engine proportionately, on which the fire acts, viz. boilers, furnace-grates, and brick-work, &c.; that the engine performs with a cylinder 60 inches in diameter, and one boiler of a moderate ſize, what would require, in the uſual way, a 72-inch cylinder, with three boilers of the ſame dimenſions; and, that it may be erected at no greater expence than the common engine, as the expence of the few additional parts is more than compenſated in the firſt erection of the engine-houſe, boilers, &c. The engine above-mentioned, has been employed, ever ſince its erection, in drawing water, full ſeventeen hours per day.

An engineer of Elſinore (Denmark) is now ſoliciting ſubſcriptions from the merchants, ſhip owners, &c. of Newcaſtle, Shields, and Sunderland, to enable him to raiſe a new FLOATING LIGHT, near the Trinnels; a ſhoal which lies directly in the paſſage, called the Cadigat and is conſidered as the moſt difficult place in the navigation of the ſound, being incumbered with rocks, ſhoals, and a current unuſually fluctuating. He propoſes alſo to raiſe a new light on the north end of the iſland Bornholm, in the Swediſh ſea.

Mr. R. WHITWORTH, in his late report on the propoſed line of navigation from Stella to Hexham and Haydon-Bridge, gives his decided preference to the line of navigation paſſing on the ſouth ſide of the Tyne.

A benefaction of 200l. has been bequeathed to the Newcaſtle infirmary, by the late M. Doubleday, eſq. of Alnwick abbey, who left alſo 100l. as a donation to poor houſekeepers, reſiding in the townſhip of Alnwick.

Lately was killed, at Berwick, a ſhort-horned ox, four years and eleven months old, whoſe four quarters, when the tallow was taken out of them, weighed 145 ſt. 3 lb.; the tallow weighed 20 ſt. 9 lb.; the hide 8 ſt. 11 lb.; and the head, tongue, and tripes, &c. 15 ſt!

Married.]---Mr. N. Oley, of Shotley-bridge, to Miſs B. Walker, of the Hole, near Cambridge. Capt. Wilkinſon, of the Durham militia, to Miſs E. Hurry, of Yarmouth. Mr. R. Featherſtonhaugh, of Windy Hall, to Mrs. Peart, of Coaleleugh. At Durham, G. Robinſon, eſq. of London, to Miſs A. Deaſon. At Morpeth, Mr. Bruce, ſurgeon, to Miſs M. A. Bates, of Whalton.

Died.]---At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Sheen. Mr. W. Dixon; he had procured himſelf many friends, by his ſociable qualities, and his unremitting attention to buſineſs. Mr. E. Pringle, ſurgeon; he was ſuddenly ſeized with the gout in his ſtomach on Thurſday morning, and only ſurvived till ten o'clock the following day. Mrs. Turnbull. Mrs. Liddel. Mrs. Hodgſon, a quaker. Mr. W. Wilkinſon, attorney. After a few hours illneſs, Mr. W. Oaſtler. Mrs. G. Hall; in conſequence, as was ſuppoſed, of the too liberal celebration of a local feſtival, called *Carlin Sunday*, as ſhe had been obſerved to indulge rather largely in fried peas. Mrs. Fiſhwick. Miſs M. Brown. Miſs Smiles. Mrs. Dantze. Aged 30, Mr. J. Sheaville.

Near Newcaſtle, Miſs Hodge. Aged 27, Mr. G. Hepple. Mr. E. Clark. Suddenly, Mrs. Winſhip. Mr. Carr. Mr. G. Brown. Mr. Proctor. Mr. J. Atkinſon, ſchoolmaſter; of conſiderable repute for his performances in painting and the mathematics. Aged 82, J. Muncaſter, eſq. generally regretted for his ſocial and amiable qualities.

At Durham, aged 57, Mr. W. Wharton, one of the common council; of an amiable diſpoſition, and ſtrict integrity in buſineſs. Mr. G. Willey.

At Stockton, aged 61, Mr. S. Ruſſel, formerly ſergeant in the firſt regiment of foot guards, and many years tyler of the Lodge of Freemaſons. Aged 77, Mrs. Jopſon, relict of the late Lawrence J. eſq; pure in heart, beneficent without oſtentation, and, in every ſenſe of the word, a truly *good woman*, allowing for human frailties. She was fully prepoſſeſſed, that

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that whenever she should die, it would be in the month of March; this she often mentioned with great composure, and perfectly free from superstition.—She died March 22d, and, it is somewhat singular, that all her relations, whom her friends have any knowledge of, died in that month.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Baird, widow. Mrs. Milbourn. Mr. Shout, engineer. Mr. J. Jackson. Mrs. Galley.

At West Bolden, aged 95, Mr. Cooper. Aged 102, Mr H. Grey, of Bamborough, Near Blacky Mills, of the small pox, aged 80, Mrs. F. Hubbuck. Mrs. Richardson, of Deanhouse. Near Ryhope, Mrs. Milburn. At Dunston, aged 81, Mrs. Baker. At West Jesmond, Mr. W. Blain. At Clavering Place, aged 90, Mr. W. Kinnaird. Mr. W. Trummel, of Morpeth. At Hexham, aged 66, Mrs. Peile.

Near Kirk-Whelpington, Mr. J. Watson, who lay down to rest with his usual tranquillity of mind, but never awoke more. He was considered as a pattern of piety, and every Christian virtue. Near Felton, aged 27, much regretted, Miss Swan, of polite accomplishments, engaging qualifications, and great humanity and good nature. Near Haltwhittle, Mrs. Carrick. At Bykerbar, Mr. J. Fenwick. At Rothbury, Lieut. W. Alnwick, of the navy.

At Darlington, aged 64, Mrs. Naylor. Near Darlington, aged 33, Mr. T. Wrangham. At Yarm, aged 32, Miss Hall. Near South Shields, R. Milner, esq. justice of peace for Durham.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Lately, at the celebration of a holiday in the neighbourhood of Appleby, while a set of masquers, or sword-dancers, were exhibiting their performances, in a large upper room, crowded with spectators, the main beams of the floor breaking with the weight, about one hundred and fifty persons, together with the loft, were suddenly tumbled, in a confused heap, on the ground-floor. No individual, however, was killed by the accident, nor was any leg or arm fractured.

In the course of last year, fifty-three poor women were relieved by the lying-in charity, at Kendal, at the expence of only 40l. 16s.

A cow, at Brigham, Cumberland, lately brought forth four calves!

The report of the cannon, fired, lately, in exercising the new batteries, at Whitehaven, was distinctly heard at Lockerby, in Scotland, a distance of seventy miles!

Married.]—At Carlisle, Mr. A. Baty, of London, merchant, to Miss E. Hodgson. At Sebergham, Mr. J. Dawson, of Keswick, to Miss S. Sanderson. At Whitehaven, Captain Falcon, of Workington, to Miss J. Harrison. R. Twerdie, esq. to Miss S. Wennington.

Died.]—At Carlisle, Mrs. E. Coulthard. Mr. R. Baldridge. Near Carlisle, aged 101, Ann Hutton; she retained, to the last, the use of all her faculties. In the prime of life, W. Giles, esq. late of the 10th regiment of foot.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. C. Gaitskew, widow. Aged 184. Mr. J. Troughear, painter. Mr. Frazer, and Mrs. F. his wife, both advanced in years. Mrs. Hobson. Aged 80, Mrs. Corry. Mr. J. Topping, mate of a coasting vessel. Near Whitehaven, aged 61, Mrs. S. Scurr.

The rev. Mr. Tarn, rector of Dean, and justice of peace for Cumberland. At Bootle, Mrs. A. Borrowdale. At Cockermouth, Mrs. Stritcht. At Cockermouth-castle, aged 71, Mr. E. Jones, a Quaker. Mrs. M Bell, of Workington. At Ulverstone, aged 70, Mr. R. Briggs, surgeon. At Parton, aged 32, Miss How. Mrs. Milburn, of Armthwaite-castle, wife of W. M. esq. At Harrington, aged 74, Mr. G. Fearon. At Workington, aged 68, Mrs. P. Bowman. Near Workington, aged 68, Mrs. J. Kelsick. Near Keswick, Mr. J. Gibson. At Kendal, Mr. R. Sleddal. Aged 75, deservedly respected through life, Mrs. Wilson. Near Kendal, aged 95, Mr. J. Rainghill. In Canada, Mr. J. Mayson, formerly of Whitehaven. July 27, on his passage home from the East-Indies, Mr. J. L. Cooper, of Cumberland; and, August 14th, at Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr. A. C. his brother, a military officer. Captain W. Robinson, and Captain ————, both of Cumberland, drowned, lately, at Drogheda, in Ireland, in attempting to get on board their respective vessels, in the night time. They were in company together, and had been carousing before, somewhat too freely, at an entertainment; they were both respectable in their stations, and the latter, on his return home, was to have been married to a very amiable young woman.

LANCASHIRE.

At Lancaster assizes, S. Longworth, for murder; T. and L. Hulm, for burglary; Edward Furnace, alias Turner, and John Gan, for sheep-stealing, were capitally convicted.

Married.]—At Liverpool, Mr. W. Ferriday to Miss Smith. Mr. E. Mozeley to Miss Derbyshire. At Prestwich, J. P. Heywood, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Drinkwater, of Irwell House, near Manchester. At Liverpool, Mr. Galan, merchant, to Miss E. Richmond. W. Feilden, esq. of Blackburn, to Miss Jackson, late of Jamaica.

Died.]—At Manchester, aged 25, Mr. W. Satterfield. Mrs. Ogden. Mrs. Hindley. Aged 61, Mrs. Peel; excelling in the characters of wife, mother, friend, and Christian. Mr. T. Bradley. Mr. M. Johnson. In the workhouse, John Leech, well known as an herbalist and botanist; he had collected herbs for decoctions, diet-drinks, &c. upwards of fifty years. Near Manchester, Mr. R. Kaglate, of Liverpool. Mr. T. Bradshaw, of Fallowfield. Mr. J. Gillet, of Salford. At Liverpool, aged 29, Miss M. Dutton. Aged 28, Mr. M. Davies. Mrs. E. Hayes. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, wife of the rev. Mr. K. of the Scotch Kirk. Mrs. J. Pennington. On the coast of Africa, January 13th, Capt. C. Robson, of the ship Lightning. Aged 60, Mrs. Pieft. Mrs.

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James. Aged 84, Mrs. Pimlott. Aged 75, Mrs. J. Arrowſmith

At Blackburn, Mr. J. Brown. Aged 61, Mrs. Foulds. Aged 65, Mr J. Thornton.

At Elmgrove, aged 63, J Howard, eſq. Mr. Wike, of Littleboro'. At Chorley, Mrs. Hough. At Bidſtone light-houſe, aged 85, Mr. R. Wilding. At Ormſkirk, aged 25, Mr W. Parker. Aged 21, Miſs Siddal, of Slade Hall. Mrs. Travis. of Preſtwich. At Caſtle-Town, Iſle of Man, J. Quayle, eſq. many years Clerk of the Rolls and Comptroller of that iſland. At Preſton, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Gerrard, and Mr. T. Dickinſon.

YORKSHIRE.

The poor-rates, at Hull, amount at preſent to 130l. a week; although, as appears from the pariſh records, the ſame proviſion, in the reign of Queen Anne, amounted to only as much per annum.

Six poor debtors were lately diſcharged out of Knottingley jail (Honour of Pontefract) by fifteen guineas, the benefaction of BRYAN COOK, eſq.

The Eaſt Riding Agricultural Club have announced for diſtribution, at their next meeting, at Driffield, the following premiums: to the cottager, reſident in the Eaſt Riding, being a labourer in huſbandry, who ſhall have brought up the greateſt number of legitimate children, without parochial aſſiſtance, two guineas; to the man-ſervant, in huſbandry, who ſhall have lived the LONGEST in his place, with a good character for honeſty, ſobriety, &c. one guinea; to the cottager, or occupier of a tenement, not exceeding the annual value of four pounds, who ſhall have raiſed, under his care, in the laſt year, the greateſt number of ſtocks of bees, two guineas.

At York aſſizes, Richard Dunn and David Sherburn, for ſheep-ſtealing; and Owen Pendergraſs, John Clark, and William Henderſon, for highway robbery, received ſentence of death. Pendergraſs was left for execution, and the reſt were reprieved.

At the ſame aſſizes, the high ſheriff and grand jury left in the hands of the jailor, 17l. 11s. towards the diſcharge of poor debtors, who can procure ſuitable recommendations, as to character, from their reſpective pariſhes. It may, perhaps, be proper to notice, in this place, that ſums, for ſuch purpoſes, ought never to be left to the diſcretion of JAILORS, *who are too commonly void of feeling, and unreaſonably prejudiced againſt the unfortunate men in their cuſtody.*

By a recent regulation of the poſt-maſter-general, the ferry-boats now ply daily, both to and from Hull and Barton.

Married.]—Mr. Tudor, attorney, of Sheffield, to Miſs C. Duckle, of Beckingham, Lincoln. W. Moffat, jun. eſq. of Queen's-ſquare, London, to Miſs Palmer, late of Thurnſoe Hall, near Doncaſter. At Wakefield, Mr. J. Tarleton, jun. of Everton, to Miſs Smith. At Whitby, W. Skinner, jun. eſq. to Miſs Holt. At Scarborough, Capt. Low, of the Iriſh Fencibles, to Miſs Kendal. Mr. Stewardſon, attorney, of Bedale, to Mrs. Watſon, of York. The rev. T. Lund, rector of Barton-in-the-ſtreet, to Miſs Coſtobadie, of Wenſley. N. R. Mr. H. Mills to Miſs Keys, both of the Theatre Royal, York. T. Rawſon, eſq. of Wardſend, near Sheffield, to Miſs F. Rowe, of Everton, near Liverpool.

Died.]—At York, aged 24, Mrs. M. Prieſtman, a Quaker. Mr. Ellet. Mrs. E. Woodhouſe. Mr. Carter. Ph. Saltmarſh, eſq.; he went to bed, apparently in good health, the preceding evening. Aged 42, Miſs Elſton. Aged 90, Mrs. Wright. Aged 89, Mr. J. Threakſton, fifty-ſeven years one of the choir in York cathedral, and forty-ſeven years pariſh-clerk of St. Olave's, Mary-Gate. Mrs. Mills. Aged 57, the rev. M. Beckwith, rector of St. Dennis's, Walmgate.

At Hull, Miſs H. Somerſcales. Mrs. Barker. Mr. B. Ainſworth, jun. Aged 78, Mrs. Fowler. At Cottingham, Mrs. Donaldſon.

At Driffield, Mr. W. Porter. Near Cleakheaton, aged 100, Mr. W. Birkhead. At Armthorp, Mrs. Newſome. Aged 74, the rev. W. Milner, M.A. vicar of Straſforth. Aged 81, Mrs. Hodgſon, of Hall Houſe, near Sedberg. At Kippax, Mrs. Wade. Mrs. Cookſon, of Marfield. At Scarboro', Mrs. Croſdale, Mrs. Chapman, and Miſs Hamilton. At Northallerton, Mr. T. Maſſerman, one of the bailiffs for the N. R. At Epworth, Mr. Jervas. At Burlington, H. Booth, eſq.

Miſs. C. Winn, late of Noſtall, aunt of the preſent Sir Rowland W. bart. Mr. W. Whitelock, of Sheepſcar, a Quaker, lamented by his relations, friends, and tenants; he endured a tedious and afflictive indiſpoſition, with praiſe-worthy reſignation. Mrs. S. Drake, of Treaton. At Doncaſter, Mr. Mandall, jun. Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Turner, Mr. J. Broadley. Mrs. Yates, and Miſs Marſhall, at a boarding-ſchool. The rev. J. Armitage, of Hooton-Pagnell, near Doncaſter. At Beverley, Mr. Bland, poſt-maſter, and Mr. Whitaker, reſpected as a truly honeſt man.

At Leeds, Mrs. Lucas. Mr. Glover. Mrs. Peacop. Mrs. Wray. J. S. Silly, eſq. Mrs. Hartley. Mrs. Brooke. Mr. Cadman. Mr. J. Deacon. Mr. Beverley.

Near Leeds, Mr. Burrows.

Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Robinſon, of Halton. The rev. J. Taylor, of Rothwell. Mr. G. Simpſon. Mr. Chapman. Sincerely regretted by the few to whom he was known, Mrs. Vincent, wife of the rev. C. V. Mr. Burrows. Aged 36, Mr. J. Coupland, of Hunſlet. Aged 24, Miſs M. Clark, of Morley.

At Sheffield, aged 88, Mrs. Eyre. Mr. Walker. Mr. M. Heald. Mr. J. Trickett. Mrs. Yates. Mr. B. Aſton. Dowager Mrs. Rimington: the noiſeleſs tenor of a life innocent and religious, ſecured her, in this world, the beſt of temporal poſſeſſions, a good name; in another, immortality.

Near Sheffield, aged 62, Mr. Booth; the goodneſs of whoſe underſtanding was only equalled by the goodneſs of his heart; in the

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prime of life, he anxiouſly exerted himſelf to promote and extend one of the manufactories of this country; in its decline (which he devoted chiefly to mathematical and philoſophical purſuits) he was ever ready to aſſiſt with his counſel, all who ſtood in need of and ſolicited the ſame; he contributed, in other reſpects, as much as lay in his power, to the comfort and happineſs of all around him.

Found dead, in a ſtage-waggon, near Roſington-Bridge, proceeding to Doncaſter, Robert Buxton, late an enſign, on half-pay, of the 78th regt. foot; but who had been obliged, by adverſe circumſtances, to inliſt himſelf as a private ſoldier; the regiment being on its march, and he finding himſelf indiſpoſed, had travelled from Biggleſwade, in Bedfordſhire, in the above waggon.

At Wakefield, aged 84, Mrs. Diſney, and Mrs. Bolland. Mr. R. Crampton, of Milnthorp. At Bardſey, aged 97, Mrs. M. Abbot. Miſs Milne, of Longbottom, near Halifax. At Barnſley, Mrs. Wilſon. Miſs A. Smith, of Topcliffe Park. At Seſſa, aged 99, Mrs. M. Atkinſon. Aged 81, Mrs. Charleſworth, of Little Gomerſhall. Mr. J. Wheatly, of Hopton.

At Aſton, the rev. W. Maſon, LL.D. and F.R.S. His father, a clergyman, was poſſeſſed of the vicarage of St. Trinity, Hull. Mr. Maſon was admitted, after a preparatory education, of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. and, in 1747, he obtained a fellowſhip in Pembroke Hall. In 1754, he entered into holy orders, and was patronized by the then Earl of Holderneſs, who obtained for him the appointment of Chaplain to the King, and preſented him with the valuable rectory of Aſton, in this county. This gentleman was an acknowledged ſcholar, and poſſeſſed a well-founded claim to a high degree of poetical reputation. All that could be gathered from the Greek and Roman ſtores, certainly contributed to embelliſh his; although it has been queſtioned by ſeveral critics, whether he was enriched by any great ſhare of original genius. The memorable epiſtle to Sir W. Chambers, has been often attributed to the pen of Mr. Maſon, who, if he were the author of it, certainly poſſeſſed no ſmall portion of ſatirical humour, as well as poetical ſtrength. It is thought, however, to be ſo different from the general character of his other productions, that it is ſcarcely, perhaps, to be conſidered as the offſpring of his mind. It is certain that he never acknowledged it. In private life, his character, though with ſomewhat in his manners beyond the mere dignity of conſcious talents and literature, was diſtinguiſhed by philanthropy, and the moſt fervid friendſhip. The genius of Mr. Gray he eſtimated with a zeal of enthuſiaſm, almoſt "amounting to idolatry." His poem of the Engliſh Garden, the tragedies of Elfrida, Caractacus, and other effuſions of his pen, are juſtly ranked among the ſuperior productions of the age. His death was not occaſioned either by old age or inveterate diſeaſe: as he was ſtepping into his chariot, his foot ſlipped, and his leg grazed againſt the ſtep. This accident had taken place ſeveral days before he paid any attention to it; on April 3d, however, a mortification enſued, which, in forty-eight hours time, cloſed his life. Upon the whole, Mr. Maſon may be conſidered as a man who merits to be ranked with the ableſt ſupporters of Britiſh literature and morals.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Lately, in digging a kitchen-garden, at Hawkſtow, the ſeat of Admiral Shirley, a Roman pavement was diſcovered, on which is wrought a repreſentation of ancient games or ſports. The figures appear to be in high preſervation.

At a late meeting of the freeholders and taxed houſeholders of Boſton, J. CARTWRIGHT, eſq. chairman, propoſed a petition to the Houſe of Commons, which, after noticing the prominent features of national diſtreſs, *i. e.* "*a debt of upwards of one hundred millions, contracted in a four years' war; and the annual payments from the nation to the ſtate, exceeding the landed rental of the whole kingdom, &c.* proceeded to trace the cauſe of theſe evils "*to the defects of the repreſentation of the people, in the Houſe of Commons,*" and concludes with praying for a removal of that cauſe. S. BARNARD, eſq. ſeconded the motion, and the petition was adopted, without any oppoſition whatever.

Married.]—At Lea, near Gainſboro', the rev. T. F. Middleton, rector of Tanſor, Northampton, to Miſs Maddiſon, of Gainſboro'. At Blackney, the rev. T. Roe, B.A. to Miſs C. Elphinſtone, niece of T. J. Bury, eſq. of Linwood Grange.

Died.]—Aged 28, Mr. J. Moſs. Mrs. Bewley. Mrs. Beſt. Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. P. alderman. Aged 80, Mr. G. Garrat, of Coleby, near Lincoln; with the character of an honeſt man, and ſincere Chriſtian.

At Meſſingham, aged 104, Winifred Foxon: ſhe had earned her maintenance, by hard working, till within two years previous to her death. At Donnington, aged 49, Mr. Fox. At Laſeby, near Grimſby, Mrs. Shearſmith. Near Sleaford, aged 45, Mr T. Adkin. At Grantham, aged 69, Mr. J. Lyne, one of the corporation. Mrs. Willis, of Gretford. At Swineſhead, Mr. Gregg, many years clerk of the pariſh. At Boſton, aged 1[illegible], Mr. J. Hill. At Stamford, Mrs. Kitſon, and Mrs. Perkins. Mr. J. Gann, of Ryal, near Stamford.

Aged 56, J. Anſell, eſq. of North Ormſby, near Lowth. Near Grantham, Mr T. Dixon, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe. At Uffington, Mrs. Tympeton. At Cowbitt, near Spalding, aged 85. Mr. A. Witſed, and, a few hours afterwards, aged 75, Mrs. W. his wife: a remarkably happy couple, who had often expreſſed a deſire not to ſurvive one another, but to be buried in the ſame grave. They had been married upwards of 50 years.

At Irnham, the rev. Mr. Hutchins, chaplain to the Duke of Rutland: while ſitting at dinner, he obſerved to his lady, that he found himſelf better in health than he had done a long time before.

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before, and that his chair was particularly easy; after which he instantly expired.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

April 10, at a general meeting of the inhabitants of Nottingham, and its vicinity, for the purpose of considering of a petition to the King, to remove his ministers, as a preliminary to peace, the chairman, J. FELLOWS, esq. opened the business of the meeting, by observing, that as the forms required by the Pitt and Grenville acts, had been rigidly complied with, the present numerous and respectable meeting was legally convened, &c.

Mr. F. WAKEFIELD, after some prefatory observations on the privilege inherent to the people of this country, to petition any branch of the legislature, for the redress of any grievance, and pointing out the propriety, in this instance, of addressing *the King*, presented a petition which he held in his hand, expressing the wishes of the inhabitants, for a CHANGE OF MEN and MEASURES; and moved, that the same be adopted, as the act of the meeting.

The motion was seconded by Mr. ROBERT DAVISON; who observed, that nothing was so dangerous in British politics, as to confound the administration of the country, for the time being, with its constitution, and proceeded to enlarge on the exhausted state of the finances, the distress of commerce, the war continually shifting its object, &c. The question, on the petition being put, by the chairman, was carried UNANIMOUSLY, in the affirmative, by a show of hands. Mr. G. GOLDHAM then moved the thanks of the meeting to the chairman, which was also carried unanimously. The petition was signed by above 5000 of the inhabitants.

Died.]—At Nottingham, Miss Mather. Mrs. Foxcroft. Mr. Wicks. Mrs. Milne, wife of the rev. J. Milne, formerly minister of a dissenting congregation, in Nottingham. In the prime of life, Mr. W. Bott. Aged 52, Mrs. Heald. Mr. J. Ward Aged 19, Miss C. Spencer; she bore a long and painful illness, with exemplary Christian duty and resignation. Mrs. Burrows; her death was attributed to a fright she received the same day. Near Bingham, aged 82, Mr. G. Mason. At Mansfield in the bloom of life, Miss F. Charlton; a young lady of a very amiable character. Mr. W. Hunter. Mr. Mac Lellan. Mrs. Coe, and Mrs. Hall. At Beeston, aged 86, R. Strey, gent. he had acquired an ample fortune, as a grocer, at Nottingham, and had retired from business many years ago.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.]—At Dronfield, Mr A. Hill to Mrs. Jervas, widow: on the wedding-day, the grand-daughter of the bride was churched, and the great-grand-daughter christened. At Sheldon, Mr. T. Wheatley, of Ashford, aged 60, to Margaret Wilson, aged 19.

Died.]—Aged 80, Mr. T. Statham, of Barton-Park. At Hathern, Mrs. C. Winstanley, Sister of the late J. W. esq of Braunstone, near Leicester; she died greatly lamented by her friends, and the numerous poor, to whom she was a constant benefactor. Aged 66, at Horsham, Sussex, T. Revell, esq. of Carnfield Hall, justice of peace for the county, and lieutenant-colonel in the Derbyshire militia, in which capacity, and as major, he had served, with honour and ability, since the militia was first raised.

Mr. M. Beresford, of Ashborne. Mr. P. Spilling, many years superintendant and clerk, in a foundry, at Chesterfield. At Ashover, Mr. J. Gregory, and Mrs. Stevenson. At Dronfield House, aged 45, Miss Rotheram. Aged 80, Mrs. Buxton, of Alvaston. At Dronfield, aged 74, the rev. L. Bourn, vicar; of whom it may be affirmed, from his extraordinary virtues and endowments, that, in him, the poor have lost a father, the church an ornament, and mankind a friend. And, also, Miss Rotheram.

CHESHIRE.

The Chester and Ellesmere canals are now connected at Chester, and boats, for the accommodation of passengers, ply regularly between Chester and Liverpool, and Chester and Beeston Brook. Goods of all sorts, for the purposes of commerce, are also forwarded by the same conveyance. The Chester canal is also navigable to Nantwich, and a water communication is now opened between Cheshire, Lancashire, and all parts of Staffordshire, Shropshire, &c.

Married.]—Mr. Smith, attorney, of Abbey Green, to Miss Turner, late of Malpas. At Whitford, R. Garnons, esq. of Brynford Hall, Flint, to Miss D. Foulkes, of Mostyn.

Died.]—At Chester, Mr. T. Young. Mr. S. Gibbon, a young man of amiable qualities, and universal philanthropy. Mrs. Mercer. Mr. S. Williams. Mrs. Connah. Mrs. Artingstall. Mrs. Broadhurst. Mrs. Healey; apparently in perfect health, and while in conversation with another person, she dropped down, and instantly expired. At Newton, near Middlewich, aged 79, the Rev. J. Powell, vicar of Middlewich, and 40 years vicar of Monk Nash, Glamorgan.

Mrs. Tushington, of Great Boughton. Mr. Burgess, of Boughton.—Universally respected, Sir H. Mainwaring, of Peover, bart. Mr. J. Davenport, of Farndon. At Moorside, Mr. Mathews, agent to the Parkgate packets.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died.]—At Shrewsbury, R. Thomas, esq. attorney. Mr. J. Pritchard. Mr. Colley, late of Clutterwood. At Yardiston, Miss Basnet. At Albrighton, aged 87, Mrs. Harwood. Mr. W. Wild, of Montford. Mrs. Heaford, of Whitechurch. Mrs. Davis, of do. Aged 80, Mr. J. Jones, parish clerk of Great Ness. Mr. C. Brown of Withinton. Mr. Langley, of Eaton Constantine. Mrs. Walter, of Medley. Near Atcham, Mrs. Spencer. Miss Bedaston, of Ludlow.

Near Wem, Miss Colvile, of the kingdom of Ireland; in the prime of life, she beheld the approach of death, without dismay; exhibiting

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hibiting a sublime example of that heroic fortitude, with which the genuine spirit of Christianity inspires its votaries. Her last moments were employed in pouring forth effusions of gratitude and devotion to the author of her being.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The act to enable the proprietors of the navigation, extending from the Trent to the Mersey, to make a canal, from the Caldon canal, near Endon, to Leek, in this county, has lately received the royal assent.

At Stafford assizes, John Curry and John Ward, for stealing fowls, and John Hollins, for perjury, were sentenced to transportation for seven years. The trial of Mr. T. Oliver, charged with shooting Mr. J. Wood, is postponed.

Married.]—At Litchfield, Mr. J. Smith to Miss Sandles.

Died.]—At Stafford, aged 54, Mr. Sutton. Aged 62, Mrs. M. Nixon. Aged 68, Mrs. Boden, formerly a printer and bookseller. Aged 22, Mr. O Page.

At Newcastle, T. Haytrell, esq. a kind benefactor to the poor. Mrs. Cope, and Miss Watkins. At Litchfield, Mr. Foster. Aged 79, Mrs. M. Newton, sister to the late Dr. N. bishop of Bristol, who wrote on the Evidence of Scripture Prophecies. Near Litchfield, aged 89, Mrs. E. Green.

Mrs. Cotterel of Southam. At Offchurch, Mrs. Bortley, and Mr. T. Fletcher. In Soho, London, Mrs. M. Geary, relict of A. G. esq. of Breewood. At Broughton Hall, Mrs. C. Leicester, lady of C. L. esq. of Honthern Hall, Chester. At Walfall, Mr. J. Barber. At Bangley, aged 61, Mr. S. Yeomans. At Burton upon Trent, aged 67, Mr. H. Mould.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting, held lately in Leicester, of the principal tradesmen, &c it was unanimously agreed upon, to refuse taking in payment any counterfeit halfpence, or other base coin, now in circulation.

A petition to the King, praying him to dismiss his present ministers for ever, and for a restoration of the blessings of peace; representing, also, in manly and unequivocal terms, the real distresses of the country, in consequence of the stoppage of trade, &c. has been signed by a considerable number of the most respectable inhabitants of Leicester.

Five poor girls, apprentices to James Adams, senior, and James Adams, junior, woolcombers, of Husband's Bosworth, have lately been discharged from their apprenticeship, by the county magistrate, in consequence of cruel treatment, &c. Their subsistence was, for the most part, coarse barley cakes, and that afforded very scantily; their lodging was a few old rags, sewed up in hop-sacking, without either bedstead, mat, or sheets, &c. in a room, the windows of which were entirely unglazed; their clothes were made up of a few rags, fastened about their bodies, so as to be an insufficient protection against the inclemency of the weather; their bleeding wounds, occasioned by too severe beating, were often dressed by some humane individuals of the neighbourhood.

Married.]—At Earl Shilton, Mr. J. Chamberlain to Miss Tibbet, of Kirkby-Mallory. Mr. Smith, of Huncote, to Miss Cooper, niece to Mr. Wetherill, of Normanton Turville. At Leicester, Mr. Day to Miss Callis. The rev. Mr. Deverill to Miss Ruding, daughter of W. Ruding, esq. of Wellcotes, near Leicester. At Leicester, Mr. Dawson to Miss Eames. T. Watts, esq. of Turlangton, Leicester, to Miss Davis, of Loddington, Northampton. Mr. E. Beeby, of Somerby, to Miss Marriott, of Asfordby. At Syston, Mr. R. Chamberlain to Miss Picard.

Died.]—At Leicester, aged 74, R. Bolton, gent. late of Market Harboro'. Aged 65, Mr. R. Swinfen, formerly druggist and apothecary, but retired from business. Aged 65, Mr. J. Page, of High-street. Mr. Shelberdine. Aged 75, Mr. W. Hull. Aged 69, Mrs. Lee. After a short illness, at the house of her son (Mr. J. Throsby) Mrs. M. Throsby, second wife of the late Mr. Ald. T. who served the office of mayor, in 1759. She was born the first year in the present century; and for several years prior to her death, had been the oldest person in Leicester. Since 1750, she had generally enjoyed a good state of health, and walked in her garden only a few days previous to her decease. Through life she had been abstemious in her trade of living, and she retained the use of her faculties nearly to the last. Mr. Alderman Fisher, who served the office of mayor, in 1764—he lived unbeloved, and died unlamented. Mr. Franks, of Burton. Mrs. Cooper, wife of the rev. Mr. C. of Narboro'. At Loughboro', Mrs. Davis.

At Husband's Bosworth, the rev. R. Davies, chaplain to F. Turville, esq. and formerly professor of philosophy and the mathematics, at the University of Doway, in Flanders. He ranked high as a scholar, having studied the abstruser sciences with unremitting attention; and, as a christian minister, he ever testified an ardent zeal for the edification of his hearers, and a tender commiseration for the sufferings of mankind at large.

At Cottesbach, Mr. W. Allen, many years coachman to the rev. Dr. Marriott: he bore the character of an honest, good, and faithful servant.

At Peatling Parva, aged 76, Mr. Crowder, late of Athley Magna; by a course of successful industry, he had long ranked with the most respectable agriculturists in the county.

At Great Wigston, Mr. T. Cooper, lamented by his friends and acquaintance. Mr. Cook, of Thurmaston. At Sweepstone, Miss Gilbert. In London, regretted by his family and friends, Dr. Gaunt, of Higham.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.]—Mrs. Toon, of Oakham. At Uppingham, Mrs. Furnis. At Ketton, Mr. Wilson, sen. well versed in the mathematical sciences, and an eminent surveyor. Mr. Bun-

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ning, of Empingham. Mrs. Falkner, of Morcott. At Seaton, aged 75, Mr. J. Shelton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A correſpondent of the Cambridge paper remarks, that when bread ſold, laſt year, at 1s. 3d. the quartern loaf, wheat ſold at 32l. per load: that, at preſent, when wheat ſells at only ten guineas per load, bread is ſold at the rate of 7½d. per quartern; whereas, according to the firſt-mentioned ratio, the price of bread ought to be reduced to 5d. or 5d. farthing, per quartern, making every due allowance for the charge of baking.

A correſpondent of the ſame paper, recommends a new meaſurement of the turnpike roads between Newmarket and London; it being undeniable, that moſt of the preſent meaſurements have been taken partially and faultily. Among other advantages which may reſult from this meaſure, is ſtated the probable chance of a ſaving in the price of the poſtage of letters.

The ſowing of Moldavian barley is beginning to prevail in this county, every plant of which is ſtated to produce forty or fifty ears, and the ears are repreſented as being five or ſix inches long.

Married.]—At Ely, the rev. Mr. Mules, minor canon of Ely Cathedral, to Miſs Tookie.

Died.]—Near Newmarket, Miſs Iſaacſon. Aged 70, Mr. A. Brewſter, of Gazeley, near Newmarket. At Cambridge, Mrs. Porſon, wife of RICHARD PORSON, M.A. Greek profeſſor at the Univerſity of Cambridge. Aged 63, Mr. T. Smith, in whom ſtrong natural ſenſe, exemplary conduct in domeſtic life, and integrity well tried in a great variety of concerns, combined to form a character equally reſpectable and uſeful. Aged 79, Mr. W. Freeman.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Nine hundred French priſoners were lately eſcorted, by a guard of light dragoons, from Lynn, where they had been landed from Portſmouth and Portcheſter-caſtle, to the ſpacious barracks, newly erected, on a moſt healthful ſpot, at Yaxley, near Stilton.

Died.]—At Standground, Mrs. Warwick.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.]—I. Benton, Eſq. of Northampton to Miſs S. Wheeldon.

Died.]—At Northampton, the Rev. T. Woolley, maſter of the free grammar-ſchool, and vicar of Rotherſthorp, &c.

At Wellingboro', aged 80, Mr. Roſe, ſen. Mr. T. Labrum, of Countenhall. The Rev. E. Harriot, rector of Syreſham. Near Kettering, Mr. T. Knibb. Mr. J. Eiſdale, of Hitchin. Mrs. Smith, of Stoke Doyle. Mr. Boyal, of Wanſford. Near Oundle, aged 71, Mrs. Yorke. At Peterboro', aged 86, Mrs. Bouker. Mrs Mattley.

At Byfield, aged 54, W. Coates, gent. At Charaelton, aged 89, Mr. S. Parrit. At Martinique, aged 21, Mr. Jones, ſurgeon, of Little Houghton; he was conſidered as a youth of brilliant talents, and was aſſiduouſly attentive to the duties of a garriſon mate, in the hoſpital of that iſland. At Ruſhden, Mrs Richards; and, a few days afterwards, Mr. R. her huſband. They were both aged 73, and were interred in the ſame grave.

WARWICKSHIRE.

An aſſociation of tanners, reſiding in the counties of Warwick, Derby, Stafford, Salop, and Leiceſter, has been lately formed, for the purpoſe of ameliorating the general ſtate of the tanning buſineſs, and to do away the abuſes of the trade, which the aſſociators declare (in a public advertiſement) to call loudly for reformation, and which they avow themſelves determined to reform. The aſſociation is to have two general meetings in a year, in the intervals of which, a committee is to be appointed, with powers to inveſtigate and ſettle any differences of opinion, &c. and to carry into effect any meaſure which ſhall appear to them to be calculated for the general good of the trade, &c.

The great tunnel of the Birmingham and Worceſter canal, has been lately completed, in a maſterly ſtyle. The firſt brick of this ſtupendous work was laid July 28, 1794, and the whole of it was arched over by February 25, 1797. Upwards of 1780 yards of it were finiſhed in the year included between January 1, 1796, and January 1, 1797. The extent of the tunnel comprehends a ſpace of upwards of a mile and a half, yet it is ſo rectilineal, that it may be diſtinctly ſeen from one end of it to the other. The brick-work, throughout the whole of it, is executed with the greateſt accuracy. The tunnel was lately paſſed through, for the firſt time, by ſeveral veſſels, of ſixty and eighty tons burden, laden with coals, which landed their cargos at Hopward wharf. Alvechurch, Redditch, Beoley, Studley, &c. will now be plentifully furniſhed with coals by this canal, and the farmers will be enabled to convey, readily and cheaply, their grain, &c. to Birmingham, and other populous towns.

At Warwick aſſizes, ten priſoners received ſentence of death, of whom three were left for execution.

At the ſame aſſizes, came on the trial of J. G. Jones, charged with aſſembling one hundred perſons, in Birmingham, in March, laſt year, to whom he reported, that he was delegated by the LONDON CORRESPONDING SOCIETY, to learn their ſentiments whether they would ſubmit to the treaſon and ſedition laws? He was alſo charged with aſſerting, that "laws are made to deprive innocent men of their lives, liberties, and properties;" and that "judges would hang the guiltleſs, ſooner than eat their dinner cold," &c. Mr. Jones was found guilty upon one count, viz. having uſed the expreſſion, "*that he was ſent to know whether the people of Birmingham would ſubmit to the treaſon and ſedition laws?*" and will receive judgment, at the court of King's Bench, the enſuing term.

Died.]—At Birmingham, Mr. N. Wallis. Mrs. Cottrel. Mrs. Dudley. Mr. Morgan. Mrs. E. Hewſon. Mrs. Parſons. Mrs. E. Hunt. Mr. J. Caddick. Mr. J. Grey. Mr.

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Mr. M. Jones. Aged 21, of a decline, Miſs Webb. Mr. J. Redfern. Mr. J. B. Allen, attorney. Mrs. Lewis. Mr. Dawes. Mrs. Amphlett. Mr. Wright. Miſs S. Evans. Mr. J. Criſp.

Lately, in Birmingham hoſpital, a man who was bitten by a mad dog in the month of January laſt;---a few days ago, ſymptoms of the hydrophobia appeared, and he expired ſoon afterwards in great agonies. He had neglected the precaution of having the fleſh about the wound cut away, after the bite took place.

Near Birmingham, Mr. J. Trehern. In America, Mr. J. Foſter, late of Birmingham. J. Barber, eſq. of the Sand Pits, reſpected by his friends, as a gentleman, a ſcholar, and a Chriſtian.

At Warwick, Mr. R. Moul. At Coleſhill, Miſs S. Denton, and Mrs. Mayon, ſen. Mr. Williams, ſen. of Dudley.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. B. Elwall. Mr. D. Bradney, ſchoolmaſter; in general eſtimation, as a facetious good companion. Mr. J. Tombs. Mrs. Prettie, of Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton. Aged 36, Mrs. Salt, of Yardley. Mrs. M. Poyner, of Harbourn.

At Tutbury, Mrs. Smith. At Wiſhaw, Miſs Orton, a maiden lady. At Aldrige, aged 88, Mr. T. White. Mr. Collet, high-conſtable of Great Alne, near Alceſter. At Coventry, Mr. J. Coats, jun. Miſs M. Parker.

The late Miſs Addiſon, whoſe death we noticed in our laſt, inherited her father's memory, but none of the diſcriminating powers of his underſtanding. With the retentive faculties of Jedidiah Buxton, ſhe was, in other reſpects, a perfect *imbecille*. She could repeat the whole of her father's works, but was incapable of ſpeaking or writing an intelligent ſentence.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

As a fiſherman, of Bidford, was lately fiſhing in the Avon, near to where the Arrow diſembogues itſelf into that river, he caught, at one draught of his net, upwards of twenty-ſeven cwt. of fiſh, conſiſting, for the moſt part, of gudgeons, roach, and dace!

At Worceſter aſſizes, eight priſoners received ſentence of death, who were all reprieved, except John Dobbins, convicted of robbery and wilful murder.

Died.]—At Worceſter, Mr Morton. Mr Holyoake. Aged 52, the Rev. J. Williams. Mrs Hughes. Aged 88, Mr R. Hooper.

At Stourport, Mr York. Mrs Seward of Sapey. At Bewdley, Miſs Collins, an amiable young lady; her death was occaſioned by the circumſtance of her clothes catching fire, in paſſing too near the fire: notwithſtanding the beſt medical aſſiſtance, ſhe only languiſhed twelve hours. Mr R. Hiccox of Leighſinton. At Inkberrow, Mrs M. Perkins. At Wardour Caſtle, the Rev. M. C. Booth. Mrs Squire of Henwick, near Worceſter. Mr B. Ellwall of Wolverhampton. Near Stourbridge, Mrs Waldron. At Beckford, Mrs W. Wakeman. At Shenſtone, aged 80, Mrs A. Clymen. Mr R. Penrice of Droitwich. Mr I. Dixon of Bradley Green. Mr E. Wilſon of Badſey. At Feckenham, aged 74, Mrs Aſton; and, aged 92, Mrs Penrice. At Tenbury, Mrs Milward.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.]—At her houſe in Hereford, Lady Hereford, relict of Sir J. H. of Sutton, knight; ſteady in the practice of religious duties, and a liberal benefactreſs to the poor. Mr. W. Poulteney. Near Hereford, aged 77, Mrs. Proſſer, a liberal benefactreſs to the poor; and, aged 87, Mrs. Garnons. Mrs. Pearce, of Landinabo; of a pious character and benevolent diſpoſition, and engaging and cheerful in company. At Leominſter, Mr. R. Price. Mrs. Wyke, and Mr. Weſt. Mrs. Scudamore, of Kentchurch.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held, at Rodborough, of the clothiers and woollen-manufacturers, of this county, wherein it was agreed to petition the legiſlature for peace

Surveys are now making, of a line of a propoſed canal, to be cut, extending from Brittol, to either Glouceſter, or Worceſter

In all the recent fairs, in the weſt and north-weſt of England, cattle, of moſt kinds, and pigs, have been ſold one-third cheaper than at laſt year's prices.

Died.]—At Glouceſter, Miſs E. Lovett, Mrs. Church. Mrs. Jeynes. At Newent, Mrs A. Richardſon. At Leckhampton, H. Norwood, Eſq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At Oxford aſſizes, ten priſoners were capitally convicted, of various burglaries, &c. four of whom, William Aikenhead, John Theobald, Edward Sewell, and James Glendining, were left for execution.

Died.]—At Oxford, aged 32, Mrs. Hodgſon, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. principal of Hertford College. Mr. I. Binks. Mrs. Loden.

At Caſſington, aged 77, Mrs. A. Belgrove. Miſs F. A. Weyland, of Wood Eaton. Aged 83, Mr. J. Denner, late of Stow Wood. Aged 81, Edw. Skinner, pariſh clerk of Bampton, upwards of 46 years. Near Bampton, aged 97, Mr. H. Yeatman. Near Henley, Mr. W. Surney. Aged 94, Mrs. Brigham of Rotherfield Peppard. Mr. Wallen, ſen. of Wokingham.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.]—At Drayton, aged 85, Mrs. Lord. At the Parſonage Houſe, Great Brickhill, aged 24, Mrs. Addiſon, wife of the rev. G. A. rector; charitable to the poor, and highly eſteemed.

ESSEX.

April 13, the hereditary Duke of Wirtemberg landed at Harwich, from the Prince of Orange packet boat

Died.]—Mr. W. Lakin, of Biſhop's Hall. At Brentwood, Mrs Benſon, wife of E. B. Eſq. counſellor. At Danbury, aged 84, Mr. Creak. Mr. S. Worſley, of Boreham. At Braintree, Maſter W. C. Watkins. Mrs. Shepper, of Moulſham. The Rev. Mr. Lovelace,

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lace, of Great Waltham. Mrs. Collis, of Chelmsford. Aged 85, the Rev. I. Brockwell, of Colchester. At Cavendish, Mr. I. Parmenter.

NORFOLK.

At Thetford aſſizes, William Suffolk, for the murder of Mary Beck; R. Scott, for ſtealing ſix heifers and a ſteer; Jonathan Green, for burglary; and John Preſs and James Holdſworth, for ſheep-ſtealing, received ſentence of death. The firſt of theſe, only, was left for execution.

Not fewer than 191 perſons, in the hundreds of Shropham and Guiltcroſs, were lately convicted of having in their poſſeſſion falſe weights and unequal balances, and were compelled to pay the legal penalties.

Married.]—At Thetford, the rev. T. Fenton to Miſs M. A. Mingay, youngeſt ſiſter of Mr. Counſellor M. Mr. W. Girling to Miſs Ellis, both of Eaſt Dereham.

Died.]—At Norwich, aged 72, Mrs Sparrow. Aged 82, Mrs Miller. Aged 80, Mrs. M. Elwin. Aged 72, Mrs. Alexander. Aged 59, Mr. H. Nixon. Aged 60, Mr. J. Hatfeild, banker.

At Rainham, aged 23, Miſs Harriſon. Aged 77, Mrs Sharpe, of Long Stratton. Mrs. Todd, of Gillingham. Aged 82, Mr. Rump, of Great Maſſingham. Aged 40, Mr. J. Lane, of Hevingham. Aged 46, Mr. R. Allen, of Charing-croſs. Aged 61, Mrs. Vincent, of Heringſwall.

At Thetford, aged 78, Mrs. A. Clarke; in her death the poor will ſuſtain a heavy loſs, to whom her acts of munificence and charity were boundleſs. Aged 90, Mr. W. Anderſon. Aged 62, Mr. F. Read, of Smallburgh. At Snoring, Mrs. Fleming. At Swanſington, aged 72, the rev. S. Backley, rector of Ship-Meadow, Suffolk.

At Lynn Mr. O. Denton, a generous benefactor to the poor. He had been for many years ſeverely afflicted with the gout. Mr. R. Mays, maſter of the water-works, under the corporation. Mrs. Dillingham.

At Tivetſhall, aged 68, Mrs. Baxter. At Diſs, aged 61, Mr. W. Collins. At Swaffham, Mr. J. Smith. Mrs. Lubbock.

SUFFOLK.

It appears, from a trial at the laſt aſſizes, for this county, that *juſtices of the peace, by virtue of a late act, have a ſupreme controul over the conduct of friendly ſocieties: their order is peremptory, and* UNAPPEALABLE FROM; *and diſobedience to the ſame, be it what it may, is puniſhable as a contempt.*—The trial was inſtituted at the ſuit of a friendly ſociety, at Ipſwich the headſmen and ſteward of which had diſobeyed an order of juſtice, commanding them to re-admit a perſon ejected by a majority of the members, for working at his trade, while on the ſick liſt.

A letter appeared, lately, in the Bury and Norwich poſt, from Mr Arthur Young, junior, addreſſed to the farmers of Suffolk, wherein the writer endeavours to account for the very high price of butchers' meat, and holds up, in various points of view, the ſuperior merit of oxen, for the purpoſes of huſbandry. The former circumſtance is attributed to increaſing population, reforms and improvements in agriculture, and to the gradual falling off of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, which uſed to ſupply the more diſtant diſtricts of England, &c. and, with a view to enforce the latter point, the letter recommends to farmers, &c. to reſtrain the multiplication of horſes. It is alſo aſſerted, that 12,500,000 acres (tantamount to about one-third part of England) is laid out for the ſubſiſtence of horſes, excluſive of the annual importation of oats; and that an ox, with proper management, will gain from three to five and ſix pounds per annum in his growth, requires no oats, little care or attendance, and is generally contented with ſtraw, while the horſe grows annually worſe, &c. Alſo, that the farming horſe conſumes, upon an average, a ton of hay in winter, and another in ſpring and ſummer; beſides a buſhel of oats per week, for ſix months, and two ditto per week for the other ſix.

Married.]—At Harteſt, Mr. Watkinſon, of Boxted, to Miſs Sturgeon.

Died.]—At Bury, aged 85, Mrs. Green. Mrs. Bailey; ſhe had been afflicted with a lingering illneſs of ſome years continuance, in conſequence of having been formerly overturned in a ſtage coach, when a ſteel pin was driven into her head;—from the effects of this accident ſhe never afterwards perfectly recovered. Aged 63, Mrs. Parſons, of Hadleigh.

Aged 72, the rev. Mr. Jervis, many years paſtor of a congregation of proteſtant diſſenters at Ipſwich. He died with the compoſure and dignity of a Chriſtian, after a ſhort illneſs, which he bore with exemplary patience and reſignation. His diſintereſted integrity and benevolence procured him a very general eſteem and reſpect while living, and his death is ſincerely lamented.

Mr. Prentice and Mrs. Hare. Mr. R. Tennant, of Melford. Mr. T. Mortlock, of Lakenheath, ſchoolmaſter. The rev. E. Vaughan, vicar of Freſſingfield, and rector of Wetherſdale. Aged 29, Mrs. C. Harper, of Cockfield; her death was occaſioned by the circumſtance of her putting on damp linen. Aged 70, Mr A. Brewſter, of Gazeley. Mr. T. Stearn, of Felſham.

At Southwold, aged 47, after eating a hearty breakfaſt, Mrs. Potter. Near Saffron Walden, aged 53, T. H. Fiſke, eſq. Aged 80, Mr. Deave, of Tuddenham. Aged 72, Mrs. Abbot, of Needham.

SUSSEX.

Three per cent. upon the annual rent, is to be returned to all ſuch of the tenants of Lord Egremont, as ſhall have done the whole work of their farms with oxen, during the ſpace of time included between Lady-day, 1796, and Lady-day, 1797.

Died.]—At Horſham, of the gout, while the ſurgeon was in the act of applying a bliſter to his head, Sir W. Smith, bart. and colo-

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nel of the W. Essex militia. Also, Joseph Garford, and, on the same day, Mary his wife, both of them aged 78. They were born on the same day, and died within two hours of each other.

At Burntdin, Mr. Gibbs, a woman of excessive corpulency. The coffin in which she was interred, was two feet deep, three feet wide, and six feet one inch long. At Chiddingly, aged 63, Mrs. M. Elphle, and aged 40, Mrs. S. Lashmar. Aged 89, Mrs. Woolgar of Seaford. Near Lewes, Mr. J. Webb.

KENT.

April 10.—At a common-hall, held at the Guildhall, Canterbury, to consider of a petition to the king, praying him to dismiss his present ministers for ever from his councils, &c. (W. FRANCIS, esq. in the Chair.) Mr. W. FREND, after enumerating, in a masterly speech, the disastrous consequences of the war, and reprobating the policy of his majesty's advisers in the conduct of it, recited a petition of his own composition, in which *the first false alarms of danger industriously excited by ministers, the hypocritical pretexts of religion and humanity assumed by them, the multiplied military disasters on the continent, and the infamous trials instituted at home*, &c. were pointedly enlarged upon, and shown to be the inevitable consequence of "*suffering abuses to remain* TOO LONG UNCORRECTED, &c." The petition was UNANIMOUSLY adopted as the sense of the meeting; the thanks of which were afterwards unanimously voted to LORD OXFORD for his late parliamentary conduct, on the motion of Mr. Frend.

A meeting has been also held, lately, at Rochester, wherein a petition to the king, praying for the dismissal of his ministers for ever, &c. was *unanimously* agreed to.

Married.]—At Upper Deal, Mr. H. Clayton to Miss S. Hines. At Margate, Mr. W. Adam to Miss E. Goodburn. At Folkstone, Mr. T. Caistor to Miss M. Nichols.

Died.]—At Canterbury, Mrs. Nutt and Mrs. Rainey. At Hearn, aged 74, Mrs. Stuppels. Mr. J. Finch, of Bishopsbourn. In Thanet, Miss C. Hunter. Near Sevenoaks, G. Lewis, esq. justice of peace. At Sevenoaks, aged 84, J. Pratt, esq. uncle to Earl Camden. Near Charing, Mrs. Elden. Mr. W. Pepper.

At Detling, Mrs. Prugg. Mr. R. Perkins, of Herne. At Milton, near Sittingburn, aged 75, Mr. W. Jordan, sen. At Bromley, aged 80, the rev. G. Farran. Aged 76, Mr. J. Bell, of Halden. At Ramsgate, Mrs. Norwood, wife of Lieut. N. of the navy. At Bethersden, aged 72, E. Wilmot esq. At Tenterden, aged 62, Mr. Smith. N. Gilbert, esq. of East Bourn.

At Margate, aged 75, Mrs. M. Rowe. Mr. Packman, of Selling. At Maidstone, Mr. T. Charlton. H. Rice, esq. of Bramlin, justice of peace. Mrs. Browning, of Folkstone. At Rochester, aged 88, Mrs. E. Buck. At Snodland, aged 55, Mr. W. Lewis, schoolmaster.

SURREY.

At Kingston assizes, thirteen prisoners were capitally convicted, of whom, Thomas Smith and James Clark, for highway robbery; and William Pets, for horse stealing, were left for execution.

At the late Surrey meeting, at which Mr. TAYLOR, High-Sheriff, presided, Sir B. CLAYTON, from a deduction of arguments, inferred, the "incapacity of ministers to carry on the war, or retrieve the nation from its present difficulties." The petition for dismission of his majesty's ministers, &c. was, after some trifling altercation, carried by a great majority. The thanks of the county were also voted, *unanimously*, to Lord W. RUSSEL, for his strenuous and patriotic opposition to the war, &c. It may be necessary to remark, that every effort of the ministerial agents had been exerted, in vain, to defeat the petition of the freeholders of this county.

HAMPSHIRE.

The barracks, at the king's house, Winchester, have been lately finished, and fitted up for the reception of 3000 men.

The Southampton petition to the king, among other forcible representations, urges, that ministers "*to secure themselves in power, have blasted the country's credit, ruined its trade and manufactures, sapped the foundations of English Liberty*, &c."

Of the sixteen prisoners capitally convicted at Winchester, three were ordered for execution, Gaspard Koop and Nicholas Wagner, for a rape, and William Smith, for burglary.

Married.]—At Winchester, the rev. Mr. Jeffries to Miss Mulso. At Woodford, Mr. H. Thornton, a brisk widower of 65, to Miss M. Rixon, a blooming beauty of 23.

Died.]—At Winchester, Mrs. Ward. Mr. S. Fussell. Miss M. Hill, teacher at a boarding-school. Aged 88, the rev. Mr. Banouin, many years minister of the French church. Mr. Page, barrack-master, at Ringwood. At Barton Stacy, Mr. J. Lynch. Mrs. Pyle, of Andover. At Ashley, near Somborne, Mrs. M. Smith.

WILTSHIRE.

At a court of common-council, held at Salisbury, March 30, an Address to the King was agreed to, purporting to deplore "*the carnage and destruction of the war*, &c." a war, "*which is declared to be undefined in its principle, and unattainable in his object*," and "*carried on by a system of delusion and corrupt influence*, &c."—It earnestly requests a "*change of men and measures*," the first consequence of which, it is stated, will be "*a probable revival of public credit*, &c."

A subsequent meeting was also called of all the inhabitants who pay taxes, wherein a similar petition was unanimously agreed to. At this meeting it was universally admitted, "*that the manufactures at Salisbury are, at present, nearly suspended*, &c."

Married.]—At Tilshead, Mr. J. Mullins, aged 84, to Miss C. Payne, aged 25.

Died.]—At Salisbury, Mrs. Slater. Mr. S. Coster. Mrs. Watmore. The rev. R. Hare, M.A. prebendary of the cathedral, and rector of Barton Stacy; gentle and polished in his manners, and unremitting in his attention to all the

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nearer charities of life. J. Tanner, esq. justice of peace for Salisbury. Mrs. Shorto, of Salisbury, and a few days afterwards, Mr. S. her husband; they were both in the prime of life, and apparently in perfect health a few days before. At Bermuda, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Hanham, of the navy, formerly of Salisbury. Mr. Hull.

Mr. Butt, of Plaitford. Mrs. Shrapnall, of Bradford. At Devizes, Mr. T. Hill. Mr. T. Carter, of Fisherton-Anger. Mr. J. Cole, of Burbage. E. Allen, esq. of Ramsbury. At Donhead, Mrs. Bowles. At Corsham, aged 25, Miss Hoy, of an excellent understanding, great personal accomplishments, and goodness of heart.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

There is now confined in Ilchester gaol, on an arrest for debt from which he was released thirteen years ago, a gentleman of respectable character, who languishes in want of every comfort to alleviate the miseries of a prison, *merely from his inability to pay a solicitor to undertake his cause, and to sue for satisfaction!*

Died.]—At Bath, Mrs. Alpress, Mrs. Holdstock. Mrs. Wood. Mrs. Bond. Mrs. Heaven. Mr. W. Cole. Mr. H. Liddiard. Mrs. Egerton. Aged 90, Mrs. Rainstorp. Mrs. Liddiard, Mr. West. The rev. Mr. Templeman, rector of Longbredy. J. Haynes, esq. Mr. Delamain. Mrs. Pugh. Mrs. Hopkins. T. Cowdry, gent, of Bath Easton.

In March, at Pickwick, near Bath, the rev. David Jardine, a dissenting minister, of that city. He did honour to the divine, scholar, and gentleman. His philosophy was no less active and fervid than his love of knowledge. The qualities of his heart were not behind those of his understanding. His morals kept pace with his intellectual proficiency. Superior to prejudices himself, he ever treated those of others with due tenderness: the advocate of candour, without being himself uncandid; refusing assent to established doctrines, yet professing his own with becoming diffidence; a dissenter, yet no dogmatist; a non-conformist, yet a stranger to envy; a sectary, without the rage of protelytism. To him the petulance of the infidel, and the moroseness of the bigot, were objects of equal dislike; nor was he less offended by the scoffs of the one, than by the anathemas of the other. He appreciated too well the imbecilities of the human faculties, he was too sensible of that darkness which veils the most important objects of speculation, to feel rancour or alienation of soul, from those whose opinions varied most from his own. He knew that the most ignorant are always the most forward to dogmatise and to decide. He was destined to supply a model in most things, a warning in few. Possessed of every domestic blessing, of ample competence, of valuable friendship, and general estimation; mixing the pursuits of knowledge with the occupation of a gentleman, he seemed the happiest of men; when a premature end deprived his mourning relict, and infant offspring, of the tenderest of husbands and the best of fathers.

*** *A few Marriages and Deaths, and some Communications, are deferred, for want of room.*

ERRATA *in our last—In the Paper on American Currency*—In the introduction, *North* Carolina is put twice for *South*; and where the currency is compared to 20s. sterling, South Carolina is said to be 19s. sterl. instead of 19s. 1-4ths 5-8ths.—And under the duty at 15 cents per dollar, the currency of South Carolina is 480 instead of 280l.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR APRIL, 1797.

This month has been little less favourable to Agriculture than the last. The rains which fell at the beginning of it, brought forward the Lent Corn very suddenly; the BARLEY, in particular, looks uncommonly well; and the WHEAT much better than could have been expected. In the Northern counties, and in North Britain, the cold easterly winds have, however, much checked the influence of the rains; the frosty nights of the 14th, 15th, and 16th, were felt universally, but not in a degree sufficient to do considerable damage. Upon the whole, the face of the country has seldom worn a more favourable appearance than it has during the last month. CLOVERS and artificial GRASSES promise good crops, and in some places they have been stocked nearly a fortnight,

The prices of CATTLE and SHEEP have considerably fluctuated in various districts. In the North, lean black cattle are dull of sale, at inferior prices; EWES in lamb are the only articles of live stock in demand; in Leicestershire, prices have advanced full 10 per cent.; in Cambridgeshire, and the Eastern counties, they are stationary; while in the South and West, cattle have experienced a dull sale, even at prices much reduced.

In SMITHFIELD Market, BEEF fetches from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; and MUTTON 4s. 4d. to 5s. per stone; in the other LONDON markets, from 8d. to 10d. per lb; and in those of EDINBURGH, 5d. to 6d. per lb. of 17½ ounces.

GRAIN of all kinds continues to fall in value. The average for England and Wales of WHEAT is 50s.; BARLEY 32s.

HORSES, as well as PIGS, are low; the latter is cheaper than any other butcher's meat.

The WOOL business is wholly at a stand.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XVII.] MAY, 1797. [VOL. III.

*** COMMUNICATIONS *for the* SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, *which will be published about the Middle of* JULY, *should be tranſmitted on or about the* 20*th of* JUNE.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Munus & officium, nil ſcribens ipſe, docebo:—
Quid deceat, quid non; quo virtus, quo ferat error. HOR. ART. POET.

MR. EDITOR,

HAVING long entertained an opinion, confirmed by experience, that the ſtyle of Mr. Hume's hiſtory is throughout ſolecitical, clumſy, deſtitute of elegance, and never elevated beyond mediocrity of compoſition, I have perpetually been ſurpriſed and diſguſted by the praiſes which inconſideration, unſkilfulneſs, or falſe candour, has laviſhed upon him, as a maſter of fine writing. Though I know myſelf to be perfectly ſuperior to every prejudice in this reſpect aſſignable to religious antipathies, the moſt unequivocal proof of rectitude will be found in an actual examination of the ſtyle in queſtion; and, as the character of Elizabeth was lately pointed out to me as a ſpecimen of peculiar merit, let that be the ſubject of criticiſm on this occaſion: a portion, neither more nor leſs exceptionable, I dare ſay, than any other:

"So dark a cloud overcaſt the evening of that day which *had ſhone out* with a mighty luſtre, in the eyes of all Europe."

The phraſe, *had ſhone out*, is aukward and undignified. He would better have written, *ſhone forth*, or, ſimply, *ſhone*. However, let this paſs: *had ſhone* is ungrammatical. *Shone* is the preterite, but *ſhined* is the participle, and was required here: ſee our common verſion at Exodus xxxiv. 29; 2 Kings iii. 22; Iſaiah ix. 2; Luke ii. 9; 2 Cor. iv. 6.—Beſides, the whole reflection ſuggeſts a notion of *durable calamity*; ſuch as *inſanity* or *dotage*, for *years* preceding her diſſolution:—

From Marlb'rough's eyes the ſtreams of dotage flow,
And Swift expires, a driveller and a ſlow:—

not a *few days* of ſorrow, where the ſufferer "falls into a *lethargic ſlumber*, and *expires gently*, without *farther* ſtruggle or convulſion," which is the abſurd and inconſiſtent language of our hiſtorian' preceding paragraph.

"There are few great perſonages in hiſtory, who have been more expoſed to the calumny of enemies, and the adulation of friends, than Queen Elizabeth; and yet there ſcarcely is any whoſe reputation has been more certainly determined by the unanimous conſent of poſterity."

Now the writer did not mean what is here aſſerted. Elizabeth's character is no more *expoſed* to calumny and adulation, than the character of any other perſon; becauſe calumny and adulation make no rational diſtinctions. Her character may, indeed, have *incurred* more calumny and adulation, or have been the *object* of them, than that of moſt other people: and this is what the hiſtorian would have expreſſed, had he known how to write Engliſh phraſeology. He ſhould have ſaid alſo, "more *confidently*, or *poſitively*, determined:" becauſe he is ſpeaking, not with reference to *abſolute truth*, but *individual opinion*. Moreover, unleſs all theſe *calumniators* and *flatterers* were the cotemporaries of Elizabeth, which the writer certainly did not intend, it is not very eaſy, I think, to diſcover how ſuch *total diſagreement* can ſuddenly become the *unanimous conſent* of poſterity.

"The unuſual length of her adminiſtration, and the ſtrong features of her character, were able to overcome all difficulties; and obliging her detractors to abate much of their invectives, and her admirers ſomewhat of their panegyrics, have at laſt, in ſpite of political factions, and, what is more, of religious animoſities, produced a uniform judgment with regard to her conduct."

An Engliſhman would have written *reign* inſtead of *adminiſtration* in this place: here we have *one* impropriety. The fancy too of a *feature*, as able to *overcome* a prejudice, may paſs, but will have few admirers among readers of taſte and diſcernment. But what congruous application the mere incidental and idle

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circumstance of a *long reign* simply, can be discovered as possessing, for the *abatement of invective* and *admiration*, I certainly know not.—Besides, *strong features* of character, if good, may overpower petty censures; if bad, may moderate extravagant applause; but how *strong features*, in general, can effect this, is not evident. Undoubtedly, the expression is altogether too lax and indiscriminate. Instead of "*a* uniform," write "*an* uniform." And, what an insipid conclusion have we here—"a uniform judgment *with regard* to her *conduct*." The poorest scribbler could not have clothed his sentiment in more beggarly expression. Nor is it true, I apprehend, that the *judgment* of writers, or readers, is *uniform* on this point.

"Her vigour, her constancy, her magnanimity, her penetration, vigilance, address, are allowed to merit the highest praises, and appear not to have been surpassed by any person that ever filled a throne."

Constancy, in this general sense, is well represented by the *constantia* of the Romans; but Englishmen rather apply the word specifically to *love* or *friendship*; *perseverance*, *firmness*, *steady resolution*, or something equivalent, would better have represented the writer's intention in this place. The last clause, however, in this sentence, is tame and cold in the extreme; and "appears to me not to have been surpassed by any person that ever" received the applause of fine writing.

"A conduct less rigorous, less imperious, more sincere, more indulgent to her people, *would have been* requisite to form a perfect character."

How *would have been?* At one time more than another? No, surely: it should be "*is* requisite," in addition to her excellencies. And, perhaps, we shall come nearer propriety and truth, by asserting an *entire freedom* from these defects, rather than a *partial qualification* of them, to be the desideratum for the perfection of her character.

"By the force of her mind, she controlled all her more active and stronger qualities, and prevented them from running into excess."

This seems to me a contradiction to the former paragraph. If she were free from *excess* in her stronger qualities, why should we wish her to have been *less* rigorous, *less* imperious, than she was? I acknowledge myself puzzled here. The writer appears actuated by a strong desire to exhibit a striking antithesis, without possessing clearness of conception, or dexterity of language, sufficient for his purpose: and it is this superficial glitter that dazzles the quick and heedless reader, but will not impose on judicious critics, nor is discoverable in the compositions of a superior artist. There is an awkwardness too in the phraseology *more* active and *stronger*: better "*more* strong and active;" or without *more*, but with the latter arrangement of the adjectives, for the sake of a more modulated cadence. Indeed the whole sentence is insipid, and betrays not a single stroke of a master.

"Her heroism was exempt from temerity, her frugality from avarice, her friendship from partiality, her active temper from turbulence, and a vain ambition."

This is not exceptionable in point of composition; but of the four positions, the two last are very disputable, and will be acceded to by few, I should think, who have studied the conduct of this queen.

"She guarded not herself with equal care, or equal success, from lesser infirmities; the rivalship of beauty, the desire of admiration, the jealousy of love, and the sallies of anger."

I find nothing here also particularly reprehensible. *The desire of admiration* wants vigour, and *the sallies of anger* makes a most unmusical conclusion. A well-tuned ear will perceive the superiority of a different arrangement—"the sallies of anger, and the jealousy of love."

But, Mr. Editor, I am afraid of wearying you and your readers, though I might have been more circumstantial in my exceptions, with an examination of what may appear to many, very slight and unimportant improprieties; and will, therefore, reserve the remainder of my examination for some future Number, if this disquisition fall in with the purpose of your Miscellany. And, in the mean time, if your readers, after seeing what Hume *is*, should be inclined to view what he *is not*, but *ought* to have been, to deserve the commendations which are lavished upon him; let them turn to Johnson's preface to his Shakspeare, or his Lives of the poets, and their conviction will be complete. They will pass from the contemplation of a puny bantling and his little structures in the dust, to the achievements of a giant of mighty bone and bold emprise, piling Ossa on Olympus, and Pelium on Ossa, till he scales the skies.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Hackney, April 30, 1797.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH your correſpondent G. W. aſſerts, that my verſion of Hebrews xi. 3, "ſeems to be unreaſonable, and is certainly unneceſſary," yet he has not offered one argument to prove its unreaſonableneſs; nor has he, by his paraphraſe of the ſenſe, ſhown it to be unreaſonable, unleſs he can make it apparent, that τα βλεπομενα, or, *things which are ſeen*, means, according to his paraphraſed verſion, "the preſent ſyſtem of religious faith." But who, that has been in the habit of *thinking*, does not ſee, that this is impoſſible? I ſhould conceive it muſt be obvious, almoſt to every one, that by "things which are ſeen," Paul meant the mundane phenomena: and if this be his meaning, my verſion of the paſſage muſt be *unavoidably* adopted.

After all, though it muſt be obſerved, that I only contend for the natural and *unſophiſticated* meaning of the word βλεπομενα, G. W. is, doubtleſs, better acquainted with the *ſcriptural* ſenſe of words than I pretend to be, or than I can be, conſiſtently with thoſe ſentiments which I ſhall ever glory to avow, and labour to propagate. Your's, &c.

Manor Place, Walworth. T. TAYLOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THIS is the fourth piece, in continuation, of the poetry of HYWEL, ſon of OWAIN GWYNEZ, which you have been pleaſed to inſert; and, as there are but four more extant, and thoſe ſhort, I wiſh to give them all, to be preſerved in your valuable Repoſitory. Your's, &c.

MEIRION.

Hywel ab Owain a'i cânt.

PAN vai lawen vrain; pan vryſiai waed;
Pan wyar wariai;
Pan ryvel; pân ruzid ei thai
Pan RUZLAN, pan ruz-lys loſgai;
Pan ruzam, rhuz-flam flemyçai hyd nêv,
Ein azev ni nozai;
Hawz gweled goleu-loſg arnai,
O gaer wen geir ymyl MENAI.—
Trengyſant trydydyz o vai, triçan-llong
Yn llynges vordia:
A degcant cyman a'u ciliai
Cyvarv, heb un varv ar VENAI.

THE TRANSLATION.

Hywel, the ſon of Owain, compoſed it.

When the ravens rejoice; when blood is haſtening; when the gore runs bubbling; when the war doth rage; when the houſes redden in *Ruzlan*; when the red hall is burning; when we glow with wrath; the ruddy flame it blazes up to heaven; our abode affords no ſhelter; and plainly is the bright conflagration ſeen from the white walls upon the ſhore of *Menai*.—

They periſhed on the third day of May, three hundred ſhips of a fleet roving the ocean: and ten hundred times the number the oppoſing weapon would put to flight, leaving not a ſingle beard on *Menai*.

*** There is an error of the preſs in the firſt word of the original of the laſt piece: for *Aſwciſi*, read *Aſwſeiſi*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH not unacquainted with the toil and vexation attending *rhyme-hunting*, yet I own, I have acquired ſuch a reliſh for the jingle, when happily executed, that I muſt requeſt you to indulge me with the inſertion of a few words in its favour, in reply to the unmerciful attack made upon it by your ingenious *Enquirer*.

And firſt, with reſpect to the ſource of the pleaſure it affords, I do not ſee, after all he has ſaid, that it can be placed on a different foundation from that afforded by verſification; for where is the eſſential difference between being pleaſed with "the recurrence of ſimilar ſounds," and with the return of certain equal portions of ſyllables? It may be difficult, in either caſe, to analyſe the pleaſure, and refer it to ſome original principle in our conſtitution; but whether, in order to ſolve the point, we call in the love of variety, or of uniformity, or of novelty, it will, as I conceive, apply juſt as well in one caſe, as in the other. If the practice of rhyme originated in the dark ages, did not that of verſe originate in periods equally dark? If the Greeks and Romans enjoyed their poetry, without rhyme, it is certain, that they recurred to modes of verſification, and a ſtyle of recitation, extremely foreign from our ideas; and who ſhall ſay, which is moſt in the right? Rhyme is a jingle at the end of a line—meaſured feet are a falſe pace through the courſe of it—pentameter is a hitch in the middle. If one of theſe is ridiculous, abſtractedly conſidered, ſo are the reſt. If one is found, by experience, to be capable of pleaſing the ear, the ſame experience may be pleaded in favour of another.

But rhyme is a ſhackle. Doubtleſs it is; and ſo is verſe—ſo is harmonious proſe—ſo is every thing which obliges the writer to exertions ſuperior to thoſe of common language. Rhyme is apt to occaſion the uſe of improper and unneceſſary words. True, but ſo does verſification, if at all ſtudied, or complex. An unprejudiced critic will find, even in the moſt celebrated of the ancient poets,

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distortions of the natural order of ideas, and substitutions of less proper terms for more proper, for the purpose of humouring the versification. It is an easy thing to show failures of every kind, in a bad or careless poet. Not only the mechanism of verse, but every figure which is intended to elevate poetry above prose, is only a source of the ludicrous, when absurdly executed. If a writer is not equal to the overcoming of difficulties, let him be contented with prose. I am sure, the Enquirer cannot wish to reduce poetry to the level of a Sternhold's powers, or even a Dryden's, if weakly and negligently exerted.—Though I do not quite agree with some French critics, in the opinion, that the chief pleasure of verse arises from its difficulty; yet I know of no exquisite production of art, which is of cheap and vulgar acquisition. It appears important, that poetry should possess something to distinguish it, in a clear and marked manner, from the language of common speech. The modes of versification practised in modern Europe, seem not to have done this sufficiently; and to this defect, the contrivance of rhyme may be attributed. With respect to English heroic blank-verse as it is now generally allowed, that the division of it into parcels of ten feet is addressed merely to the eye, and not to the ear; it has become scarcely possible to assign it *measure*, properly so called, or to discriminate it, with any precision, from melodious prose. I do not mean to assert, that it has not its peculiar beauties; and where the subject and diction are highly poetical, they may, perhaps, better accord with the freedom of blank verse, than with the restraint of rhyme—at least, unless the latter is managed with great care and skill. But if experience (the only guide in this matter) has shown us, that, in some instances, rhyme may be dispensed with, it has, I imagine, equally shown, that, in most others, it cannot. I do not think, with the Enquirer, that there has been any want of trials to get rid of the fetters of rhyme, and yet retain the beauties of verse. But the ear has at once revolted against them. A sense of deficiency has been perceived, which no effort on the part of the poet has been able to supply; nor do I except from this charge, the measure of Collins's Ode to Evening, notwithstanding all the charms of its imagery. As to the attempts for adopting the ancient lyric measures in English poetry, I look upon them only as the playful exercises of scholars; and by no means as serious or probable efforts for the improvement of our verse. The shackle in them is evidently much greater than in our rhymed measures.

On the whole, I should hardly hesitate to lay it down as the *present* rule of taste on this subject, that the light, the elegant, the gay, the lively, the varied strains of English poetry, would lose almost all their grace and delicacy without the appendage of rhyme.

COSMO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to G. W. it may be observed, that the divine title El, and its derivatives Eloh, Elohim, Eliah, Elioun, Helios, Belus, Babel, &c. &c. were used by the Chaldeans and Syrians, many ages before the Jewish sacred books had existence, and could not, therefore, be taken from thence. On the contrary, it would not be difficult to prove, that the Jewish writers applied to their divinity, the titles used by the surrounding nations. G. W. justly observes, the term Elioun is so applied in many passages of scripture; and he will surely allow, that Melchizedek was high-priest of Elioun, before he became acquainted with Abraham, whom he "blessed as the less."

The terms Adon, and Adonai, were likewise employed by the Syrians, in the most remote times, as titles of the Divinity, and adopted by the Jews, after their settlement in Canaan. In the same manner, the titles of "Lord of Heaven *" (Beel-samin in Sanchoniatho) and "Ancient of Days*," were originally used in Chaldea †, and employed by the Jews, after their captivity in that country.

Even Balaam, who came from "Aram, out of the mountains of the east," is said to have been a *prophet of Jehuah*, as well as of Elioun ‡, when he was brought to curse the Israelites, an unknown people, from the borders of Egypt.

But the point in question only respects

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* See Daniel's Prophecies.

† Hyde, de Religione Vet. Persar.

‡ "Balaam said, I cannot go beyond the word of Jehuah, my God." Numb. xxii. 18. —"Balaam, the son of Beor, hath said, he who heard the words of El, and knew the knowledge of Elioun." Ibid. xxiv. 16.

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the celebrated prince and high-priest of Salem. If he was not, as stated in my former letter, a priest of the Chaldean, or Syrian God, Elioun, whose pedigree is related by Sanchoniatho, according to the traditions of his countrymen; does G. W. then, allow, that he was priest of the God of the Jews, and, as such, deserving of the high character given to him by the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews? This being taken for granted, a prevailing opinion would be wholly unfounded, that the Eastern world, before the call of Abraham, had universally fallen off from the true worship, into idolatry. If the God of Melchisedek was the same as the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, how is it probable, that he should not only forsake this eminent votary, and his successors, but doom them to total destruction, in favour of an avowedly inferior priesthood, and of a people who did not adhere to his ordinances, but, with obstinate disobedience constantly mixed his rites with sacrifices to Remphan, Ashtaroth, Rimmon, and all the Baalim? Is this proceeding warranted by the change of name announced, Exod. vi. 3, where it is said, "I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of El Shaddai; but by my name *Jehuah*, was I not known to them." Notwithstanding this, the following words are referred to Abraham, by the author of Genesis, cap. xiv. 22: "I have lifted up my hands to *Jehuah El Elioun*, possessor of heaven and earth," &c. Now, if the El Elioun, and the El Shaddai, which nearly agree in respect to the signification of the terms, were, in fact, the same, as G. W. supposes, it follows, either that Abraham worshipped a suspicious Canaanitish divinity, or that Melchisedek, and his colleagues, officiated as priests of the God of the Hebrews, under a title used by their own countrymen; which seems contradictory to many parts of the New Testament, wherein a divine call or commission to Abraham is said to have been necessary, from the universal prevalence of idolatry.

If G. W. can solve this dilemma, and some other apparent inconsistencies, above stated, he will surely perform no unworthy task. He must, however, proceed by fair criticism, and on proper historical documents, if he would claim attention. His observations on Mr. Taylor's version, in your last Magazine, do not afford a very satisfactory specimen of his mode of reasoning; since, in place of argument, and nice criticism, he has substituted what he wishes, or chooses, to understand respecting the passage in question. Unfortunately, his wishes do not coincide with the plain and obvious sense of the terms employed by the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

Camden-Place, May 10, 1797. R. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Miscellany draws attention in the circles of Weimar. In WIELAND'S Deutscher Merkur, for October, 1796, twelve pages of commentary have been employed by some German literato in examining the nineteen lines inserted in your First Volume, p. 404, with the superscription, "English hexameter exemplified." He prefers these verses to the earlier attempts of the Germans at the like metres: he objects to the frequent recurrence of the genitive particles in such dactyls as *light of the, face of the*; to the harshness of some spondees, such as *blasts sweep, fleet-vext*; and to the incipient trochees, *pale that* and *although*; the latter of which ought rather to have been censured as an iambic foot. Lastly, he compares these with the twenty-four German hexameters by which Denis has rendered the same passage of Ossian, leaving the preference undecided; and concludes, by foretelling, that the English poets will soon be able to forge hexameters on the anvil of the Muses, with as much skill as Klopstock and Voss.

In the opinion of Diomedes, to which Sulzer subscribes, those hexameters are most euphonious whose feet are interwoven, and are not bounded by the beginnings and ends of words; like the Virgilian line,

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.

and those are least well-sounding, where every foot is a separate word; as is nearly the case in the Horatian line,

Præter cetera Romæ mene poemata censes
Scribere?

neither are those hexameters praiseworthy, which split into two, like halves; where the second and third foot, as well as the fifth and sixth foot, are a dactyl and spondee, terminating a word.

Aulus Gellius (lib. xviii. c. 15) says, "M. Varro in libris disciplinarum scripsit observasse sese in versu hexametro quod omnino quintus semipes verbum finiret; & quod priores quinque semipedes æque magnam vim haberent in efficiendo versu atque alii posteriores septem." It is not probable that all the laws of melody, inferre

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ferred from observation on Latin and Greek verses, should hold good in the English language; where the most solemn recitation in use (which the hexameter presupposes and requires) still falls far more short of song than the mode of declamation among the ancients. Yet the second observation of Varro is so just, that, in reading an English hexameter, the cæsura, or rest, as naturally falls at the fifth half-foot, as, in reading an English heroic, it does at the fourth syllable.

The foreign critic farther suspects, that the English dialect, on account of its extreme disconnection, will be found inferior to the German for the purposes of the hexametrist. He compares our language to a heap of odd and uncemented pebbles—to sand without lime. And, no doubt, the English much neglect the use of formative syllables, and prefer expressing the relation, connection, and dependence of words by auxiliary particles, to expressing them by inflections of the words themselves. Hence the superabundance, in our style, of mores and thans, and ofs and thes, and the facility of constructing those monosyllabic sentences,

Where ten low words oft creep in one dull line.

If, therefore, to hexametrize should become an amusement of our poets; if we are one day to possess an Iliad resembling the original, in matter and *form*; if our devotion is to be revived by a perusal of the Messiah in the *measures* of Klopstock; it may, perhaps, be found expedient to tolerate (1) the revival of the regular genitive in *is*—substituting the omitted vowel to the apostrophe, when we are obliged to pronounce it fully—as if Pope had written, "by young Telemachus *is* blooming years:" (2) the revival of polysyllabic comparatives—we now, indeed, say, * *lovelier*, *happier*, *ampler*, *abler*, *discreeter*, *politer*, *shallower*, *profounder*; but we should startle at *biddener*, for more hidden; *beauteouser*, for more beauteous; *wrathfuller*, for more wrathful; *charminger*, for more charming; or, *hateder*, for more hated; and we should be convulsed with laughter, at the sight of a comparative *à l'Allemande*, which not uncommonly comprises a trochee and dactyl in a single word, such as *celebrateder*. These long-toed words, it must be owned, increase the facility of interweaving the feet of an hexameter most amazingly.

* It is an error of Lowth to censure *lesser* or *worser*, which are etymologically correct.

The first attempt at English hexameter appears to have been made by Sir Philip Sidney, who entertained the erroneous notion, that position, not emphasis, was, in our pronunciation, the cause of quantity. He has, therefore, but by accident, produced a metrical line. Upon his system, a new scheme of orthography might have spoiled all the poetry in the language. The following have been quoted, as the most agreeable of his verses to the ear:

Of Phœbus violence in shade of sweet Cypariſſus, &c.

O glittering miſeries of man, if this be the fortune, &c.

With moanful melodies, for enough our griefs be revealed, &c.

Queen Elizabeth better perceived the spirit of our prosody, when she proposed, as part of a memoria technica, Persius, a crabb-staff; bawdy Martial; Ovid, a fine wag.

The anonymous author of *An Introduction of the Greek and Latin Measures into British Poetry*, printed in 1737, also founds on position his distinction between long and short syllables. He had surely not read the line of Pope,

Man never is but always *to* be blest,

or he must have perceived that on however insignificant a monosyllable the emphasis happens to fall, that syllable is, by the stress, rendered equivalent with a long syllable, and may correctly supply the place of one in an iambic foot. Our auxiliary particles and verbs, our adverbs, prepositions, and pronouns, are, then, although habitually short, capable, when the meaning requires them to be emphatic, of being employed as long syllables.

This writer has, according to a theory of his own, laid down four rules of quantity, and has reduced to practice his directions, in a translation of the first eclogue of Virgil, which thus begins:

You, Tityrus, canopy'd by a broad beech, softly reclining,
Tun'd on a reed slender, meditate your harmony sylvan.
Our country's borders, and pleasing fields we relinquish:
We fly our country: you, Tityrus, easy in umbrage,
Teach the groves echoing to resound divine Amaryllis.

It is not, however, at a translation of Virgil, that one would advise any Tyro in scanning to wear his finger-ends.—The slovenly hexameters of Homer may more easily be rivalled: but the dexterities of the Virgilian style require a practised hand. In the original pastoral, conta ined

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contained in the same pamphlet, entitled, 'Jacob and Rachael,' but two of the lines can be acknowledged correct, on the principles of the German hexameter?

Line 46—Though by me more valued than all this world can afford me.

—— 99—Nightingales warble through the lonely stillness of evening.

The classical Harris, in his Philological Enquiries, declares for the practicability of hexameter in the English tongue; and quotes, as an accidental example of a well-sounding line, this verse of a psalm:

Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing?

Macpherson's Iliad abounds with fragments, which appear to have formed portions of regular hexameters. Was it by attempting to naturalize such metres, that he originally acquired the fine peculiarities of his style?

Claudio Tolomei endeavoured, about the year 1539, to introduce the ancient metres into the Italian language. The most fortunate attempt of his imitators is, perhaps, the following epigram of Fabbio Benvoglienti, in elegiac hexameter and pentameter:

Mentre da dolci favi fura del mel docil Cupido,
Volto al ladro un ape, punge la bella mano.
Subito percuote per acerbo dolore la terra,
E dogliosо, ed acro, corre alla madre sua.
Mostrale piangendo, come crudelmente feriva
Quella ape, quanto empia, e picciola fiera sia;
Venere dolce ride; dice Venere: Guardati, Amore,
Picciola quanto sei, quanta ferita fai.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent J. W. in your Magazine for April, page 273, labours under a great mistake, when he asserts, that the Independent congregation at Braunton had been extinct for several years; I beg leave to inform you, it is one of the oldest congregations in the county of Devon, and it has always been, to the *present day, constantly and regularly served.* The Reverend John Short has preached there upwards of thirty years, and still continues so to do.

The independent congregation at Ilfracombe, is not as J. W. states, "gone much to decay;" on the contrary, the Dissenting interest is supported with spirit and generosity, under the Reverend Nicholas Shattock.

I am, your's,

Barnstaple, May 17, 1797. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for February, a query was proposed by INQUISITIVE, to the following purport: "How far back can the practice of smoking and taking snuff, whether of tobacco or any other substance, be traced; and to what part of the world?" I have as yet seen no answer to this query, which I am surprised at, because we live in an age, the wisdom of which is very *questionable*, and we abound with antiquaries whose researches are generally directed to objects of far less importance.

I must confess, however, that the question alarmed me not a little. I confess, at the same time, that I am a snuff-taker, both upon principle and practice; and were I disposed to flatter my brown companion, I should say as much in its favour as ever Dr. Johnson said of his tea, or Dr. ——— can say of his pipe. I was, therefore, alarmed lest my favourite should sink under the weight of investigation invited by your correspondent, and I had prepared answers of all kinds to whatever objections might be brought forward. No person, however, has yet stept forward to curb the luxurious cravings of a nose, and I am hopeful that the present alarm will end, as the subject of it frequently does, in smoke.

I have no doubt that a very good history might be made of snuff, and to a *history* I have no objection. We have very voluminous histories of things of far less consequence than snuff, which brings more than half a million of money to the Exchequer, and comforts the harmless propensities of many millions of good and wise men. I have often thought that a clever antiquary might make a couple of very handsome folios on this subject, written quite afrer the new manner; and having myself often meditated on it, especially when at a pinch, I beg leave to offer you the outlines of my plan.

I have said that this history might extend to two folios;—perhaps, if encouragement followed the undertaking, as no doubt it would, another folio might be added, by way of Appendix. The outline is as follows:

HISTORY OF SNUFF AND TOBACCO, *from the earliest period to the present day.*

VOL. I. BOOK 1. Preliminary observations. Description of the nose, with anatomical plates. Size of noses. Digression on Roman noses. *Query.* Whether long noses are symptomatic, or *per se?* Diseases of the nose. Origin of tobacco

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bacco—plates of the plant—a map of Virginia, with a hiſtory of the iſland, from the firſt planting of puritans and tobacco there. Origin of the name, from Virgin, the epithet of queen Elizabeth.

Book 2. Hiſtory of the reign of queen Elizabeth. Introduction of tobacco—manufactured firſt into ſnuff—view of a ſnuff-mill of the year 1560. Enquiry who took the firſt pinch? Eſſay on ſneezing. Whether the ancients ſneezed, and at what? A tranſlation of Strada's book on ſneezing, with a life of the author, in the manner of Mr. Boſwell. Why pray to God to bleſs people who ſneeze?

Book 3. Connection of ſneezing with good manners—origin of handkerchiefs—full-width views of ſeveral handkerchiefs, proving that they were marked with the owners' names at full length, and that initials is a modern invention. Diſſertation on ſempſtreſſes; high origin of men-milliners and men-mantua-makers—quotations from Shakſpeare—derivation of the word ſnuff, and accurate diſcriminations between ſnuffing and taking ſnuff; the former applied only to candles.

Book 4. Whether it was uſual to take ſnuff in parliament?—Debates on the queen's marriage with the duke D'Alençon—perſecutions of the puritans—ſnuff-boxes made of wood—dendrological diſquiſitions on Engliſh trees—Sir Francis Drake's fleet, and proofs that the ſailors' allowance of tobacco was not ſo great then as now—origin of navigation—firſt principles of naval architecture—Appendix, on the uſe of ſnuff in the pulpit.

Vol. II. Book 1. Acceſſion of James II.—Particular account of all the branches of the Stuart family—troubles in the time of Charles I, as connected with ſmoking—portraits of ſeveral eminent ſnuff-takers in the parliament army—oval ſnuff-boxes firſt uſed by the round-heads—manufacture of tobacco-pipes—natural hiſtory of clays—with a digreſſion on making of bricks—Roman bricks—account of the building of London Wall.

Book 2. State of ſnuff during the commonwealth—reſtoration of Charles II—hiſtorical proofs that the nation muſt have been at a pinch.

Book 3. Fire of London—quantity of ſnuff conſumed—ſome calculation on the number of pipes broke, burnt, or otherwiſe damaged—an enquiry into the part the papiſts took in this calamity—origin of whiffs—the *whiffs* originally came from Wales—topographical deſcription of Wales, with maps of the counties—Teſt and corporation acts paſſed—ſnuff taken upon that occaſion.

Book 4. Continuation of the hiſtory of ſnuff to the Union—introduction of Scotch ſnuff—found to be very pungent and penetrating—got a footing in London, which it has kept ever ſince. Plate of the ſign of the Highlander, from an original drawing in the year 1715.—Acceſſion of George II.—Snuff-boxes made of gold and ſilver—account of the firſt ſnuff-box that was ſtolen—diſſertation on the police—number of thieves in London—hints for new laws—diſmiſſion of ſir Robert Walpole, and the introduction of *Macaba*.

Book 5. The reign of George III.—Scotch ſnuff introduced at court—Straſburgh and other German ſnuffs in faſhion—anecdotes of John Wilkes—biographical notices of Mr. Hardham—invention of *thirty-ſeven*—plan of the ſtreets thirty yards round Hardham's ſhop—national reflections on Iriſh blackguard—ſucceſs of Wilkes—calculation of the conſumption of tobacco during the American war—hiſtory of that war, from the origin—on female ſnuff-takers, with an appendix on clean tuckers—debates on the tobacco exciſe-bill—preſent ſtate of ſnuff, and its influence on morals—introduction of French boxes—great tumults therefrom—concluſion—index—and liſt of ſubſcribers.

The whole to be embelliſhed with portraits of the moſt eminent ſnuff-takers, from the time of queen Elizabeth, with biographical notices—views of remarkable ſnuff-ſhops—ruins of famous tobacco-pipes, and other ſubjects, engraved by the moſt eminent artiſts.

Such, ſir, is the outline of my ſcheme. You will perceive, that, in my arrangement, I exactly copy the cuſtom of the moſt famous *voluminous* writers, and a work thus executed could not fail to have a rapid circulation, eſpecially among the venders of the article which it commemorates. I am, ſir, your's, &c.

STERNUTATORIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS ſome of your readers may wiſh to have a more minute account of the inſtrument for inflating the lungs, mentioned in your Magazine for laſt month, p. 303, it might not be amiſs to inform them, that a deſcription and plate of it were inſerted in *the Analytical Review*, *vol.* iv. *p.* 437, and thence copied into *Encyclopedia Britannica*, article Lungs. The inventor was Dr. Gorcy, and by him it was ſtyled *the apodopnic bellows*.

I am, ſir, your humble ſervant,

London, May 12, 1797. S. N.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late amazing advance of the poor-rates is a subject of very general complaint. The stagnation of trade and manufactures occasioned by this war must be one principal cause of this evil, in large trading places: but I am overseer of the poor of a parish, where there never has been any manufacture, properly so called; nor any trade, which can be very materially affected by peace or war. All the inhabitants are either farmers, labourers, menial servants, or such mechanics as always find employment in a country parish. We have no paupers reduced by losses in trade, none troublesome for want of work in their respective lines. There never has been a vestry dinner in the parish, nor has there been much money squandered in an improper way by the officers. The weekly allowance of our paupers is very little more than it was in the year 1770; yet the rates are double. It is true, that we have a few wives, with their children, whose husbands have been taken into the militia, or *impressed* for the navy. The late levy of soldiers and sailors has also greatly added to our burdens; but it is devoutly to be hoped, that there may be no occasion to repeat this expedient. There is, however, sir, one other cause of the increase of the poor-rates, which I wish any of your correspondents may have the wisdom and power to remove. It is the number of *illegitimate children* thrown on the parishes. This has been increasing during the last fifty years, and is now grown to a distressing height. My father often told me, with such a degree of pleasure as always brightened his countenance, that when he was first overseer of the poor, in 1738, there was not one bastard on the book. When a servant-girl had this misfortune, so great was her disgrace, that she could not show herself at church for twelve months after; nor could she get a place without the greatest difficulty. It was very seldom that a bride went pregnant to church. But, *tempora mutantur!* out of the fifteen last marriages, there were but two brides of unspotted characters; and we have seventeen bastards on the book, under three years of age! Some of these are the children of the principal men in the parish, thrown upon us by such dextrous jockeyship, as is often practised in this country, but the knowledge of which, I do not choose to extend. The others belong to servant-boys, who, as soon as they find themselves likely to be involved in this species of trouble, enter into the navy, where they find complete protection and impunity; so that the whole burden falls on the parish.

The general depravity of the age is, certainly, one cause of this evil. The contagion of vice is not now confined to the higher classes, nor to populous cities; its malignant influence has reached the most remote country parish. Modesty and chastity, which have long found an asylum here, have been, at last, obliged to emigrate, God knows whither.

The disgrace which was wont to accompany this misfortune, is now entirely removed. The girl finds it no permanent stain to her reputation; she is excluded from no society which admitted her before; nor does she find any additional difficulty in obtaining a place.—Girls of this description, are, indeed, eagerly sought for, under the appellation of *grass-nurses*, to supply the place of those unnatural mothers, who will not nurse their own children, because, forsooth, they can afford to pay another. This slip is, therefore, frequently, the very means of their advancement. From the cot, they are taken into the gentleman's house, where they flourish in finer clothes than they ever wore before. This circumstance makes them forget their crime, and renders their companions less tenacious of their virtue.

The *marriage laws* are chargeable with occasioning this evil. Were a boy and girl allowed to marry, without delay, whenever they pleased, on application to the parson of the parish, in the ardour of their affections, they would not fail to seek the church. But, as the laws now stand, they cannot be married without being publicly exposed from the pulpit, three successive Sundays, to all the boys and girls of two parishes. They must wait three weeks, must obtain a certificate of the banns, and be married in the middle of the day. What discouragements are here! What time for consideration! Their fears will be roused—their courage will fail—their ardour will cease, or produce an addition to the burdens of the parish. It will be alleged, that these laws prevent *rash marriages*. This may be very well for the rich; but, if they prevent all *rash* marriages among the poor, they will, it is to be feared, prevent *all* marriages. When the wages are so low, when every necessary is so dear, must not that la-

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bourer be guilty of ſome *raſhneſs*, who will bring on himſelf the care of a family? What poſſible inconvenience can there follow, from allowing two young peaſants to marry, on an hour's notice, without the expence of a licence, which they cannot afford? They have no fortunes to loſe, or to win. They have no riſk to run, but the very ſame as they muſt run, if it were poſſible for them to take a century to deliberate; for their lot is, to eat their bread by the ſweat of their brows. Perhaps, they have no parents to conſult; but, if they have, their conſent is ſoon obtained. Their parents, having nothing to give them, leave the matter, in general, to themſelves, as they muſt fight their own way through the world. There is no family pride to be mortified, or pleaſed; the blood is in no danger of corruption from meaner connections; nor are the ſeeds of matrimonial unhappineſs now ſown, by a nice adjuſtment and ſettlement of the *ſeparate* intereſts of thoſe who are to become *one fleſh*. On what poſſible pretence, therefore, are theſe laws to be extended to peaſants?

It is whiſpered, indeed, that it is not the intereſt of government to check the increaſe of baſtards; becauſe they are ready and numerous reinforcements for armies and navies. But if any one of your readers, feeling more powerfully the intereſts of virtue, and of the human ſpecies, will engage to bring this ſubject before parliament, at the next general election, he may command the vote and intereſt of

A WELCH FARMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very learned and ingenious Gilbert Wakefield, in his life, quotes ſome verſes, beginning,

I dreamt that bury'd in my native clay,
Cloſe by my ſide a neighb'ring beggar lay;
&c.

He ſays, he knows not the author, and I believe there are very few who do, though the lines are very well known, and highly deſerving of being ſtill more ſo. By accident, I have diſcovered the writer, and believing ſome of your readers may be as deſirous of ſeeing their origin as I myſelf have been, I have troubled you with this letter.

The name of the writer was PIERRE PATRICE, born ſo early as the year 1583, at Caen, and a follower of Gaſton d'Orleans. The following is the copy of the lines in the original:

Je ſongeois, cette nuit, que de mal conſumé,
Côté à côté d'une pauvre on m'avoit inhumé;
Mais que n'en pouvant pas ſouffrir le voiſinage,
En mort de qualité je lui tins ce langage:
Retire-toi, coquin! va pourrir loin d'ici,
Il ne t'appartient pas de m'approcher ainſi.
Coquin! ce me dit-il, d'une arrogance extrême,
Va chercher tes coquins ailleurs; coquin toi-même.
Ici ſont tous égaux; je ne te dois plus rien;
Je ſuis ſur mon fumier, comme toi ſur le tien.

Every body knows the Engliſh poetical verſion; but for thoſe who, not underſtanding French, wiſh to have the exact interpretation, I have ſubjoined a plain proſe tranſlation:

I dreamt, laſt night, that, being dead of illneſs, I was buried ſide-by-ſide with a beggar; but my pride not being able to endure ſuch a neighbourhood, I thus addreſſed him, like a corpſe of quality: Raſcal, retire! and rot at a diſtance; thou haſt no title thus to approach me. Raſcal! returned he, with extreme arrogance, go ſeek thy raſcals elſwhere; raſcal thyſelf! *Here* all are equal; I owe thee nothing; *I* am upon *my* dunghill, as *thou* art upon *thine*.

J. R. JAHONEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think the following account of a ſingular phænomenon, which I received from Godalming, in Surrey, the 4th of April, 1794, merits a place in your uſeful Miſcellany, it is much at your ſervice.

"On Friday laſt (March 28) between eleven and twelve o'clock, there was a very uncommon noiſe in the air, which at firſt appeared like thunder, and was ſucceeded by three regular exploſions, like ſoldiers exerciſing at a little diſtance: its motion was from NW. to SE. The wind ſhifted, about this time, above ninety degrees. The ſun ſhone exceedingly bright, and not a cloud was to be ſeen; but there was ſomething of a pale ſmoky appearance, which ſeemed to be attracted by the ſun.

It was heard diſtinctly at Portſdown-hill, Chicheſter, Midhurſt, Haſlemere, Chidingfold, Godalming, Guildford, and near * Dorking. At Chidingfold it appeaced in the zenith."

* The lineal diſtance from Portſdown-hill to Dorking, I find, by calculation, to be about 48 Engliſh miles.

A ſimilar

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A similar account, with some trifling variations, was inserted in one of the morning papers the same day on which I received the above, dated

"*Petworth, Sussex, March* 28, 1794.

"THE following extraordinary incident, if not caused by the blowing up of some powder-magazine, may excite the attention of those versed in natural philosophy:

"While the soldiers quartered at Petworth were this day at exercise, in Lord Egremont's park, a violent explosion was heard similar to the report of one of the largest pieces of ordnance. It came in a horizontal direction from the North; but, instead of ceasing instantly, it continued with a hollow vibrating sound, like thunder; and, in a progressive course, till it approached the zenith, rather inclined towards the ESE. Its continuation was, as nearly as could be supposed, one minute and a half, although many persons thought it longer.

This happened about 25 min. A.M. the atmosphere being serene and unclouded, and the sun uncommonly powerful for the time of year. Farenheit's thermometer, in the shade, stood at 58 degrees; and the wind, though almost calm, was NNE. with a point to the North.

Some people at work in a gentleman's garden, at † Pitt's-hill, said they saw a white smoky cloud move very swiftly, till it came almost over their heads, where it was stationary for a small space of time, and then suddenly disappeared. They described it as being about the size of a tea-table, and say, they are sure the thunder came from it."

Should any of your philosophical readers be induced to explain the cause of so extraordinary a phænomenon, through the channel of your Magazine, I doubt not but that it will afford pleasure to many, as well as to your's,

May, 1797. J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for October, p. 686, are some Chronological Remarks, which I had hoped and expected would have been remarked upon in the course of the month, and have been presented to the public in the following, by some person better qualified than myself to undertake such a task; but, having been disappointed in that expectation, I have presumed to offer my remarks, in as much as a truth of a very momentous nature is involved, in which, not only mere chronology and history are concerned, but the eternal interests of religion. The author of those remarks asserts, "*it is apparent that the lives of the patriarchs are estimated by the more ancient years, the lunar years of the Egyptians; since, upon this supposition, their length of life agrees with the experience of ages, as to the usual and probable duration of human life, in the regions which they inhabited. But, in the account of the deluge, the year of twelve months, the more modern year, has been made use of for computation.*" The first remark I would make upon this theory, is, the vast difference it must make upon the general chronology of the world, as found in the margins of my bible, which is the only document of antiquity that I can refer to; and I have not heard of any other so ancient, or, *perhaps*, so authentic;—I say *perhaps*, because so many disputes have arisen, and especially of late, about its authenticity, that it becomes dangerous, or, at least, very presumptuous, to assert it positively, without incurring the imputations of ignorance or superstition. In that book, I find that the calculation in the margin makes the creation 1655 years before the flood; but, upon the lunar calculation, that number must be divided by 13, which will reduce it to $127\frac{4}{13}$, which can scarcely admit of the many generations recorded before that event; or, of the many inventions mentioned, by some of the later descendants of the first Man—such as the musical instruments, *handled*, we will suppose, skilfully, by a descendant of the seventh generation after Adam, as well as the skilful *artificers in brass and iron*. Much more might be said on this head, to show its improbability, if not its absurdity. The second argument is more forcible, if possible, to refute that theory, than the former. It is said, that Adam begat his third son, Seth, when he was 130 years old; which, calculating by that rule, was when he was ten years old, according to our mode of computing time; nay, it would appear, that several of the Antediluvian patriarchs begat sons earlier than that; for it is written, that Enos, the son of Seth, begat Cainan when he was 90, viz. before he was 7 years old; and he, Cainan, mature still earlier, begat his son Mahalaleel, when he was 70, i. e. before he was 5 years old. Mahalaleel, and his grand-

† The seat of William Mitford, esq. near Petworth.

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ſon Enoch, lived, it appears, only 65 years each, before they arrived at a ſtate of puberty (viz.) exactly 5 years old. It may be anſwered, that in thoſe early periods of time, all nature was more vigorous than in theſe degenerate times, and that thoſe luſty boys might beget their own likeneſſes at ten, ſeven, or five years old: but what ſhall we anſwer to that which is written in the ſame book, Gen. vi. 3, where it is ſaid, that the age of man ſhould be limited to 120 years, that is, in purſuance of the ſame plan, a little more than nine years old—for this is before the flood. And we find that, after the flood, when it is admitted that the years were the ſame as our's, the ages of ſeveral famous patriarchs arrived at that period. Admitting that this was intended as a curſe inſtead of a bleſſing—a ſhortening of man's life, and not lengthening of it—how ſhall we reconcile it with the age of the Antediluvians according to your correſpondent's hypotheſis? For the extreme age of Methuſelah, reckoned by his ſcale, amounts only to 74 years and $\frac{1}{10}$. I ſhall make no farther obſervations upon the ſubject, but leave the conſideration of it to your numerous and reſpectable readers and contributors.

J. WOODHOUSE.

Brook-ſtreet, Dec. 15, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to make a few obſervations in reply to your correſpondent of laſt month, on the ſubject of hero-worſhip. I before objected, that the paſſages he had adduced did not apply: I think ſo ſtill—and the deciſion of that part of the ſubject muſt be left to the judgment of your readers.

But whether your correſpondent be ſupported, or not, by the authority of thoſe high names which he has cited, is now irrelevant to the ſubject. The queſtion reſts upon the propriety, or advantage, of the introduction of hero-worſhip; and, in order to obviate our objections on this head, he contends, that it is compatible with the worſhip of the Supreme Being.

There will be no leſs diverſity of opinion on this part of the ſubject, than on the other, if we admit the propriety of hero-*worſhip*; but I am inclined to think, that the writer intended to convey a more vague and indefinite meaning than I have been accuſtomed to conſider the term (worſhip) to imply. If he merely meant to convey an idea of that rational veneration which we feel ourſelves inclined to pay to tranſcendent merit and diſtinguiſhed utility, and which are properly adduced as the patterns of emulation; with ſuch a principle I have "no war to wage." It is the principle of my heart, and can never be overturned, as it is ſupported by merit on one hand, and by gratitude on the other.

Without violence, this ſentiment cannot be tortured to partake of thoſe higher ſenſations which reverent worſhip naturally inſpires. Your correſpondent has uſed the ſame term to expreſs the reverence due to the Supreme Being, and the reſpect attached to the contemplation of celebrated characters. If I were to pay the ſame homage to the latter, as reaſon and nature alike aſſure me I ought to the former, I ſhould degrade the dignity of my nature, and contract the range of my conception. The reſpect due to the moſt exalted model of human excellence, ought not, in my opinion, to be termed worſhip. I am not inclined to diſpute the propriety of "poſthumous veneration;" and had not the writer appeared, in the firſt paper, to have meant ſomething beyond this, I ſhould not have troubled you with my remarks.

Your correſpondent acknowledges, that "rites, no doubt, CAN BE IMAGINED, which would be ſervile and adulatory;" but does he not foreſee, that without ſuch rites hero-*worſhip* could not exiſt? What worſhip ever exiſted without adulation; and what is adulation when offered to a man? Worſhip (for I wiſh to keep him to the term he has himſelf choſen) muſt be compoſed of love and reverence; reverence is combined with awe, and awe preſuppoſes fear. The mind which could entertain ſuch ſentiments for any thing human, may be pronounced to be *degraded* and *ſervile*, either ignorant of its powers, or careleſs of their exertion.

Is ſuch a principle conſiſtent with the adoration of the Supreme Being? Can he be ſaid to be worſhipped at all, whilſt he is only worſhipped by halves, whilſt thoſe who deſervedly partake of our eſteem are placed on a level with Him who occupies ſpace with his preſence, and creation with his power? The contemplation of his attributes tends to exalt and purify the mind, and diſpoſes it to view rather with pity than with veneration, the confined attainments of preſumptuous humanity. Such meditations

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are worthy the moſt exalted intellects, and may be ſaid to conſtitute a great part of their happineſs. Every circumſtance which the paſſing uncertainty of the world preſents, impreſſes them with the aweful, but conſolatory admonition, "*Innocui vivite, numen adeſt.*" Will your correſpondent contend, that minds like theſe would be improved by the practice of hero-worſhip?

I am ſurpriſed that he did not adduce in favour of his opinions, the ſentiments of a writer ſo popular as Rouſſeau. As a proof of my candour, I ſhall preſent him with a quotation, which I doubt not he will approve:—

"Il eſt certain qu'il faut ſe fatiguer "l'âme pour l'élever aux ſublimes idées "de la Divinité; un culte plus ſenſible "repoſe l'eſprit du peuple. Il aime "qu'on lui offre des objets de piété qui "le diſpenſent de penſer à Dieu. Sur "ces maximes, les Catholiques ont-ils "mal fait de remplir leurs légendes, "leurs calendriers, leurs égliſes, de pe-"tits anges, de beaux garçons & de jolies "ſaintes? L'enfant Jeſus, entre les "bras d'une mère charmante & modeſte, "eſt en même-tems un des plus touchans "& des plus agréables ſpectacles que "la dévotion Chrétienne puiſſe offrir "aux yeux des fidèles."

Julie, Tome iv.—*Note, page* 10.

To the above I reply—

That, although the ſublimity of our ideas may fatigue the mind, to reject or diſregard them on that account, is the act only of inſenſibility or lazineſs.

That a worſhip which appeals forcibly to the ſenſe of the people, may have ſome claim to preference as a popular religion, but will not obtain the entire ſuffrages of enlightened minds, who conſider ſuch aids as only calculated for the pupillage of intellect.

That the introduction of more ceremonies than are neceſſary, is injurious to the cauſe which it is intended to promote; and, if it relieves the mind, it is only becauſe it allures it from its proper object.

The infant Jeſus, in the arms of a modeſt and beautiful mother, although an object at once intereſting and agreeable, would appear more in its place in the reſorts of pleaſure, than in the temple of devotion, and is better calculated for the ſummer-houſe than the altar.

If devotion be reſerved for the only object to whom it is due, it is the more likely to be fervent and ſincere. If it be ſuffered to diverge, it will become faint and nugatory.

Hero-worſhip, as far as it has falled under my obſervation, has never han any tendency of that ſublime nature which Mr. Hume aſſerts it is calculated to promote. It may, perhaps, be venial in the church of Rome, where it is obſcured by greater, or, at leaſt, by more dangerous abſurdities; but the writer muſt excuſe me, when I acknowledge, that although the motive may originally be noble, it often leads to the moſt pitiful methods of perpetuating reſpect. I hope I may be allowed to ſmile when a fanatic preſents me with a ſilver lock of the celebrated Jacob Behmen; or a methodiſt with the buckles of John Weſtley; and I have reaſon to believe, that the combers' proceſſion, in honor of Biſhop Blaze, is only valued by the devotees for the opportunity it affords of a *pious* revel. Your's, &c.

March 14, 1797. R. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES of OBSERVATIONS MADE IN A JOURNEY THROUGH ITALY, IN 1790.

On the Manuſcripts and other Antiquities preſerved in the Muſeum at Portici.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

HAD the degree of heat been there, as at Herculaneum, only ſufficient to parch, without deſtroying, the *papyrus*, what ancient work of genius might we not have hoped to diſcover, in a town near a mile and a half in circuit, involved in ſuch ſudden ruin, that many of the inhabitants, far from attending to the removal of their books, either wanted time or prudence to ſecure their perſons!—The ſkeletons of ſome are found in the cellars, a hopeleſs refuge, ſince they were ſure of a ſpeedy ſuffocation; others are diſcovered on their threſholds, where, no doubt, they ſtood, with the forlorn hope of ſeeing a timely end put to the dreadful diſtemper of the atmoſphere; and ſome are detected in the innermoſt receſſes of their dwellings, locked in each other's arms, in all the affectionate agony of deſpair. Theſe ſad relics excite no concern in the breaſts of the human brutes employed to diſencumber the buildings. They ſpoke of the affecting ſituations of the dead, with the moſt beaſtly unconcern; and were much diverted at my pocketing two or three *vertebræ* of an unfortunate cook, who periſhed in the midſt of her kitchen utenſils. One of them took occaſion to ſay, that "I was come a great way to fetch a ſorry commodity"—*(per cercar roba cattiva*. No idea, however, ſeems more

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more capable of making the current of the blood run back, and carry with it a painful sensation to the heart, than those suggested by the fate of the wretched citizens of Pompeia. To see death and a grave consolidated into one dreadful shape; to endure the tedious torture of struggling to prolong life, without the hope of preserving it; and to witness the social despair, and certain destruction of every dear relative, must surely make up the gross amount of the keenest sufferings that flesh is heir to.

In a house branded by the most obscene and expressive designation of a brothel, almost all the skeletons were female, as might naturally be concluded.—The day of such an awful visitation was not a time for libertines to haunt the stews. These miserable women were found all crowded together in one apartment, so sweet to human nature is society, even in death. At a country-house, a little remote from the town, the inhabitants, thirty-seven in number, were huddled together, in a corner of the cellar, except one female skeleton, and that of a child, encircled in her arms, which lay distinct from the rest. From some golden ornaments about the person of the former, she is supposed to be the mistress of the villa. The earth beneath her, which had received and retained the impression of part of her body, was removed in a mass to the Museum at Portici, where it still exhibits the delicate texture of the linen that covered one of her breasts, and the form of a bosom, that the chissel of Praxiteles, or the pencil of Apelles, might have gloried to imitate. The number of skeletons discovered, is, however, far unequal to the probable population of the place. The timid, the prudent, the robust, and those who had a home elsewhere, doubtless, emigrated while they could. The fool-hardy, and the infirm, remained with those who, distracted between a love of life and the care of their property, deferred their flight, until it was too late. Happy for them had it been, if their minds had pre-conceived the salutary and energetic counsel contained in an inscription, set up about a hundred and fifty years ago, in a village three miles distant from the volcano: *Emigra dum licet. Jam jam eruitur, erumpit, mixtum igne lucum emovit, precipiti ruit ille lapsu, feramque fugam, prævertit. Si corripit, actum est, periisti—Tu, si sapis, cudi cunctantem lapidem.—Sperne larem; sperne facultates; mora nulla; fuge!*

A cause more cogent than those assigned above, detained the garrison.—Withheld by the rigid discipline that made Rome triumphant over the world, it appears, that every man of them perished at his post, although the situation of the barracks afforded the readiest means of escape *. In each of the lower apartments, supposed to have been the habitations of the private soldiers, two helmets were regularly found, and almost invariably the same number of skeletons. Four were discovered in the prison, or black-hole, with their legs in irons †, and seventeen in a room, that probably served as the tavern, or cantine.

Full forty years are now elapsed since the existence of Pompeia has been known; and yet, such is the neglect and indolence, or, to characterise it better, by their own expressive word, the *poltroneria* of the Neapolitans, that, besides the barracks, only two small streets, and a few detached buildings, have been exposed to view. The streets are uncommonly narrow: the horse-way four scanty paces, the foot-pavement only three feet wide. From the deep impressions of the wheels, it appears, that their carriages were of proportionate dimensions, and could freely pass each other, without infringing upon the petty space allotted to the foot-passenger.

The rooms of the ancients, though of regular and commodious form, and elegantly arched over head, are generally small, and admit the light of day only through the door. This defect is, however, compensated in the superior kind

* The barracks are a little without the town, and on the first part of the ancient buildings, to which strangers are admitted. They compose a quadrangle, of which only the opposite sides are equal; the number of Doric columns, which formerly supported the portico, on the longer sides, being twenty-two, and on the shorter, only seventeen. The rooms are generally about eleven feet square; and as none of them seem to have been inhabited by more than two soldiers, it appears, that the defenders of the state were better treated than at present, when four or five are frequently crowded into a single bed. Very near the barracks, is a small theatre, still in great part covered with earth. The following inscription is, however, visible:

"C. Quinctius. C. F. Valo—M. Portius M. F. Duo Vir dec—decr. Theatrum tectum Fac. Locar. eidemque prob.

† These irons have a great resemblance to those on board our ships of war.

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of houſes, by a court in the middle of the building, which the Romans kept open to the light and air in fine weather, and protected by an awning from the fall of rain. At the entrance of one of the dwellings, I was much pleaſed with the fancy of incruſting the kind word *ſalve* in the Moſaic pavement under foot.—That elaborate and coſtly ſort of work compoſes the floor of every apartment; and, added to the beautiful *freſcoes* that decorate the walls, gives a high idea of Roman refinement—a refinement very inconſiſtent with the public expoſure of the obſcene object I have already alluded to, which ſtands carved in ſtone over the door of a brothel, ſtaring the bluſhing virgin in the face, and giving ſhameful note of the infamous commerce carried on within.

If the ſlow progreſs of the Neapolitans at Pompeia, defrauding the preſent age of many intereſting diſcoveries, be blameable, the total ſtop put to all farther excavation at Herculaneum is ſtill more to be deplored. The magnitude of the town, the correſponding importance of its antiquities, and the ſtate in which the manuſcripts at the Muſeum were produced, render the farther proſecution of the work highly deſirable.—The reaſons aſſigned for deſiſting, are, the hardneſs of the volcanic matter, and the danger of diſturbing the foundations of the town and palace of Portici. It may, however, be reaſonably doubted, whether what is below, be not more valuable than what is above the ſurface; or, at any rate, whether the ſafety of the ſuperſtructure might not be reconciled with the intereſt of ſcience, by proceeding with proper caution, and by giving a ſufficient ſupport to the parts undermined, as is done in the quarries that extend from the ſuburbs to the centre of Paris? Very ſoon, all opportunity may be loſt of making the earth ſurrender the riches its contains.—A torrent of liquid lava may come—pouring down from Veſuvius—and obliterate the ſite of the ancient city, or, at leaſt, render all farther excavation a matter of real impracticability. Nor would this be the only misfortune, ſince the curious improvidence of the Neapolitan government has placed all their collection of antiquities on this precarious ſpot, to be again overwhelmed, in caſe of the probable event I am ſuppoſing. Then, with the manuſcripts, would be devoted to deſtruction all thoſe ancient models, which, within theſe few years, have probably done more to improve the public taſte, and that of our manufactures, than the cultivation of the arts had effected in two or three centuries before. It is truly wonderful to ſee, how far the Romans, inſtructed by the Greeks, carried their elegance; and to what humble objects it extended. The meaneſt kitchen utenſil is conſtantly wrought after ſome beautiful deſign; their common ſteel-yards generally terminate in the head of a ſnake, a ram, or a man, exquiſitely faſhioned; and even their weights are adorned with equal art.

Beſides the improvement of our taſte, I am ſtrongly inclined to believe, that we owe to the ancients a very convenient utenſil, which is generally ſuppoſed to be of modern invention. Among the veſſels of bronze, that were many years ago dug out of Herculaneum, is one, exactly reſembling our tea-urns—I mean thoſe of the ſhorteſt and moſt elegant form.—Like them, it has a place in the middle to receive the heated maſs of metal, that ſerves to keep the water in ebullition. This exact ſimilitude, joined to the time of its diſcovery, which appears to have been a few years earlier than the uſe of the tea-urn in England, makes it highly probable, that the *ſoi-diſant* inventor of the latter, went to Portici for the idea, or received it from that place. I was leſs ſurpriſed at the exact reſemblance of ſeveral of their inſtruments of huſbandry to our's. It is natural, that things of the firſt neceſſity ſhould be handed down, unchanged, from generation to generation, when once the moſt advantageous form has been found out. But it does not ſeem equally natural, that their chirurgical inſtruments ſhould be ſo very ſimilar to our's; for though the art of ſurgery can never be out of faſhion, yet the mode of its practice varies every day. Notwithſtanding this, the ancient catheter, trochar, ſpeculum, probes, and fleam, preſerved at Portici, hardly differ in any reſpect from thoſe employed at preſent by the members of the healing art. It is much to be regretted, that the dark ages have not been equally faithful in tranſmitting to us all the arts of which the ancients were in poſſeſſion. The numerous indications in Greek and Roman writers, of their having a method of giving to bronze the temper of ſteel, are juſtified by ſeveral ſacrificial knives of the former metal, that ſtill exiſt in the Muſeum; and from ſome conſiderable maſſes of beautiful blue and yellow glaſs, which are ſaid to be as hard as the topaz,

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topaz, and to cut ordinary glass like a diamond, we are warranted to conclude, that though they did not derive all the advantages that we do from that elegant substance, they contrived, nevertheless, to give it a degree of perfection, which we are utterly unable to attain.

Among the many instruments used by the ancients, and contained in this curious cabinet, are waxen tablets, with styles to write upon them, and a very small ivory implement, much resembling a saw, for the purpose of erasing characters, and preparing the wax to receive new impressions. But among them all, there is perhaps nothing more worthy of notice, than several signatures of Romans, cut at full length, upon bronze, to enable them to sign their names with greater expedition. How astonishing, that they should thus have held the art of printing in their hands, without applying it to more important purposes!

Upon the whole, the antiquities of which I have been speaking, appear to me so highly interesting, that, when joined to the curious objects of natural history that exist in the vicinity of Naples, I think them a sufficient reward for the fatigue and expence of a journey to Italy, provided the traveller have a taste for the remains of old times, for grand natural objects, and for the elegant arts.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following extract from a letter of HUMBOLDT, a celebrated German chemist, which appeared lately in the Physical Journal, published by GREN, contains some new experiments relative to the *different impressions excited by the irritation of metals on the organs of animals.* This curious subject, which, as an art, has, with foreign chemists, assumed the name of Galvanism, from GALVANI, a learned Italian, the first who undertook experiments of this nature, will not, I presume, prove unacceptable to the English public, through the medium of your respectable Miscellany. It may be necessary to premise, that the experiments described in this letter are introduced somewhat abruptly, being the sequel to some preceding ones, made by Humboldt, and which he proposes to collect and publish, in a larger work on the subject.

Discoursing one day with a friend on the effects produced by Galvanism on himself—Nothing, he says, astonished him more, than to observe on his back, the appearance of a serous and lymphatic humour. Of what nature, then, he exclaims, is the stimulant which has thus, in a few seconds, altered the nature of the vessels, made them concur to excite humours, which, as soon as they touch the epidermis, produce a sudden inflammation, and mark their passage by a redness which lasts for hours together?

The relation of this same experiment is one of the most interesting articles in the letter.

He goes on to inform us, that he had laid a couple of vesicatory plasters on the deltoid muscle of each shoulder. The blister of the left having been opened, there issued out of it a liquor, which left nothing but a shining matter on the skin, and which was instantly rubbed off by washing. The wound of this was afterwards dried up, by way of precaution, lest the acrid humour which the Galvanic irritation would produce, should be mistaken for the effect produced by an idiosyncrasis of the vessels. The Galvanic operation was then performed on the wound, by means of zinc and silver; from which, as soon as done, the serous humour issued out in abundance; in a few seconds, the colour of this humour became visibly darkish, and left, on the parts of the skin which it passed over, traces of a brownish-red inflammatory matter. The humour having descended towards the pit of the stomach, and collected itself there, produced a redness on that part, more than an inch in surface; and, being afterwards laid upon the epidermis, it there also left spots, which, after having been washed, appeared to be of a bluish-red. The parts inflamed having been inadvertently washed with cold water, swelled up so much in magnitude and colour, that M. Humboldt, aswell as his physician, Dr. Schallern, who was an assistant to him in these experiments, conceived, at first, much inquietude from the circumstance.

M. Humboldt does not take upon him to determine the nature of the fluid which produced such astonishing effects; but rather makes it his business to circumscribe the phenomena which occurred within the real circumstances which occasioned them; he sagaciously varies the preparations; notes attentively all the results; and, being assured that the cause of Galvanism can only be successfully ascertained by observing the proportionate degrees in which the chain of metals irritates, or otherwise, he is enabled to extend his field of observation, by

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by raising or depressing the irritable capacity of the animal organs, in a variety of ways.

What is the sensation which is produced by Galvanic irritation? is a question, the solution of which M. Humboldt proposes to undertake. No one, he observes, can speak to this point with more precision than himself; having made a number of different experiments on his person, some of which related to the socket of a tooth which he had extracted; some to the wounds which he had caused to be made in his hand, &c.; and some to the effects produced by the four vesicatory plasters.

The following are his own observations on the subject:

The Galvanic irritation is always attended with pain, and the more so, as the part irritated is the more hurt, and as the irritation lasts a longer space of time. The first impressions are perceived but slightly; afterwards follow five or six much more acute; and which, at length, become scarcely supportable, till the whole irritated nerve is rendered torpid with incessant irritation. The sensation excited, bears no resemblance to that which is generated by shocks, or the electric bath; it is a pain of its own kind, neither pungent, nor pinching, nor penetrating, nor yet ceasing, after the manner of that which is excited by the electric fluid. A violent stroke or pang may be distinguished; also a regular pressure, accompanied by an ardent heat; and that heat incomparably more fierce when the wound is covered with a plate of silver, and irritated by a stick of zinc, than when the zinc plate is laid on the wound, and the silver tweezers are made use of, in order to establish the communication.

This communication, when placed in contact with the epidermis, produces no result whatever; it appears, that the fleshy skin insulates like the glass which may be laid between the wound and the metal; but, if the skin be laid naked by two wounds at eight inches distance, and if on one wound a plate of zinc be applied, and on the other a prepared frog's leg, this last will begin to contract as soon as it communicates with the zinc by the silver wire; an evident indication that the Galvanic fluid is then passing under the epidermis.

This fluid produces, in some instances, a very perceptible acid savour or taste; the two wounds of M. Humboldt having been covered, the one with silver, and the other with zinc, an iron wire, many feet in length, attached to the zinc, was applied between his upper lip and the spongy substance of his teeth, and from thence upon the tongue of another person; when the iron wire was made to come nigh the silver, there was a strong contraction of the scapular muscle; and, at the same instant, the person whose tongue was in the chain, perceived a sensation of acidity. There are even cases in which the fluid acts on the organ of taste, without producing any sensible effect on the organs of motion; an instance of this occurs, when the epidermis serves as a conductor of the zinc to the frog; there is then no contraction observed, but an acid savour remains upon the tongue.

Having learned from M. Volta, that pearl-ashes liquified *(oleum tartari per deliquium)* might be used to augment the power of the conductor, M. Humboldt availed himself successfully of this process to extend the capacity of the animal organs. Having moistened one of his wounds with the said liquor, he did not feel any great pain from it, although the Galvanic irritation was more violent, and attended with more heat; sparks, however, appeared and vanished before his eyes; his tongue, moistened with the liquor, distinctly perceived the acid sensation, although the chain was only established between the zinc and the zinc; while the frog's leg, moistened with the alcaline dissolution, and laid on a plate of glass, without touching either metal or carbonic matter, fell of itself into violent convulsions, the twin muscles and the legs quivering incessantly; by this means, irritability was re-established in the animal parts, where it had been extinguished by hot solutions of oxide of arsenic; and, finally, the irritation (which only takes place, for the most part, when the nerve and the muscle are armed with the same metal, the different metals being between the two) becomes evident after this preparation—a circumstance which seems to indicate, that the alkali not only irritates the nerve, but that it adds to its irritability.

The author afterwards applied this process to a number of amphibious animals, which he thereby drew out of their winter's sleep, and in all of which he distinguished peculiar symptoms of irritability.

These observations led him to distinguish a two-fold state of the animal

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organ: the first, of irritability augmented, naturally or artificially; and the second, of diminished irritability. These two states, which he terms *positive* and *negative*, are nevertheless, as he remarks, only different degrees of irritability, and not phenomena essentially distinct from each other.

In individual beings, sensible by nature, the effects produced by alkaline solutions, by the muriatic oxygenate acid, by the solution of oxide of arsenic, are very seldom found to be of the same intensity.

In the case of irritability augmented, muscular motions take place without the application of metal or carbonic matter. The same motions may be obtained with metals, although no communication should subsist between the nerve and the muscle, that is to say, there be no chain. They may be also obtained by constituting the chain of similar metals. Let the crural nerve of an animal, by nature vivacious, be placed upon glass; let a small piece of fresh muscular flesh be fixed on a stick of sealing-wax, and put into contact with the crural muscle; the result of this will be a violent convulsion of the muscle, at the instant when the chain shall be fastened. A similar result is observed, if, in lieu of the little piece of muscular flesh, a piece detached from the crural nerve be fixed on the stick of sealing-wax. The chain then only consists of two things: the nerve and the muscular fibre. How then, enquires M. HUMBOLDT, in this simple process, are we to account for the action of the fluid which passes from the nerve into the muscle? He is of opinion, that the fluid only becomes stimulant, because it returns from the nerve into the nerve, through the medium of a foreign animal matter, that is to say, matter not organically connected with the nerve.

The disparity of the metals which constitute the chain, has been hitherto considered as a part of the process essentially necessary to produce Galvanic irritation: this hypothesis, however, is overturned by the experiments of M. Humboldt. If it be true, that in the state of lessened irritability, contraction very seldom occurs when similar metals are made use of (as VOLTA maintains, in opposition to ALDINI) this circumstance becomes a matter of no importance, in the case of irritability augmented. M. HUMBOLDT put some mercury, accurately purified, into a China cup; this he applied close to a hot frying-pan, in order that its whole mass might assume an equal temperature; the surface of it was also clear, without the slightest appearance of oxidation, humidity, or dust; a frog's leg was prepared in such a manner that the crural nerve, and a bundle of muscular fibres, of the same length, were suspended separately, by means of two silk threads above the mercury; the result of this was, that when the nerve alone came into contact with the surface of the metal, no irritation appeared to follow; but as soon as the muscular fibres and the nerve touched the mercury together, they fell into such strong convulsions, that the skin became stretched as violently as in the attack of a tetanus.

We ought not to be surprised here, at the precaution used by M. HUMBOLDT in heating the mercury; this is a consequence resulting from his opinion, that the purity of metals does not depend on the homogeneity * of their chemical constituent parts, but on their heat, polish, firmness, and form.

Gold, placed between two armatures of zinc, produces irritation only when the former is moistened by any volatile fluid, or by mere respiration.

M. Humboldt has attempted to include all the possible cases of experiments in the following formulæ:

1. In the state of irritability augmented:

Positive cases.
- Frog—muscular flesh.
- do. —zinc—zinc.
- do. —zinc—muscular flesh—silver.
- do. —zinc—silver—zinc.
- do —muscular flesh—silver—zinc.
- do. —zinc—muscular flesh—silver.
- —— muscular flesh—zinc.

2. In the state of diminished irritability.

Positive cases.
- Frog—zinc—silver.
- do. —zinc—muscular flesh—silver—zinc
- do. —zinc—muscular flesh—silver.
- ——muscular flesh—silver—zinc.

Negative cases.
- Frog—zinc—zinc.
- do. —zinc—muscular flesh—silver.
- do. —zinc—muscular flesh—silv.—zinc.

M. HUMBOLDT concludes his letter with some observations on the *fibenic* or

* The word in the original is *homogeneität*; but, as this term means *exclusively* the identity of the constituent parts, it cannot be considered as proper here, where the question relates merely to the identity of the kind of metal.

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asthenic virtue of chemical agents, that is to say, their ability or impotence to produce irritation. Alkalies appear to be to nerves, what acids are to muscular assemblages. The muriatic acid augments the irritability of the muscle, while it extinguishes that of the nerves, which is not observed again, even after the acid has been saturated with alkali.

By repeatedly infusing the nerve with alkaline solution, an entire atony will be, at length, produced, through excess of irritation; if, however, a few drops of muriatic acid be let fall on the part, the irritability will be restored.

A frog's leg, irritated even to a degree of entire relaxation, by a hot solution of oxide of arsenic, has been observed to show fresh convulsions, after having been steeped for about two minutes in a solution of pearl-ashes.

The sthenic virtue of the muriatic oxigenate acid is no less remarkable. Frogs' legs, which are naturally flabby, when farther relaxed by a Galvanism of seven hours' continuance, so as to exhibit no sign of motion, when silver was the conductor between the zinc and the nerve, have experienced again violent contractions, after the nerve has been moistened with muriatic oxigenate acid. The author, in illustration of this point, quotes an experiment published by himself, in the year 1793, in his *Flora Friburgensis*, the purport of which is, that ordinary muriatic acid retards the germination of plants, while muriatic oxigenate acid made a plant germinate in seven hours' time, to a degree which would have required its standing thirty-eight hours in water, to raise it to the same height of vegetation; this circumstance, according to M. Humboldt, denotes a certain connection to subsist between vegetable and animal organization.

From the foregoing specimen of facts and observations, relative to this important art, the public will, no doubt, expect impatiently the larger work in which the experiments of M. Humboldt will be collected, arranged, and developed with greater accuracy and copiousness.

London, May 2, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR intelligent correspondent CIVIS, has afforded me much amusement, by his ingenious speculations on private copper coinage: but as many of your readers probably reside in parts of the country where this kind of money has not come into circulation, the following letter to a friend, written on the date it bears, may possibly be acceptable, as it may contribute to render your readers in general better acquainted with the origin and nature of this species of currency; and thus prepare them for entering more fully into your correspondent's remarks.

I am, sir, his and your obedient servant,

V. F.

To S. T. P.

Newcastle, Aug. 12, 1793.

DEAR SIR,

THE pretty piece of mint-work you showed me at our last meeting, representing the inclined plane, and the iron bridge over the Severn, by the Colebrook Dale Company (at whose works this coin passes current for a halfpenny) put me upon examining, as soon as I returned home, whether, in the course of a late journey into Lancashire, I had not received in change a number of these metallic promissory notes; of which, the Anglesea Copper Company set the first example, and which have since been introduced into so many of our principal manufacturing districts, as a substitute for that wretched mimickry of the legal current coin, which had, of late years, overspread the country, till it was become an intolerable nuisance to the fair trader of every description. As I find that I have picked up in this way a considerable variety of them, which curiosity has led me to preserve, I conceived that the inspection of them might afford a few minutes' entertainment to those of your friends, into whose way such things may not have happened to fall: since the inhabitants of this part of the country were, I believe, quite singular, in relieving themselves from the necessity of employing any such expedients; by having the spirit to unite, with one consent, to the total extirpation of the adulterated copper money; and in the reduction of that species of currency within its legal and proper bounds, of serving only as *change* for the lowest denomination of the current silver coin.—They are, however, in other respects, by no means unworthy the notice of the curious; as they must be allowed to be very neat specimens of mint-work; and as they furnish a curious instance, how far government are disposed to connive at violations of law, when they save them the trouble of remedying an inconveni-

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ence. But whether they will not, in the end, increaſe the trouble, may well admit of a doubt.

The uſe of the more precious and durable metals, as the general medium of exchange, has almoſt univerſally taken place in the world; and indeed their introduction has been among the firſt advances of moſt nations to a ſtate of civilization. At firſt, it is probable, that they were uſed in the form of bars or plates, according as every man could provide himſelf with them; but as it would ſoon be found, that they were particularly liable to adulteration, both as to purity and weight, it ſeems to have been a very natural and neceſſary ſtep, to give that which was intended to be the medium of public confidence, the ſanction of the public authority; and, by the eſtabliſhment of *mints*, to aſcertain, as far as it was poſſible, the quantity and fineneſs of each piece of metal in circulation, by the nature of the marks with which it was impreſſed.

In moſt of the modern nations, there were, originally, a great number of theſe authoriſed mints. The author of the Hiſtory of Newcaſtle has given us a large account of the coins which were ſtruck in this town in particular (ſee vol. II. p. 385): and this ſyſtem, I believe, ſtill continues upon the continent; and is one great cauſe of the perplexities in exchange. In England, however, for a conſiderable period, there has, with great propriety, been only one public authoriſed mint, under the immediate inſpection of the executive power; which, while it gives the beſt ſecurity for the abſolute uniformity of the medium of exchange, provides, by the liberality of its eſtabliſhment, againſt any objection that could be formed to the excluſiveneſs of its privileges: delivering out, without deduction for ſeignorage, duty, workmanſhip, or even waſte, the full value of all bullion brought in to be coined.

It may well excite ſurpriſe, under ſuch circumſtances, that there ſhould ever have been the leaſt temptation to *private* coinage in England. And yet we find, that there have not been leſs than three different ſorts of this unauthoriſed money; for each of which, it will not, perhaps, be difficult to account:—the *tradeſmen's tokens*, of the laſt century; the *ſiege-pieces*, and other *pledges for money*, iſſued during the civil wars; and the *copper promiſſory notes for halfpence*, at preſent current in our large manufactories.

Perhaps it may not be generally known, that gold and ſilver money was, for many centuries, the only current coin of this kingdom; and that copper was not iſſued by public authority, till ſome time after the reſtoration. In conſequence of the general extenſion of trade, and eſpecially of the retail trade, as the bulk of the people increaſed in wealth and conſequence, much inconvenience was found to ariſe from the want of ſome pieces of ſmaller value, to ſerve as *change* for the ſilver money. For though ſilver pence, and even halfpence, were then coined, yet ſince, as Pinkerton obſerves, a man might have a dozen or two of them in his purſe, and ſcarcely be able to diſcover them with a microſcope, it was not to be expected, that they ſhould ever come into extenſive circulation. In this dilemma, the device of *tokens* was hit upon, and eagerly adopted, till every petty tradeſman had his pledges for a halfpenny, *payable, in ſilver, to bearer, upon demand*, at his ſhop; upon the credit of which it therefore depended, whether they ſhould circulate through one or two ſtreets, a whole town, or to ſome ſmall diſtance in the country round.

The various inconveniences ariſing from theſe tokens, particularly the obvious want of ſecurity to the acceptor, from the frequent inſufficiency of the iſſuer, might eaſily have been obviated by a copper coinage, under the authority of government; but to this, Elizabeth could never be perſuaded; for no better reaſon, as it is alleged, than that copper had been employed in the adulteration of the ſilver currency. Her ſucceſſors, James and Charles, iſſued their reſpective *farthing tokens*; which, though not declared, by proclamation, an authoritative tender in payment; yet, from the ſuperiority of the ſecurity, in great meaſure, ſuperſeded the *private* tokens, till the unhappy end of the latter monarch deſtroyed the credit of his coins: after which, during the commonwealth, and under Cromwell's uſurpation, private mints were again ſet to work, with greater activity than ever; and continued to ſupply an abundance of halfpence for circulation, till the year 1672, when they were ſuppreſſed by proclamation, and a regular coinage of halfpence and farthings, ſuch as we have at preſent, was iſſued, under the authority of government.

Engravings

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Engravings of these tradesmen's tokens have been published in great numbers, by Thoresby, in the Ducatus Leodiensis; by Drake, in his History of York; by Mr. Brand; and in the Gentleman's Magazine. Several persons have been curious to preserve them in their collections of old coins; for which they are exposed to the severe ridicule of Mr. Pinkerton, in his valuable essay on medals; with what justice, I do not entirely see; unless the value of old coins were estimated by their workmanship, which I conceive to be by no means the case; but rather by their use in illustrating points of history, and conveying some idea of the manners and customs of the times when they were struck. In this respect, though the workmanship is wretched, and the materials most commonly pewter, or bad copper, they have a value, though, it may be, only a trifling one.

The second class of private coins, those struck in the civil wars, were the offspring of necessity, rather than convenience. In these unhappy times, which no friend to humanity can rejoice to see revived in any country, it became necessary for commanders, when closely besieged, or otherwise deprived of the means of obtaining regular supplies of money, to devise some method of paying their troops, and of purchasing necessaries, with something that might serve as a security, the best they could give, for payment in actual money when affairs should take a more favourable turn. My late excellent friend, Mr. Landell, had a pewter coin of this kind, struck by Charles I, at Newark: it is of a diamond form, and, by its inscription, seems intended to have been a pledge for a shilling. My father has a piece of lead or pewter, with a small square bar of copper struck through it, which he supposes to have been struck by James II, for the payment of his army in Ireland. Various coins of this kind may be seen in Rapin's History of England.

The last class of private coins is that, of which the inclosed specimens, with your permission, solicit the attention of the society; and which has suggested the idea of this perhaps tedious disquisition. These coins have been occasioned by a great mistake in the regulations which at present govern the preparation of the authorised copper coinage of this kingdom. There seems to be no rule more indispensable, in fixing the proportion of a coin, than this—that it should contain the full value, or, at least, very nearly so, of the metal of which it is composed, according to the present market-price of that metal: for, otherwise, you hold out an almost irresistible temptation to counterfeit. Whether this rule was observed at the time of the first copper coinage, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the fluctuations in the price of copper to judge; but, from analogy, I should think it probable that it was; and that the officers of the mint have since been more attentive to keep the halfpenny to its customary size, than to proportion it to the depreciation in the value of the metal. However this be, it is certain, that the pound of copper, which is worth no more than ten-pence, is now coined into no less than six and forty halfpence: so that a Birmingham manufacturer can get more than cent. per cent. by making even good halfpence; and was enabled to afford such money as he found would sell, five years ago, at the rate of 33*l.* per cent. This operating as a strong temptation to too many masters to pay their workmen in copper, and that of the worst kind, its accumulation in the shops of the retail dealers became an object of very serious alarm; and obliged them, at length, in many places, though to their great immediate loss, to determine upon its entire refusal. The workmen in the copper-mines, too, who knew its real price, were unwilling to receive in payment one-third of the value of their wages.—In this dilemma, the directors of the mines, unable to procure silver, which was, and continues to be, not only much adulterated, but greatly diminished in quantity, had no other resource than to strike off tokens at the full value of the copper, which, being readily accepted by the workmen, have been imitated by the proprietors of other extensive works, and their circulation is daily increasing. Indeed, I can see no possible way of putting a stop to them, unless government should follow, by at least doubling the size of the current halfpenny; and at the same time accepting the offers of Mr. Bolton, to apply the vast power of his new-invented steam-engine to impress a device, which, for beauty and relief, should not be imitable without the same extensive and unconcealable apparatus. This, together with a new silver coinage, and an enforcement of the law against the payment of copper, except as change, would speedily occasion the recal of this private money, which would then no longer

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longer make its appearance, but in the cabinets of the curious. I am, &c.

V. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCORDING to my promiſe, I now ſend you the Hebrew Adages, collected by DRUSIUS.

Two dry ſticks will burn one green one.

A ſmall piece of money will clatter in a bottle.

Interpreted—"The fool makes a great noiſe with the little he knows."

An elephant can paſs eaſier through the eye of a needle.

Does not this proverb determine the meaning of κάμηλος, Matth. xix. 24?

The workman ſits upon the ſtake which he himſelf has ſharpened.

Applied to ſuch as make their own misfortunes.

Aben Zoma is ſtill at the door.

Applied to theologians who ſtudy philoſophy—and, indeed, to all who follow purſuits different from the one they profeſs.

As the canker-worm to the wheat, is the proſtitute to the houſe.

He who denies a crime, doubles it.

Woe to the wicked! and woe to his neighbour!

He who dwells with the wicked, ſuffers with the wicked.

The fool perceives not misfortune.

In his purſe, in his drink, in his anger, ſhall a man be known.

The ſtick that is thrown into the air, will fall upon its root.

Pull out the beam from thine own eye.

The muſtard will bite a man, though he eats it from a ſpoon of his own making.

They have dived into the depths of the ſea, and they have brought up—a ſhell.

A proverb, applied by the Hebrews to the Gentile philoſophers.

The ſtalk is bruiſed, on account of the leaf.

Alluding to the ſufferings of thoſe who dwell with the wicked.

Dangerous is the knife in the hand of the fool.

The ſon's ſons are as the ſons.

Or, The grand-children are even as the children.

The wine goes in, and the ſecret goes out.

Take away the ſalt, and throw the reſt to the dogs.

Salt is the ſymbol of wiſdom, and that which is without it is thus ſaid to be valueleſs.

The eye and the heart are the brokers of ſin.

Like dwells with like.

Sheep follows ſheep.

Applied to him who ſervilely imitates another.

There is no profit in the bramble, until it be hewn down.

Fair words without the fence, reaſonable ones within.

The interpretation ſays, "The lame ſhepherd drives his flock to the fold, with gentle words; and when he has folded them, beats them for ſtraying:—Thus princes treat their ſubjects, when they, with fair promiſes, have recalled them to ſubmiſſion."

Heaven aſſiſts him who is willing to amend.

The way is open to him who will go to wickedneſs.

He who will not work, ſhould not eat.

The full ſtomach produces all evils.

The journey is long, the proviſion for it little.

Applied to thoſe who labour in youth with the evils of poverty.

Affliction follows the afflicted.

At the tavern door, all are brothers and friends.

A grain of pepper is ſtronger than a baſket-full of gourds.

Precept is the reward of precept.

Go to the fat, and thou ſhalt grow fat.

He has penetrated into the thickeſt part of the beam.

A ſtranger at home, the maſter of the houſe abroad.

Applied to him who is liberal at all houſes but his own.

Write it upon the horn of the goat.

Applied to that which is totally loſt.

He carries ſtraw to Ephraim.

As we ſay—"to carry coals to Newcaſtle."

Carry oil to a city of Olives.

A pack for the camel.

Tobias ſins, Zigod ſuffers.

Zigod had accuſed Tobias of ſome crime, and was condemned to receive ſtripes himſelf, becauſe he was the only witneſs.

He ſeeks what he has not loſt.

In that which he labours, ſhall every one reap the harveſt.

Better is a friend in the ſtreet, than gold in the houſe.

They who uſe two meaſures ſhall periſh.

A candle in the noon day!

Sufficient for the ſervant to be as his lord.

The ſtamp (or die) of the wiſe!

Uſed to expreſs approbation.

Or ſociety or death.

Not as your mother ſays, but as the ſtranger ſays.

Bad is the reward of the falſe witneſs.

Adora

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Adorn thyself first, then ornament others.
Measure for measure.
Follow thou the mighty, and men shall respect thee.
He who builds much becomes poor.
Rica, or Reca, or Raca.

A proverbial term of reproach, according to Caninius, used rather playfully, than in wrath. S. R.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DOUBT not but many of your readers will join with me in thanking your correspondent V. F. (p. 887) for communicating to you the very curious letter of the late Archdeacon *Blackburne*. Any farther anecdotes of this "venerable champion of liberty" cannot fail of being acceptable; and if V. F. or any other of your correspondents have it in their power to furnish you therewith, I trust you will most readily insert them.

It is much to be lamented, that none of the friends of this truly great man should have collected the memoirs of his life and public labours. Certainly, a LINDSEY, or a DISNEY, is most amply qualified, in every respect, for this undertaking, and cannot want materials. The public have almost a right to expect this very valuable present from the friend of Blackburne, and the biographer of *John Jebb*; for, at present, the life of this last-named worthy man (to use the painter's phrase) *wants a companion*. A very respectable character of the archdeacon appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. LII, p. 743, and in the same miscellany, Vol. LIX, p. 128, a short quere is put, "whether a few biographical anecdotes of the late rev. Dr. B. (as he is called by mistake) would not be an acceptable article?"—chiefly, as appears by what follows, because the querist thought, "the consistency and impartiality of the *good* Dr. Johnson was pressed particularly hard upon," by the author of the *Remarks on Johnson's Life of Milton*, whom the said querist believed to be the archdeacon. But no farther notice was taken of this matter; and a liberal, candid, and impartial history of the life of this "venerable champion of liberty," yet remains among the *desiderata* of biography.

It would be highly gratifying, if a catalogue of "the old books," which the archdeacon found "among the lumber, in his great grandfather's house," could now be made out. I dare say, *Calamy's Defence of moderate Noncomformity*, would be found among them, as it was a very popular book among the old puritans; and, if so, besides the general excellence of that work, the admirable introduction to the second volume could not fail of making a very strong and lasting impression upon a mind so open to conviction, as that of Blackburne appears to have been. Nor was he singular in this respect; for it had previously convinced the celebrated Bishop *Hoadly*, and the great *Locke* had told the author, that while the dissenters adhered to those principles, they could not be confuted.

I cannot, however, agree with V. F. in thinking, that the style, and "freedom of expression, for which the archdeacon's writings are so remarkable," can be traced to this "origin." The writers among the old puritans, like all or most of the writers of that period, were by no means celebrated for the correctness of their style; nor do I think V. F. will be able to produce any one among them, whose style Blackburne appears to have chosen for a model. Perhaps it would be nearest the mark, if we were to say of his style, what he says of *Algernon Sydney's* Christianity,—it "*was after a form of his own.*" Vid. *Preface to Four Charges, &c. &c.* p. 39.

The worthy archdeacon appears to have entertained no hopes of seeing any thing brought about in his day, "which deserved the name of Reformation." What would he have thought, had he lived to see the present times—to see his former coadjutors and compatriots in the cause of ecclesiastical and civil reformation, almost all turn apostates, and not only so, but, in many instances, persecutors of their once associates and friends!! He knew mankind well, and must have had some peculiar reasons for indulging such a gloomy prediction. Happy for him, however, his work was finished before this general defection and apostacy which we now behold, took place. He has escaped the mortification of seeing his once fellow-labourers in the cause of reformation "acting the part of a "*true proselyte*, that is to say, *reforming* "*backwards*, with a violence and precipitation proportioned to the suspicions their *new allies* might entertain of "their hankering after their old deviations, should they not give the most "spirited proofs of their effectual conversion, by appearing the most forward to expose, reprobate, and, to the "utmost of their good-will—PERSE-

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'CUTE thoſe few who yet perſiſt."—But, to uſe his own elegant words, reſpecting the amiable *Jortin*—"he reſts "from his labours, and heareth not the "voice of the oppreſſor, nor of the pe-"tulant ſcorner. His works will ſuf-"ficiently ſpeak for him, while there "are any remnants of piety, learning, "and good ſenſe, among the ſons of "Britain; and will follow him to thoſe "manſions, where neither envy, ma-"levolence, nor dogmatical arrogance "of ignorant ſupercilious criticiſm, will "deprive him of his reward."

Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piicis amabit,
Dumque thymo paſcentur apes, dum rore cicadæ,
Semper honos nomenque tuum laudeſque manebunt.

Your's,

Nottingham, Feb. 12, 1797. CLERICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR recommendation of an Eſſay on the Proſodies of the Greek and Latin Languages, induced me to purchaſe it, and read it with great attention. It is a work which evidently diſcovers firſt-rate abilities and literature; and I ſuppoſe, the public does not err in aſcribing it to the pen of a Right Rev. Prelate, who formerly *offered*, and has now *proved*, himſelf to be *at home in Greek*.

The primary objects which the author ſeems to have in view, are, to aſcertain the antiquity and uſe of the Greek accents. And I think he has decidedly proved, that the marks of the accents were introduced in the writing of the Greek language, ſome time before the commencement of the Chriſtian æra; and "exhibit the true ſpeaking tones of the language, ſuch as were uſed by the Greeks themſelves, when it was a living language, and ſpoken in its purity." *Sed nihil eſt ab omni parte beatum.* Though I admire the work in general, I am, upon mature deliberation, forced to be diſſentient, in two points: *Firſt*, he maintains, that accent does not in the leaſt increaſe the quantity of the ſyllable on which it falls.—And, *ſecondly*, that the Engliſh manner of reading Latin verſe totally deſtroys the rhythm, and melody of it. Page 9, he ſays, "the natural tendency of the acute accent, contrary to the prejudice of the Engliſh ear, is to ſhorten the ſyllable on which it falls." And, p. 18, "Neither the Greeks, or (nor) the Latins, entertained the notion which prevails among us, that the acute accent neceſſarily lengthened the ſound of the ſyllable upon which it was thrown." This point appears to me to be utterly indefenſible. I cannot pronounce ſuch words as *Oceanus, eruerint, fuerint*, &c. without lengthening the vowel ſound of the antepenult. Nor ſuch words as *animus, domunus*, &c. without lengthening the firſt ſyllable, almoſt as much as if they were written with a double conſonant, *aanimus, dommunus*, &c. P. 152, our author mentions the words πρωτότοκος, a firſt-born, and πρωτοτόκος, a woman delivered of her firſt child; and cenſures Mr. Primatt, for ſaying, "he defies any body to vary the accent in theſe two words, without affecting the quantity at the ſame time." And, in anſwer to Mr. Primatt, our author ſays, "we defy any one to affect the quantity at all, by a variation in the accent, ſo long as he preſerves the true quantity of the *omicron* in both ſyllables," and does not pronounce them πρωτοτοκος, πρωτοτοκος, which, he ſays, "is the general way of ſpeaking, among thoſe who pretend to pronounce by accent." I have never heard them pronounced by any ſcholar in this way *(i. e.)* with the long power of the *omega*. My ears have always been accuſtomed to the ſound of πρωτοτοκος, and πρωτοτοκος, or, at leaſt, to a ſound almoſt as long as the doubling of theſe conſonants occaſions. Here, I think, I diſcover the ſource of the learned author's miſtake. He ſuppoſes, that no ſyllable can become long without lengthening the power of its vowel; forgetting, that a ſyllable may be long by poſition, though the ſound of its vowel be ſhort. P. 4, he ſays, in the words honey, money, cleverly, luckily, we give the acute accent, without lengthening the ſyllable on which it falls. It is true, we do not give a long ſound to the vowels, by pronouncing them hooney, mooney, cleeverly, lewkily; but we, in effect, double the conſonants, and pronounce the words as if they were written hunny, munny, clevverly, lukkily.

The other point in which I diſſent from the learned author, is, in his extreme cenſure of the Engliſh mode of pronouncing Latin. I allow, there are a many imperfections in our mode of reading Latin; eſpecially in the ſounds which we give to the vowels; and think it probable, that the ſounds given to them by the literati, on the continent, may more nearly reſemble the ancient pronunciation.

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nunciation. There seems to be something in nature, which decides in their favour. For, in pronouncing the vowels *a, e, i, o, u*, they begin with a very wide opening of the mouth, and gradually close it, as they proceed to the other letters, till they utter *u* with the smallest possible opening. But though there may be imperfections in our mode of pronouncing Latin, yet I am shocked at our author's extreme censure.

P. 75, he says, "the accents, as we give them, both in the Greek and Latin language, generally marr, and sometimes utterly destroy, the melody of verse, and the rhythm of prose." And, p. 23, "in our way of speaking, all the quantity of metre, and all the rhythm of prose, is most completely destroyed. Long is made short, and short is made long; dactyls and anapæsts are confounded; and the former, in heroic verse, often turned into amphibrachs, cretics, bacchii, and antibacchii. Thus, in '*Arma virumque cano*,' as we speak it, the dactyl, 'rūmqŭe că-,' is turned into a cretic, 'rūmqūe că-.' Again, in '*Rupe sub aĕriâ*'—the dactyl 'ăĕrĭ,' becomes, in our recitation, an amphibrach 'ăĕrī.'"

In scanning, syllables are only divided into long and short; but in pronouncing by accent—a thing, in which all the literati, not only in England, but in all countries, and in all ages, at least since the days of Priscian (Mekerkus, Is. Vossius, and a few others, excepted) have, with very general consent, agreed—in pronouncing, I say, by accent, a good ear will distinguish six or seven different lengths of syllables. For, as Quintilian observes, *Et longis longiores, & brevibus sunt breviores syllabæ.* Quantity and accent mutually depend upon, and affect each other. No laws of language are more simple, or more invariable, than those by which the seat of the Latin accent is determined; and in polysyllables, it is always regulated by quantity. And, by the sharp stroke of the voice upon the syllable on which it falls, the length of that syllable is necessarily increased. But, whatever addition is made to the accented syllable, it is taken away from some other syllable of the same foot, or, at least, of the same word. So that the time of the foot, generally, and that of the word, always, remains the same. Consequently, neither the rhythm of prose, nor the melody of verse, can be greatly injured by the English pronunciation. The principal thing in which we differ from foreigners, is, in the sound of the vowels. In other respects, our reading and their's nearly coincide. For my ears have been as much offended with the unpleasant sound of false quantity in the Netherlands, Germany, France, &c. as ever they have been in England.

If we suppose the general time of a dactyl or spondee to be 16, we may, I think, pretty nearly express our common mode of reading, by marking the particular time of each syllable as follows:

8 5 3 8 5 3 8 8 9 7 9 3 4 4 7
In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas,
8 4 3 9 1 8 7 7 9 8 1 8 3 4 9 7
Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant.

These words were marked hastily; nor do I suppose the plan to be perfectly accurate. I suggest it as a hint, which I think capable of improvement, in hopes of receiving information on the subject from you, or some of your learned correspondents.

9 3 5 7 9 8 7 7 8 9 3 4 9 7
Vive, vale. Si quid novisti rectius istis,
9 1 4 7 9 4 8 8 8 9 3 4 9 7
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think the following curious fact, which happened under my own inspection, worthy of insertion in your Miscellany, it is much at your service:

Some little time ago, in the opening of an oyster, I was much surprised at observing a very bright flame about the centre, which, when examined a little closer, I found to proceed actually from a small quantity of *real phosphorus*; the quantity I could not ascertain, but there might be half a grain. I took it from off the oyster, and immersed it in water, till I had an opportunity of observing it more minutely; which, when I did, I found it to be in every respect the same as the phosphorus obtained from bones, urine, &c. and which is known by the name of *Kunkel's Phosphorus*. The oyster itself was perfectly alive and fresh, so that it could not happen from any decomposition of the constituent parts of the shell, by the aid of putrefaction; it must have proceeded from some other source. As I never read of this substance being furnished perfectly ready formed, in nature, any elucidation of the subject, from some of your numerous correspondents, will be very acceptable to, sir, your very obedient servant,

Leith, May 11, 1797. B. S.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHETHER talents, or ſuperior powers and cultivation of mind, have a tendency to produce the happineſs of the individual, appears to be queſtionable, and affords an enquiry both curious and important. I do not feel in myſelf a capacity for the proper inveſtigation of this ſubject; but you will perhaps, ſir, allow me, through the medium of your valuable Miſcellany, to offer a few obſervations which have occurred to me reſpecting it; and to invite, from a correſpondent more able and ingenious, a farther examination of this intereſting queſtion.

A variety of arguments, on the firſt view, forcibly ſtrike the mind in ſupport of the affirmative of the poſition, that talents, or intellectual endowments, have a direct tendency towards increaſing the ſum of human (or rather of individual) happineſs. Virtue, it has been affirmed, is but a calculation of conſequences, or a choice of the beſt means to attain a certain end, the ultimate benefit, or greater ſum of enjoyment, ſuited to the perceptions and faculties of a rational and ſenſitive being. Virtue, therefore, is ſaid, by moraliſts, to be our true intereſt: and, from this propoſition, it ſeems to follow, as a corrollary, that knowledge, or enlargement of mind, has an uniform and neceſſary connection with virtue, and if with virtue, with happineſs; or, that the moſt wiſe, the moſt virtuous, the moſt happy, would be almoſt ſynonymous terms. We know nothing of cauſes, but from their effects; is, therefore, this concluſion warranted by fact and experience? Strong mental powers appear to be connected with acute and lively ſenſation, or the capacity of receiving forcible impreſſions. (I will not, at preſent, enquire whether exquiſite organs are the cauſe, or the reſult of moral ſuſceptibility.) Hence it is to be ſuſpected, that ſtrong minds are frequently enſlaved by their paſſions, the diſtinction between ſenſe and reaſon is perhaps merely verbal, every thing ſeems to reſolve itſelf into the former. Why is adverſity thought to be the ſchool of improvement? Why is it ſaid, "Enquire after the ſufferings of great men, and you will know why they are great*?" "The rock muſt be convulſed ere it will produce the diamond;" becauſe talents are invariably called forth equal to the ſpur of the occaſion. Misfortune and difficulty put the mind upon collecting its powers; the diſappointment or the calamity which does not overwhelm and ſtupify, ſtimulates, awakens the ſtronger paſſions, ſets the mind in motion, rouſes thoſe energies which, in the lap of indolence, had never exiſted. Happineſs, which implies a certain degree of tranquillity, and talents, upon this hypotheſis, appear to be wholly incompatible; yet, admitting this ſtatement, the truly great mind, it may be alleged, is that which, through the ſtruggle of the paſſions, has, at length, acquired ſtable principles, and like the traveller, on the ſummit of the higheſt Andes, views, under a ſerene ſky, the clouds of ſtorms, from which he has eſcaped, break harmleſsly beneath his feet. Suppoſing that habits of inquietude and effervescence may be wholly and effectually ſubdued; and that the neceſſity for watchfulneſs, which implies arduous conflict, inconſiſtent with tranquil enjoyment, is ſuperceded; that the mind, accuſtomed to vivid emotion, is neither exhauſted by this ſtimulus, nor incapacitated from returning to a peaceful and temperate ſtate—at what period of life is this deſirable ſituation likely to be acquired? May not the victory coſt us too dear? May not our race be nearly finiſhed, ere it be achieved? Is a wiſe and tranquil old age worth the purchaſe of a youth of ſuffering, and a manhood of warfare? If this be the only method of generating talents, who would wiſh to purchaſe them, at a rate ſo expenſive? But may not the mind be rouſed by means leſs violent and obnoxious? May not curioſity be awakened, emulation produced, the love of diſtinction foſtered, by gentler methods? If talents are called forth equal to the ſpur of the occaſion (and this appears to be an incontrovertible truth, founded upon the hiſtory and experience of all nations and ages) I own, I can conceive of none equally efficacious. In proportion to the force of the impreſſion (which neither overwhelms nor ſtupifies) will be the vigour of the motive and the conſequent exertion; an exact mechanical ratio muſt be preſerved between them. Our attention is never ſo effectually ſecured as by a lively intereſt, and that intereſt will be the moſt lively, will ſuggeſt expedients the moſt acute and various, that concerns and touches us moſt nearly. Upon this view, we may ſay of the man of talents,

"Heav'n

* Lavater's Aphoriſms.

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" Heav'n does with him as we with torches do,
" Not light them for themſelves, but others."
SHAKSPEARE.

The page of hiſtory, the eloquent complaints of ſages, philoſophers, and poets, ſeem to confirm this notion. "The innate melancholy of genius," is almoſt proverbial.

Yet plauſible as this reaſoning may appear, it is ſtill inconcluſive. The pleaſures of intellect, which conſtitute a vaſt ſum, ſhould be balanced againſt its pains. Cultivation of mind tends to give dignity and independence of character. Talents are connected with *power*, which all human beings pant after; they flatter the nobleſt ambition, and govern the world with uncontrollable ſway. The mere pleaſures of *ſenſe* (to uſe the term in an appropriate ſignification) are neceſſarily tranſient, and liable to degenerate into ſatiety and diſguſt; unleſs taken moderately, and at diſtant intervals, they quickly exhauſt by their intenſity, and pall by their repetition. Their intemperate indulgence has a tendency to cloud the faculties, to blunt the ſenſibility, and to brutalize the being. The enjoyments of intellect are incalculably more varied, more conſtant, more in the power of the individual, and leſs dependent upon local circumſtances and external events. How ſhort is the exiſtence of the man of ſenſe, if meaſured by conſciouſneſs, compared with that of the intellectual man! The former ſtupidly dozes between, or languidly endures, the intervals of his gratifications; he either diſſipates himſelf with an abſent and vacant mind, or drudges through the day, in a dull mechanical round of ſpiritleſs occupation. The latter finds materials for reflection and compariſon in every object, in every incident; nothing, to him, is barren of improvement or entertainment, nothing abſolutely indifferent. If he mixes in ſociety, he perceives in every character, he draws from every converſation, ſubjects for future meditation: in ſolitude, he converſes, in his library, with the heroes, the legiſlators, the wits, and the ſages, of all countries, and of all periods: he expatiates in a boundleſs field of knowledge, or he reſigns himſelf to the grand and enchanting reveries of the imagination. His life is protracted by a conſciouſneſs to every moment, he lives in a thouſand ideal ſcenes and tranſactions, he conjures up by his fancy, or with his pen, as by the power of magic, new worlds, new beings, new combinations, as it were a new creation, which, a moment before, ſeemed to have no exiſtence. Even his ſorrows and diſappointments have in them I know not what of dignity and amelioration; he is conſcious of his own powers, he feels his own worth, and he contemns the injuſtice of mankind; he becomes ſtubborn under oppreſſion, he grows haughty in diſtreſs, he wraps himſelf in the mantle of integrity, or conſoles himſelf with the conſciouſneſs of merit. If his heart is pierced with anguiſh for friends eſtranged, or affections unrequited, a mournful magic mixes with his grief, he values himſelf on his capacity for emotions, which, while they rend, ſoften and humanize his ſpirit. Even the conviction of error, while it humbles, exalts him; he chooſes to be wiſe by his own experience, he feels that his reaſon is unfolded by the ſtruggle of his paſſions, and he is ſatisfied to taſte the fruit of knowledge, though by overleaping the boundaries of content.

But ſhould the preceding picture, imperfectly ſketched, be acknowledged ideal; ſhould it be granted, that the pains of intellect have hitherto, in many, or in moſt, inſtances, overbalanced the pleaſures; may not this have ariſen from the peculiar and diſordered ſtates of ſociety, rather than from the natural tendency of cultivation and refinement? A commercial country, the ſole moving ſpring of which is pecuniary intereſt, muſt neceſſarily be unfavourable to thoſe who, intent on mental improvement, require for their purſuit abſtraction and leiſure, by involving them in external difficulties. Honour, fame, and the pleaſure which is found in the purſuit, rather than pecuniary gain, are ſuppoſed to conſtitute the recompence of literary eminence. Ariſtocratical and feudul inſtitutions, alſo, by factitious privileges and artificial diſtinctions, deprive merit of its encouragement, and talents of their juſt and natural reward. Talents, therefore, to adopt the commercial ſtyle, are not free to find their level. Monarchical and deſpotic governments, by their ſplendour, their allurements, and their terrors, have a tendency to debauch the taſte, corrupt the heart, and fetter the mind, and afford a temptation to the proſtitution of talents. Theſe appear to be among the difficulties, the nature of which is to ſuppreſs, pervert, or impede, rather than to awaken and ſtimulate, the intellectual powers. Whether republics may be leſs inimical to the production, the encouragement, and the reward of mental excellence, has not

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yet, perhaps, been ſufficiently aſcertained by experiment.

To conclude, talents, however generated, appear to be ſimply *the power*, which proves beneficial or miſchievous, as it is applied or directed. Like other ſtrong powers of nature, external *conſtraint* ſeems to have upon them the moſt dangerous and fatal operation; when pent up and oppreſſed, the whirlwind and the torrent are not more wild and deſtructive; they ſtruggle to burſt their bounds, and

"Sweep all before them, with impetuous ſway."

The preceding deſultory remarks are merely intended as an invitation to the ingenious and the candid to conſider the ſubject more accurately; every attempt, however impotent, to inveſtigate or elucidate the nature and hiſtory of mind, is laudable, and has a claim to indulgence; the deſire of ſimplifying its operations, tracing their principles, and reducing them to general laws, it has been juſtly obſerved by an eloquent philoſophic writer, in the preface to a late publication*, is one of the grandeſt efforts of human reaſon.

April 29, 1797. M. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, R. H. C. has, unintentionally, without doubt, drawn a very bad picture of the preſent ſtate of the univerſity. From his intercourſe with *reading* and *non-reading* men, he concludes, that the non-readers never pretend an attachment to the claſſics, to ſcreen their want of attention to the mathematics. It may be ſo now; but in my time my non-reading acquaintance did it frequently. He aſſerts it alſo as a notorious fact, "that in moſt colleges, the claſſical and moral lectures are hurried over in a very ſlovenly manner." I am ſorry for it: it was not ſo in my time; or, perhaps, I may not have paid ſufficient attention to what was doing in other colleges. In the college at which I was educated, we had lectures two evenings in the week in the Greek teſtament, and once in a Greek or Latin author; and in the mornings, our lectures were alternately in the claſſics, and Locke on moral philoſophy. Theſe lectures were ſo far from being hurried over in a ſlovenly manner, that he muſt have been a very ſtupid fellow indeed, who would abſent himſelf from the latter, given by one of the firſt characters in the univerſity, now a dignitary of the church. Many of his principles in morality I held in the greateſt deteſtation, though I was formerly much pleaſed with his liberality and his familiar mode of inſtruction. As I may think too favourably of the whole univerſity, from the excellence of a particular college, your correſpondent may, perhaps, from ſome accidental defect in a particular college, be too general in his cenſures. Indeed, I have heard of a college, where the claſſical tutor was a very fine, and a very ſilent gentleman; he was above his office, and preferred the gaieties of town to the dulneſs of tutorial life. A few pages of a Latin claſſic would ſerve him for years; but ſuch conduct, I underſtood, was generally cenſured by his brethren, of other colleges.

But, without entering into a compariſon on the paſt and preſent merits of the univerſity, I wiſh your correſpondent to give himſelf the trouble of taking the ſubject in another point of view. I have clearly proved, that the number of medaliſts, in a conſiderable period, to be found among the wranglers, is far greater than that among the ſenior-optimis; the proportion in favour of the former being nearly two to one. Now, if the *non-reading* men are poſſeſſed of either the application or talents which your correſpondent attributes to them, we may expect to find a conſiderable number of them gaining the medals given annually to under-graduates. This queſtion I have not examined; but I will venture to predict, that, ſetting aſide the king's men, who are not candidates for honours, and, conſequently, cannot be taken into the preſent queſtion, of the men who gain theſe medals, the greater number will be found afterwards, in the tripooſes of their reſpective years.

Again, there is another way of trying the queſtion, which is by the figure the young men make in future life. I do not mean by the ſtalls, mitres, or ſuch traſh, which either claſs may indifferently poſſeſs; but the different gradations of diſtinction, ariſing from talents in a profeſſion, or literary or ſcientific merit; let the men, then, in the firſt tripos of each year, be compared with the other men of that year; let your correſpondent ſelect, according to any ſtandard he pleaſes, the men of merit in each claſs. I think I

can

* Godwin's Enquirer.

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can venture to predict, that the result will be favourable to my opinion; that, though the number of names on the first tripos is not a third of those on the books for the year, yet this small number will afford, at least, a treble proportion of distinguishable characters. As your correspondent is probably on the spot, and can refer to the proctor's books on this occasion, his determination will, I am sure, be gratifying to many of your readers: and, on a few facts like these, some very important conclusions may be drawn, of great use to those who may be called hereafter to undertake the Augean labour of cleansing our universities.

Your's, A. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS those of your readers who are neither *Alarmists* nor *Life-and-fortune-men* may, probably, be desirous of bearing as few of the additional burthens of the state as they can, without materially infringing their comforts, I shall beg leave, by your means, to suggest a substitute for the usual glass after meals, which is now become too expensive an object for thoughtless indulgence. Wine, we are told, was formerly an article only to be had from the apothecaries' shops: if this should be the case again, I believe health and morals would be material gainers; and our unparalleled minister might, eventually, be the author of more good to the nation, than his warmest admirers now probably expect from him. But what I have to say does not concern the Bacchanalian topers, who drink to drown care or reason; it is the true dietetic use of wine that I mean to consider, as become habitual, and perhaps necessary, to sober people. The real advantage arising from strong liquors, I take to proceed from two properties only: that of checking too great a fermentation in food, and that of stimulating the stomach to due action in the digestive process. As to the first, I believe a proper choice and mixture of animal and vegetable aliment would sufficiently obviate the danger of excess in fermentation, were water the only drink. Malt-liquor rather promotes it; but the most hurtful practice in this respect, is the devouring of crude fruit after a hearty meal, by way of desert. This it is which usually causes a craving for wine, glass after glass, to quiet the conflicting elements of the food, and rouse the stomach to act upon its contents. But in this view, no part of the wine is useful but its *spirit*; all the acidity and harshness that it may possess only aggravates the evil; and of all kinds, I believe the heterogeneous mixture, usually sold under the name of *red port*, is the very worst to wash down food with, *claret*, perhaps, excepted. My succedaneum, therefore, both for health and cheapness, has been *brandy*, which I use in the following manner: After dinner, I pour *one table spoonful* of brandy into a wine-glass, and then fill it up with *cold water*. This I drink, merely by way of a stomachic, and I find it answer perfectly. Others, accustomed to drink more wine than I have done, and who, perhaps, still eat a little fruit after dinner (which I do not) might require two such glasses; nor could they, at first, well dispense with a repetition at night. By taking brandy this way, no danger is incurred of getting a soaking tippling habit, which is the great evil of drinking spirits and water. In my mode, it is a medicine, not an indulgence; and I strictly guard against any increase of quantity. Thus, sir, I own I am become a worse customer to Mr. Pitt than formerly; but, feeling no great compunction of mind on that account, and much benefit to my health and pocket, I cannot but recommend the method to others, who think as I do.

Your constant reader,

May 10. N. N.

N.B. Rum, or best British spirits, I suppose, would do just as well as brandy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the following remarks, I confine myself to two of the common objections to large farms, and rather furnish hints which may promote investigation, than discuss the subject:

Objection 1st. "Large farmers can, and do, withhold corn; and thus enhance the price."

When a farmer reserves his grain, if the speculation answers to him, it also serves the public: if the market at which he produces it, be dearer *with* the assistance of his reserve, would it not have been still dearer without it? If it does not answer to the farmer, still it may be advantageous to the public; for he is, in this case, a store-keeper *without a salary*.

There is provision for twelve months: you wish, of course, the supply to keep place with the expenditure; or would you have the whole at market in nine months,

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months, and depend on millers and merchants for the remaining three? Had you rather *see* the laſt three months' ſupply in the ſtack-yards of farmers, in every part of the kingdom; or gueſs at its exiſtence, locked up in granaries, nobody knows where, but a few wealthy individuals, having every means of exciting apprehenſions of ſcarcity, and of profiting by them? Farmers cannot combine to enhance prices; and their uſual mode of preſerving it, in ſtacks, is ill adapted to concealing it.

Objection 2d. "One family only is ſupported, where two or more families might be ſupported."

Why is this love of mediocrity confined to this ſubject? Is not a large manufactory, a large ſhop, great practice in phyſic, in the law; in ſhort, is not every thing great, liable to the ſame objection? Follow the principle as far as it will lead you, and I will accompany you, with all my heart: convinced, that there would be enough for all to do, and for all to enjoy; and that, if the overgrown, of every deſcription, were reduced to their juſt dimenſions, the ſmall would not be ſtinted as they are. The *maximum* muſt not be confined to farming, becauſe the notions of villenage are out of faſhion; and the cultivator of the earth preſumes himſelf entitled to a common ſhare of the comforts of the ſociety he feeds and clothes. We are not, at this day, attached to the ſoil, and transferable like cattle. We are at liberty to chooſe our occupation. If you wiſh, now, to keep the farmers in ignorance, render, by partial reſtraints, the calling unacceptable to the well-informed, and ſuch as *can* take up another. Thus you may have ignorant, indigent, and ſlaviſh farmers. But will it be ſeemly, think you, that the foundation of the ſocial fabric ſhould be ſo conſtructed? If, however, it be deſirable to retain, in this department, men of talents, of education, of property, allow them the opportunity of employing their capitals, and their abilities, in farms of ſizes proportioned to them.

N. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING a conſtant reader of your entertaining and inſtructive Miſcellany, I ſhould be greatly obliged to ſome of your learned and ingenious correſpondents, for an anſwer to the following queſtion, provided it be conſiſtent with your plan of general information:

Whether or not it be contrary to Scripture, to marry a Wife's Siſter; and, if it be unlawful, to ſtate the ſtrongeſt reaſons that can be deduced from ſcriptural authority againſt it?

The foregoing queſtion ariſes from a point of conſcience. Previous to the commencement of the preſent *juſt and neceſſary* war, I had the misfortune to loſe an excellent wife, and ever ſince that melancholy event, have (through various concurring circumſtances) reſided in the ſame houſe with her ſiſter. A mutual eſteem, the conſequence of our long acquaintance, and thorough knowledge of each other's diſpoſition, has ripened into a ſincere and laſting friendſhip; which, to render ſtill more binding, has determined us to enter into the indiſſoluble bonds of matrimony. Upon ſettling the preliminaries, the objection was ſtarted, of our being too nearly allied by conſanguinity. This being the caſe, and having no *very violent* inclination to ſubject ourſelves to the *friendly* interpoſition of the Eccleſiaſtical court, which would probably be the reſult of our union, through the good offices of ſome of our own *relations*, I have taken the liberty of troubling you with this ſubject, hoping it will gain admiſſion in your Magazine, in preference to any of your cotemporaries.

AMICUS.

N.B. I have carefully examined both the Old and New Teſtaments, but can find no very ſtrong reaſons to oppoſe our intended union, excepting John's reproving Herod, Matth. xiv. 3, and following verſes—Mark, vi. 17, and following verſes.

Inner Temple, March 21, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been long an enthuſiaſtic admirer of the poems aſcribed to the Scottiſh bard OSSIAN, and as there has been ſuch a diverſity of opinions reſpecting their originality, I cannot help feeling intereſted in the aſcertainment of the truth; and ſhall feel myſelf much indebted to any of your numerous and ingenious correſpondents (who are able to bring forward ſatisfactory intelligence upon the ſubject) if they will, through the medium of your Monthly Magazine, give ſuch information, as may tend to elucidate the doubts which I,

and

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and many others, entertain, respecting the true author of the poems in question.

One of the principal facts to be investigated is, whether the compositions, said to be handed down traditionally, from a remote period, and still preserved among the Highlanders, in the Erse tongue, bear sufficient resemblance to the translations of Mr. MACPHERSON, to justify the belief in the authenticity of the latter? The ingenious and interesting remarks of your correspondent MEIRION, on the Welch language, have naturally suggested a hope, that some equally intelligent scholar in the sister tongue of the Highlands, may have the inclination, as well as the ability, to gratify your readers with remarks on the subject of OSSIAN's poems. Your's,

R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE not the least interest in the question between certain physicians and the College, but it gives me, as it must every lover of truth, concern, to find, that an argument may be maintained, in a court of law, upon a ground, which every man in court knows to be untenable. I was forcibly struck with this circumstance a few days ago, when accident carried me into the Court of King's Bench, at a time that a learned counsel was discussing the question in favour of the two universities. He is a member of one, and must be well acquainted with the nature of the study of physic in those two learned seminaries of education. His argument was, that the college should be distinguished by the characters admitted into it; and that they should give proof of their abilities and talents, by the progress made in their medical studies at one of the universities, where medicine was a branch of academical education. Now this learned counsel knows, as well as myself, that, whatever the statutes may say on the subject, the study of medicine is totally neglected in the university of Cambridge, of which he is a member; that there are no lectures whatever given there on the theory or practice of physic, or any subject appropriate to a physician; and that the little knowledge to be derived from the course of anatomical lectures there, is more for the sake of the general scholar, than a practitioner in the art. As I said before, I am no ways interested in the decision of the question, but I think it of great importance to mankind, that the moral character of the barrister should be involved in every assertion which he makes in a court of law, of the truth or falsehood of which he is a competent judge, from his own experience, and that some mark of censure should follow from the court, when it sees a barrister trifling with them. I propose, that the barrister should be called upon to answer this question: "Why do you mean to impose upon us, by such a representation of the state of medicine, in the two universities?" A swindler in law, or a swindler in trade, or a swindler in any other concern, are equally respectable characters. Your's,

PHILALETHES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine (No. IV) for May, 1796, p. 280, your correspondent HORTULANUS, has given us an interesting account of Mr. SIMPSON's method of raising peaches.—I hope he will be so good, in a future Number, as to tell us—

Whether any hot-bed, either of dung or tan, had been tried by that gentleman, under his glasses?

Whether each of the trees were in separate houses, or all in one house?—which, by the measure he gives for each tree, must be about 60 feet long, for seven trees.

Whether it is necessary to plant the trees within the frames; or whether they might not be trained in from the outside, as in some hot-houses?

How long the trees were planted before they began to bear?

Whether any use was made of the earth under the trees, for any other crop?

At what age the trees were moved into the hot-beds, and at what time of the year?

His answering these questions, will, I hope, oblige other readers of your useful Miscellany, as well as your correspondent, R. L. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately received, from a very respectable correspondent, at Philadelphia, some particular information respecting a negro man of Virginia, who, in

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in 1792, at about the age of 38 years, began to change from a black to white complexion. I think the facts are so extraordinary, as to merit preservation; and that this purpose will be no where better answered, than by giving an abridged state of them a place in your useful Repository. They are as follow:

In July, 1796, HENRY Moss came to Philadelphia, and returned to Virginia in November following. He produced a certificate, of which the following is a copy:

"I do hereby certify, that I have "been well acquainted with HENRY "Moss, who is the bearer hereof, up- "wards of thirty years; the whole of "which time, he has supported an ho- "neſt character. In the late war, he "enlisted with me in the continental "army, as a soldier, and behaved him- "self very well as such. From the first "of my acquaintance with him, till "within two or three years past, he was "of as dark a complexion as any Afri- "can; and, without any known cause, "it has changed to what it is at present. "He was free-born, and served his "time with major John Brint, late of "Charlotte county. Given under my "hand, the 2d of September, 1794.

"JOSEPH HOLT, Bedford county."

He was also personally known to several of the other officers of the regiment in which he served, who asserted, that he was then black, and that there was no reason to question his veracity. When at Philadelphia, the president (Washington) saw him, as well as many others, whose notice of him was attracted by the singularity of the case. He appeared to be a modest, well-behaved man, and the clear pertinent manner in which he answered their various questions, left them in no doubt of the truth of such parts of his story as rested on his own credit. Being asked a great many, tending to discover whether the change had been effected by any alteration in his mode of life or diet, of his health, of cutaneous disorders, or remedies used for their removal, or any other physical cause? nothing appeared to account for it.

He has all the features common to the African, though not so strongly marked. His stature is about five feet six inches; his age 42 years. On his face, from the roots of his hair, on the sinciput, about one inch in breadth, extending by his right ear, with increase of breadth under his chin, and upwards, to within two inches of the left ear, is perfectly fair as any European. From the eye-lids, above both eyes, the African complexion has entirely disappeared. For nearly one inch in latitude, under the right eye, there is a small white streak; and under the left eye, a broader one. Around his mouth, is a streak of white, shaded by another remaining streak of black, reaching nearly to the chin, under which, all round his neck, he has a very fair European complexion. The lines dividing the black from the white, are not regularly defined, but indented and insulated, the borders appearing as islands and peninsulas, as are represented on the chart of a sea coast. The whole of his breast, arms, and legs, so far as it was decent to expose them to a mixed company, were of a clear European complexion, interspersed with small specks of his original colour, as freckles on the skin of a fair woman appear in summer. The backs and palms of his hands are also perfectly fair; but on their sides, from the wrists to the ends of his thumbs and fingers, there are stripes of black; and on the outsides of his thumbs and fingers, there are spots of it. But, generally, between the limbs, and wherever skin meets skin, and is covered by clothing, the change is perfect from the colour of an African, to that of a fair European; and it was believed, that the whole of the former, then remaining, if accurately measured, would not amount to *one square foot*. His hair is undergoing a similar change, from the black crispy wool of the African, to the soft curly hair of an European, wherever the colour of the skin is altered; and in the white parts, it is become soft and long, instead of harsh and short.—Upon pressing his skin with a finger, the part pressed appeared white; and on removal of the pressure, the displaced blood rushed back, suffusing the part with red, exactly as in the case of an European, in like circumstances; and his veins, and their ramifications, had the same appearance. In the borders of the two colours, there appeared no *discontinuity*, or fissure, in the external surface of the skin; and it seemed evident, that the change was not occasioned by the casting off the *epidermis*, but by the dissolution of the *rete mucosum*, between the *dermis* and *epidermis*: so that he was not sensible of the least obstruction, on the passage of a razor from the black to the white, or from the white to the black parts of his face.

He

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He ſaid, that his paternal grandfather was born in Africa, and his grandmother an Indian native of America; that his father (the iſſue of their marriage) married a mulatto woman, born of an African father, and an Iriſh mother; and that his maternal grandfather was a native of Africa.—That about February, 1792, he firſt perceived a change in his ſkin, about the roots of his finger-nails, which extended to the length of the firſt joints; that about two months afterwards, the back of his neck began to change, gradually extending downward, and round his body, to moſt parts covered by his clothes; that the alteration was greater in the ſecond, than the firſt year; and that he has not perceived much, if any, progreſs in the winter, or cold weather. In the latter part of the ſummer of 1796, it was ſo rapid on his face and hands, that ſeveral who reviſited him, after an abſence of 12 or 14 days, diſcovered a very obvious alteration; and they had no doubt, that if he ſhould live over another ſummer or two, the change would be completed throughout. He remarked, that ſince it began, he has been much more ſenſible of the heat of the ſun on his ſhoulders, than formerly; and that bliſters and freckles have been raiſed on every part which holes in his clothes had expoſed to its action; and alſo, that he has felt the cold much more ſenſibly than before.

Such is the hiſtory, ſo far as it goes, of the change of a negro to a white man—a change, which, had Henry Moſs happened to have been a ſlave, would have furniſhed an irrefragable argument for annihilating his owner's claim. Now as, on the preſent prevailing ſyſtem of morality, a black colour ſo clearly authoriſes the extreme degradation of a conſiderable portion of the human race; and as the change from *white* to *black* muſt be admitted as equally poſſible with the reverſe above ſtated, it may be well for the white ſlave dealers, and their *fair* abettors, whether legiſlators or others, to conſider how far they may be *perſonally* intereſted in perpetuating ſuch a criterion: as by it, they may ultimately be doomed to the wretchedneſs, to which they are now devoting millions, unimpeached of any crime more atrocious than that of differing from themſelves in complexion.

D. W.

London, April 17, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

NO phraſe is more frequent in the mouths, as well as in the writings, of politicians, than the following:

"*Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*;"

yet I could never find out with whom it originated, notwithſtanding I have taken ſome pains to make the diſcovery. It has a very claſſical ſound, yet the accurate Ainſworth does not allow the word *demento* to be pure Latin, but degrades it *inter ea quæ ſunt carbone digna*, and quotes Apuleius, as uſing it. Apuleius lived, I believe, in the third century, and wrote very elegant language for his time. Perhaps, indeed, he may have uſed the phraſe in queſtion, but I have not his works at hand to refer to. If you favour this with a corner in your next Monthly Magazine, I have no doubt but that ſome of your learned correſpondents will take the trouble to ſatisfy my curioſity.

B.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

By Mr. JOHN HOUSEMAN.

(CONTINUED).

MAY 16, proceeded from DERBY to NOTTINGHAM, 16 miles.—The pleaſanteſt country I have hitherto ſeen; ſurface level; ſoil, for about ſix miles, a loamy clay; ſand is afterwards the prevailing ingredient; both, however, are very fertile, the former in wheat, beans, graſſes, &c. and the latter in turnips, barley, &c. Farms ſeem rather extenſive than otherwiſe; buildings good, made of brick and tile; beautiful ſtraight hedge-rows of thorn, moſt of which have a modern appearance; trees of various deſcriptions embelliſh the landſcape in every point of view; the roads are made with ſmall gravel, and ſome wholly of ſand; the pariſhes ſeem of no great extent; churches, ornamented with ſpires, are ſeen at a conſiderable diſtance, when an opening, or a gentle eminence, affords the traveller an opportunity of widening his proſpect.

Although the numberleſs rills obſervable in ſome of the northern counties, are not perceived here, yet the country is pretty well watered with ſeveral minor ſtreams which fall into the Trent: that noble river directs its courſe to its confluence with the Ouſe, at no great diſtance from the road on the ſouth.—On the left hand ſide, near the road, I paſſed the ſeat of that gallant naval commander, Sir John Warren; the manſion, though

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ſmall, adds to the beauty of a delightful vale.

That truly elegant ſtructure, Woollerton-hall, the ſeat of Lord Middleton, rivets the attention of every ſtranger, approaching within three miles of Nottingham. The houſe, which is exceedingly magnificent, is erected on the north ſide of the road, on a riſing ground, in the midſt of an extenſive park, well ſtocked with deer, hares, and domeſtic animals, ſpacious ſheets of water at a due diſtance from the houſe, containing fiſh of various ſorts, ſupport a number of ſwans, and other aquatic fowls, foreign and Engliſh; trees, chiefly oak and elm, are plentifully ſcattered in the park, and ſometimes collected in clumps. An avenue, about half a mile in length, opens from the Nottingham road, and goes in a direct line to the houſe; a row of trees on each ſide mix their branches at the top, and form a regular continued canopy.—A new canal croſſes the road about one mile and a half from Nottingham, which, however, is not yet finiſhed.

The town of Nottingham ſtands rather in a vale, being ſkirted on three ſides with riſing grounds, upon which fourteen or fifteen wind-mills are erected. It is built with brick, and covered with flat tiles; the market-place is a remarkably extenſive ſquare, ſurrounded with good buildings, and well furniſhed ſhops; I, however, obſerved a number of very narrow dirty ſtreets at ſome ends of the town; yet, on the whole, Nottingham may be ſaid to contain many opulent and ſpirited inhabitants;—here is a large infirmary, conducted on a liberal plan, and erected in a fine ſituation.

A ſplendid *chateau*, the property of the Duke of Newcaſtle, ſtands on a prominent rock on the ſouth ſide of the town, which it overlooks, commanding alſo an extenſive view over the adjacent country, and particularly the beautiful vale through which the Trent paſſes, at no conſiderable diſtance. On this palace, or caſtle, as it is called, is placed an equeſtrian ſtatue of one of the dukes of Newcaſtle. The building contains a number of elegant apartments, which are now occupied by an old maiden lady. Neither trees nor pleaſure-ground are near it; a terrace, however, goes round the houſe. The ſite of this edifice is well calculated for a place of defence, to which purpoſe nature has peculiarly adapted it, being ſurrounded on three ſides by a rocky precipice, of great height; the aſſaults of an enemy might be eaſily repelled on that ſide, while a ſtrong wall and gate, the remains of the old original caſtle, have been erected on the other.

Some of the lower parts of the town are ſubject to the inundations of the Trent, which ſometimes enters the cellars and ground floors, and occaſions great damage. A very ſoft whitiſh freeſtone rock extends under the whole town; and, on its ſouth-ſide, is viſible above the ſurface, forming, for a conſiderable length, a range of precipices, which are aſcended and deſcended by ſtairs cut out of the ſame. This part of the town has a groteſque appearance from the ſouth; houſes raiſed on the ſummit of the rock ſeem to ſtand almoſt on the chimneys of others built about the middle thereof, while they again appear to trample on the buildings, ſeen at the bottom; this rock is ſo eaſily excavated, that a great number of dwelling houſes, cellars, &c. are hewn therein; theſe ſubterraneous apartments are, however, for the moſt part, liable to dampneſs. I alſo obſerved a row of cottages cut out of the rock by the ſide of a hollow road, a little way out of the town on the other ſide; a ſmall garden is ſeen before each door, poled in, and neatly cultivated; the roofs of theſe cottages are pretty level, covered with herbage, and cattle appear feeding on them. A circumſtance which, by the bye, reminded one of the old fairy tales.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST, once a very extenſive diſtrict, at preſent reaches very near the town on the north ſide: it is now, however, almoſt wholly cultivated. In this foreſt, the celebrated archer, ROBIN HOOD, is reported, from tradition, to have performed his achievements: a ſpring in it, called Robin Hood's well, is now ſhown to travellers, as a curioſity, although nothing remarkable is to be ſeen about it. Nottingham is computed to contain 20,000 inhabitants. The principal manufacture is weaving ſilk-ſtockings; there are alſo three ſilk, and ſeveral cotton mills, for ſpinning, &c. theſe articles.

May 23, I left NOTTINGHAM, and went to HOVERINGHAM-FERRY, in Nottinghamſhire, 12 miles: a bye-road down the ſide of the Trent. Soil generally a ſtrong clay, extremely fertile, and much in graſs. Near the river, on each ſide, the land is perfectly level; the fields are generally large, ſquare, and divided by beautiful thorn hedges; on the left, it afterwards riſes in different de-

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degrees of elevation; and on the oppoſite ſide, it alſo riſes, but the aſcent is more rapid, and much clothed with wood. I obſerved, in this day's journey, ſeveral clay huts, ſimilar to thoſe found on the borders of Scotland.

HOVERINGHAM is a ſmall country pariſh, in a pleaſant, fertile diſtrict; farms rather ſmall than otherwiſe, and buildings moſtly of the inferior ſort; the ground, however, is pretty well cultivated, and produces luxuriant crops.—Implements of huſbandry are heavy, and rather uncouth; carts continue to be drawn by two or more horſes, and ploughs by three or four. The Trent is navigable here, and for ſeveral miles above; pretty large veſſels, with ſails, and drawn by two, three, and four horſes, are ſeen navigating to and from Hull, &c. with various loading.

May 25, went from HOVERINGHAM to NEWARK, in Nottinghamſhire, eight miles. Continue the bye-road, down the Trent ſide: the vale here is nearly two miles broad, level, fertile, and, on the whole, the moſt beautiful diſtrict I have ſeen. The banks on the ſouth ſide are covered with thick woods, which approach near the river; the fields on the north ſide are delightful to the eye; their beauty is heightened by the regular neat thorn hedges, which divide them. Soil various, but chiefly a lightiſh loamy clay; much graſs land; the large Lincolnſhire breed of ſheep prevails here. Excellent huſbandry in this diſtrict, particularly near Newark. I paſſed through the ſmall town of STOKE, the buildings of which are almoſt univerſally thatched with ſtraw; ſeveral are built with clay. Sir GEORGE SMITH has a ſmall ſeat here.

NEWARK ſtands on a level plain, is a neat, well-built, clean, and healthy town; the great north road from London paſſes through it. The country, on every ſide, has a lively, cheerful aſpect: the Trent runs cloſe by the town, and employs a great number of hands in loading, unloading, and navigating veſſels. Coal forms one of the principal branches of trade; it is brought from WOOLERTON, and the neighbourhood. Lime is dug here, which is in high repute for making fine plaſter. No manufacture of conſequence is carried on at Newark. The population about 7000 ſouls. The church and town-hall are fine ſtructures; the former has a remarkably high ſpire.

In general, Nottinghamſhire is a fertile, well-cultivated county; the ſoil pretty deep, its quality and ſurface more regular than in thoſe counties I have yet paſſed through. Sheep large, cattle long horned; a good proportion of corn and graſs land; and I obſerved few commons, or common fields: a great proportion of the incloſures, however, have a modern appearance. It is for the moſt part, a farming county; although the manufacture of ſilk ſtockings has long been eſtabliſhed in Nottingham, and ſome other towns; and, latterly, the ſpinning of cotton by machinery. No peculiar traits are obſervable in the manners of the inhabitants. [*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE writer of this, and I believe the public alſo, would be much obliged to any perſon who would, through the channel of your Monthly Magazine, give an accurate account of the principal foreign literary journals, their origin, and reſpective merits, and how they are at preſent to be procured; together with ſuch other particulars of their price, manner of publication, &c. as he ſhould think fit to communicate.

Feb. 10, 1797. A.

ON THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

LETTER II.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE favourable reception which you have given to my eſſay, for the direction of the ſtudent *in his choice of elementary books, in natural philoſophy*, has encouraged me to lay before you a few thoughts to the ſame effect, as relating to the STUDY of HISTORY; a ſcience of no mean importance, if we admit the expreſſion of a great moral poet in its full extent:

"The proper ſtudy of mankind is men."

Subordinate to this great end, the ſtudy of hiſtory preſents to us two immediate objects; the firſt, an acquaintance with the manners and character of nations; the ſecond, a knowledge of the ſocial intereſts of mankind, of the nature, effects, and utility of political forms and public inſtitutions, and of thoſe which are beſt adapted to the nature of man, and moſt conducive to his happineſs. Without a fund of this neceſſary elementary knowledge, the political ſpeculator will be quite as abſurd as the man who ſhould undertake to reform the whole ſyſtem of the Newtonian philoſophy, without ever

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having seen an experiment performed; and his attempt will be even more pernicious than that of the projector who should engage in the most difficult processes of chemistry, without being aware of the formidable effects which may be produced on natural bodies by heat and mixture.

My opinion will probably strike you, sir, as somewhat singular; but, as it is the result of reading and experience, I cannot relinquish it in compliment to the prejudices of the world. I am convinced that these objects are not to be achieved by confining ourselves to the study and perusal of compilations, however elegant or elaborate they may be. We must, in some instances, have recourse to compilations, but we should, as much as possible, extend our attention to original historians. The manners of nations can only be learned from works composed upon the spot, and of a date nearly coeval with the times which they describe. It has been the art of mercenary compilers, such as Hume, to represent contemporary historians, as necessarily unacquainted with the secret motives of political transactions, and to accuse them of partiality; but I confess, sir, I have never been able to derive much instruction from *secret* history, nor is Hume himself, in my opinion, one tittle more impartial than Lord Clarendon, in describing the dynasty of the Stuarts.

In studying history, it is certainly of great advantage to follow the course of events in the chronological order—you have then the gradual progress of man from barbarism to refinement; from refinement to corruption, venality, and slavery; from slavery back again to darkness and ignorance; and from this state, by a second revolution, more wonderful than the former, again to knowledge, civilization, and liberty.

The most ancient history extant, except the Bible, is that of HERODOTUS; and no history was ever more delightful for its simplicity, its perspicuity, the interesting, yet unaffected style of the narrative, and the easy and harmonious flow of the language. It is to be lamented, that we have no translation which conveys an adequate idea of the beauties of the original, which are thus admirably depicted by a poet of our own times:

"The Dome expands—behold th' historic fire!
Ionic roses mark his soft attire;
Bold in his air, but graceful in his mien,
As the fair figure of his favour'd queen,
When her proud galley sham'd the Persian van,
And grateful Xerxes own'd her more than man.
Soft as the stream whose dimpling waters play,
And wind in lucid lapse their pleasing way,
His rich Homeric elocution flows,
For all the Muses modulate his prose;
Though blind credulity his step misleads,
Thro' the dark mist of her Egyptian meads;
Yet, when return'd to patriot passions warm,
He paints the progress of the Persian storm;
In Truth's illumin'd field his labours rear
A trophy worthy of the Spartan spear."

HAYLEY.

Mr. Beloe's translation, however, though not elegant, partakes, in some measure, of the simplicity of the original. It may be read with advantage by the meanest English reader; but every man with a tolerable knowledge of Greek, should drink at the fountain-head. The history of THUCIDYDES takes not so wide a scope as that of Herodotus, but the period which he describes is interesting, and his manner is incomparable. Smith's translation is tolerably good, and even that of Hobbes may be read without disgust. If the reader is desirous of a more connected view of ancient history, I do not know that any better writer on the subject has yet appeared, than ROLLIN. Our ANCIENT UNIVERSAL HISTORY is, on the whole, an excellent and elaborate compilation, but it is tedious, and the style is dry and inharmonious; it is, therefore, a book rather for reference, than for study.

Of the Roman historians there is a deplorable dearth of good translations. I have seen one of LIVY, "faithfully *done* into English," and printed in the last century*; the style is villainous, and gives a most unfavourable idea of the Roman eloquence. Whether the terse and sententious SALLUST has a proper representative in our language, or not, I cannot tell; nor do I know whether justice has been rendered to the simple, yet eloquent, narrative of CÆSAR, by any British writer. If there be any good translations of these authors, this is the order in which they are to be read—Livy. Sallust, Cæsar. The EPISTLES of CICERO are chiefly historical, and these are admirably translated by Mr. Melmoth. PLUTARCH'S LIVES should be read immediately after the Greek and Latin historians, or rather in conjunction with them; and we are not in want of a good translation of them, as Dr. LANGHORNE'S is every thing that a man, not unreasonably fastidious, can

* Since this was written, a new translation has been advertised.

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wish. Of modern works, I know of none that I can recommend to be read with the ancient historians, except VERTOT's Roman Revolutions—MONTESQUIEU's Greatness and Decline of the Romans —and Dr. MIDDLETON's incomparable Life of Cicero, which is a production of original genius, and yet comprises all that is most excellent in the writings of the great man whose life it narrates. It is, indeed, a model of English style; it is correct without languor; interesting, yet elaborate; and, if any proof was to be adduced of the decline of true taste in the present age, the most forcible would be, the neglect into which this admirable work has fallen.

I have not noticed the abridgements of JUSTIN, FLORUS, and VELLEIUS PATERCULUS, as they are mere compilations, and very indifferent and unsatisfactory. Two works of great merit I have not mentioned, because the one relates to an event of not much importance with respect to general history, "*materiam superabat opus*," and the substance of the other is contained in those which I had before recommended. I speak of the ANABASIS of XENOPHON, one of the most interesting and engaging books that ever was produced, and the history of POLYBIUS. Of the latter, there is a translation by Hampton, but I cannot speak of its merits, having never read it. Of the English compilations which contain the history of the Roman commonwealth, I prefer Ferguson's to Hook's.

In speaking of the history of the Roman emperors, the reader is prepared to anticipate my recommendation of SUETONIUS and TACITUS. The History of the Twelve Cæsars, by the former, is an ill-written book, yet it must be read, as we have the facts in no other original author;—but Tacitus is a treasure which the man of genius will prize, not merely for the historical matter which it contains, but for the mass of moral instruction, and the great knowledge of human nature, which it conveys to the attentive mind. He must be a dull man, who contents himself with reading Tacitus once; he that has taste and leisure will almost wish to commit his annals and his history to memory. Of Tacitus we have two translations; Mr. Murphy's contains the sentiments, though it gives the English reader but an indifferent idea of the style of his author. It is, however, written in what may be termed a good English style, and he who reads for historical information only, may read it with pleasure. Gordon's translation is insufferably pedantic and affected, yet it has some strength, and occasionally affords a tolerable specimen of that condensation of language which is the characteristic of Tacitus. Mr. Murphy's, however, is preferable for the student in history, because it is the most intelligible. After finishing Tacitus, we must, of necessity, have recourse to compilation, unless we would undertake a drudgery to which few men of taste will submit, except for the attainment of some great object. Mr. GIBBON takes up the subject where Tacitus has left it, and certainly a nobler monument of genius was never erected, than the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Though in one sense it may be termed a compilation, yet, as a composition, it is truly original. The sentiments are certainly those of our times; but all the riches of a great mind are poured out to the reader, and much of the scenery, and much of the delineation of manners which the original writers contain, are still preserved. The two chapters which have excited most attention, the 15th and 16th, are the least valuable; they are heavy and speculative, and may be omitted in the perusal of the history, without breaking the connection. The narrative of Gibbon extends to what may be accounted a modern period, and a few books will serve to unite the chain of history with that of our own country.

Dr. ROBERTSON's CHARLES V is, perhaps, the most perfect historical composition in the English language; and Dr. WATSON's HISTORY is well connected with it; and both relate to some of the most important events recorded in history —the reformation of religion, and the establishment of the Batavian republic. Mr. WRAXALL has lately filled up a chasm on the historical shelf, by his agreeable history of FRANCE; yet, I would not wish the student to satisfy himself with that author's account of the age of Henry the Great, but would advise him to inspect for himself the interesting and unblemished pages of SULLY; and there are few scholars who will not find exquisite pleasure in the General History of the correct DE THOU. VERTOT's REVOLUTIONS of SWEDEN and of PORTUGAL, are both of them animated narratives of important events. Voltaire's Age of Louis XIV and XV, may be classed among original histories, though not of the first rank; his Charles XII is, I fear, little better than a

romance

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romance. Dr. Robertson's history of America is an excellent, though not faultless, piece of composition; yet, after the publication of Munoz's HISTORY OF THE NEW WORLD, which, I understand, is now in the press, it will probably be read more for the style, than for the matter.

After this course of reading, the student will not be ill prepared for the history of his own country, which is, indeed, of more importance to an Englishman, than the history of any, or of every, other nation; I am, however, so unfashionable, as not to join in the applauses which have been unmeritedly lavished on Mr. HUME'S HISTORY, not merely because it is a compilation, but because it is a bad compilation. Hume is the avowed enemy of the two principles which conduce most to the happiness of mankind—religion, and liberty; and he who makes him the standard of his historical faith, will embrace innumerable errors, arising, not merely from design, but from negligence *. As a general history, RAPIN'S † is greatly preferable. The size of Rapin's history generally acts in terrorem to the superficial reader, and yet, if he passes over the state papers which are (injudiciously I think) inserted in the narrative, he will not find the task more laborious than the perusal of Hume. Perhaps a still better course of English history would be, to take Dr. HENRY'S HISTORY for the early periods ‡; from the conclusion of which, he may proceed with Rapin to the date of CLARENDON'S HISTORY; and, for the affairs of Scotland, having recourse to the classical narrative of GEORGE BUCHANNAN, and the elegant history of QUEEN MARY, by the accomplished ROBERTSON. CLARENDON'S HISTORY, with his Life, are invaluable records; but his statements will, in some instances, be corrected by WHITLOCK'S MEMORIALS, which every student of history ought to read, and by the plain and manly, but interesting, MEMOIRS of the ill-treated LUDLOW.

"From these the world will judge of men and books,
"Not from your Burnets, Oldmixtons, and Cooke,"

is the illiberal expression of Pope, who also, it is well known, joined with Arbuthnot and Swift, in ridiculing the egotism of Bishop BURNET'S HISTORY, in that well-known *jeu-d'esprit*, "Memoirs of P. P. Clerk, of this Parish;" yet Burnet will continue to be read by every man who wishes to inform himself correctly of the manners and circumstances of the times in which that excellent prelate, and really candid writer, lived;—in some few passages his credulity appears to have been abused, but he does not in any instance, in my opinion, wilfully misrepresent a fact. DALRYMPLE'S MEMOIRS, and MACPHERSON'S HISTORY, are of so suspicious a character, that a fair enquirer into truth will pay little regard to them; they are drawn from polluted sources,

* Hume is well characterised by Mr. Hayley:

"Emerging from the Sophist's school,
With spirit eager, yet with judgment cool,
With subtle skill to steal upon applause,
And give false vigour to the weaker cause;
To paint a specious scene with nicest art,
Retouch the whole, and varnish every part—
High on the pinnacle of fashion placed,
Hume shone the idol of historic taste;
Already pierced by Freedom's searching rays,
The waxen fabric of his fame decays—
When his false tongue, averse to Freedom's cause,
Profanes the spirit of her ancient laws.
As Asia's fearful ophite drugs, by stealth
Shake every slacken'd nerve, and sap the health;
Thy writings thus, with noxious charms refin'd,
Seeming to sooth its ills, unnerve the mind;
While the keen cunning of thy hand pretends
To strike alone at Party's abject ends.
Wild as thy feeble metaphysic page,
Thy history rambles into sceptic rage;
Whose giddy and fantastic dreams abuse
A Hampden's virtue and a Shakspeare's muse."

Dr. Furneaux, who was one of the best historical critics of this age, took the pains of going through the whole of Hume's references, and affirmed, that on every great and bearing point, he had uniformly mutilated the evidence; of this a most striking proof may be found in the character of Milton, where Whitlocke is made to speak a language diametrically opposite to his own.

† "Nor shalt thou want, Rapin, thy well-earn'd praise,
Thy sage Polybius of modern days!
Thy sword, thy pen, have both thy name endear'd,
That join'd our arms, and this our story clear'd;
Thy foreign hand discharg'd th' historian's trust,
Unsway'd by party, and to Freedom just,"

HAYLEY.

‡ I have omitted to recommend the old historians, Froissart, Hollingshead, Baker, Speed, Stow, and even Lord Verulam, because they are books which are not likely to fall in the way of general readers, and because the periods of history which their works embrace, are really of less importance than those which approach nearer to our own times,

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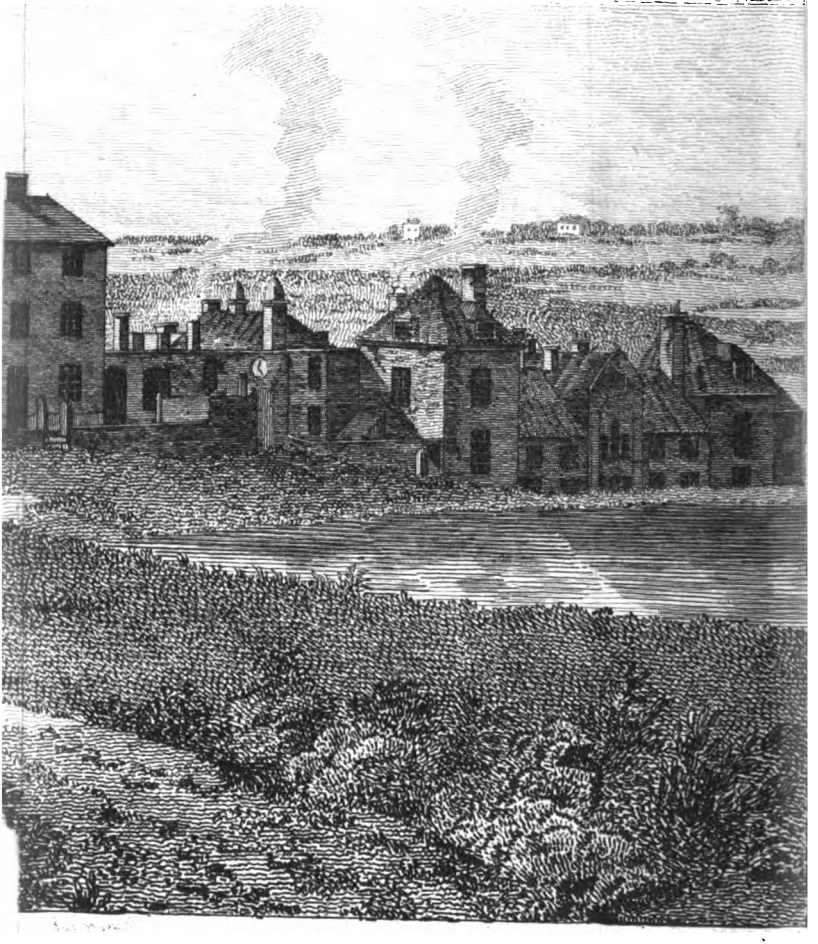

BIRMINGHAM,

Watt.

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and seem chiefly intended to excite a momentary curiosity for the sake of emolument to the authors. They are historical legends, and the moral miracles they relate, appear not much more deserving of credit, than those contained in Geoffrey of Monmouth, or the Lives of the Saints. As I have taken but slight notice of compiled histories for the latter periods of our annals, I have not mentioned Mrs. MACAULAY's; yet, I confess, I have twice perused it with unabated pleasure—her principles are certainly republican, but her narrative is pure, and she is scrupulously exact in producing evidence and authority for all her facts. SWIFT's History of the Four last Years of Queen Anne, is worth consulting; but I know of no genuine history, or even compilation, that I can recommend for the succeeding period. The reader who wishes a general view of political affairs from that time, will find it in Mr. BELSHAM's Memoirs of the House of Brunswick, and in his or Mr. M'FARLAN's History of the Present Reign. The three first volumes of this latter work are well written; of the fourth I cannot say so much, as it appears rather a hasty composition, and the style affected.

The student of history should always read with a map of the country before him; this is, indeed, the best mode of studying geography, and serves most effectually to rivet the facts in the reader's remembrance. A good Biographical Dictionary is also an useful companion in the study of history. The History of England, in particular, should always be read with the BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA at our elbow. The loss, indeed, of its late excellent Editor, every friend to literature and truth will long have cause to lament. No man who has not had occasion to consult these volumes, can be a judge of the labour and research which he bestowed upon them. There are many facts in the Biographia which are not elsewhere to be found, and the fair and liberal manner in which the publication was conducted, will remain a lasting monument of the integrity and candour of Dr. Kippis.

Various plans have been recommended for connecting history with chronology in the mind; the best mode that I have found is, to endeavour to fix in the memory the dates of some of the most remarkable events, such, for instance, as the battle of Marathon, the accession of Alexander to the throne of Macedon, the foundation of Rome, the expulsion of the Tarquins, the two Punic wars, the contest between Marius and Sylla, the destruction of the commonwealth by Cæsar, the reign of Trajan, the reign of Constantine, the division of the empire, the flight of the impostor Mahomet from Mecca, Charlemagne, the first crusade, the Norman conquest of England, Magna Charta, the usurpation of Henry IV, the accession of Henry VII, the reformation, the death of Charles I, the revolution, &c.; the intermediate transactions will generally be found to have some link of association with the great events, and it will not be difficult to decide nearly on the date of any of them. There is, however, no better aid to the memory than Dr. PRIESTLEY's HISTORICAL CHART; it is, indeed, a most ingenious invention, and connects the great outline of history, at once, with the general principles of geography and chronology.

I have written you, sir, a long letter, and yet much might still be added on this copious and important subject—perhaps, at some distant period, I may be disposed to resume it; but my next letter will relate to a different department of science. In the mean time, I beg leave to subscribe myself, sir,

Your obliged servant,

March 20. NEPIOΔIΔASCALOS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF SOHO, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

[*With an engraved View, from a Drawing taken for the purpose, on the spot.*]

THIS celebrated seat of manufactory, situated on the border of Staffordshire, about two miles from Birmingham, contained, about thirty-five years ago, only a small mill, with a few mean dwelling-houses. Mr. BOULTON, in conjunction with his then partner, Mr. FOTHERGILL, purchased the spot, and erected on it, at a large expence, a handsome and extensive edifice for manufacturing buttons, buckles, toys, and the usual articles of the Birmingham trade. To these were soon added the plated wares commonly made at Sheffield, consisting of a variety of useful and ornamental articles. By means of connections established through all the northern parts of Europe, a very extensive sale was obtained for these goods; and the partnership exporting on their own account, added the advantage of the merchant to that of the manufacturer. In proportion

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tion to the ſucceſs of the undertaking, Mr. BOULTON's laudable ambition to excel and improve extended itſelf. He reſolved to render his works a ſeminary of taſte, and ſpared no expence to procure the moſt able and ingenious artiſts in every branch. He imitated the French *or moulu* in a great variety of elegant ornaments, and fabricated ſervices of plate, and other pieces of ſilver, both light and maſſive.

By hi connection with that celebrated and ingenious mechaniſt, Mr. WATT, he added a very capital and uſeful manufactory to the works of Soho—that of ſteam-engines on an improved plan, now adopted in numerous concerns throughout the kingdom, to the great mutual benefit of the makers and employers. A moſt ingenious and capital apparatus for coining or ſtamping has alſo been erected by theſe gentlemen, which, after ſeveral ineffectual offers, has at length, it is ſaid, been really ſet to work on a new copper coinage for the public, to be executed in a very ſuperior manner. By ſucceſſive additions, the buildings of Soho now cover ſeveral acres of ground, and have ſpread plenty and population over a large tract of barren heath. The number of perſons employed in them muſt, of courſe, greatly vary with the ſtate of the general trade. It has been carried to upwards of ſix hundred.

At no conſiderable diſtance from the Soho manufactory is a neat white edifice, the reſidence of the ingenious Mr. EGINTON, where the art of ſtaining or painting on glaſs, with vitrified colours, is brought to a degree of perfection, far ſuperior to any of the ancient productions now remaining.

The converſion of St. Paul, &c. in St. Paul's chapel, Birmingham, the large window in the banquetting-room at Arundel caſtle, the reſurrection of our Lord in Saliſbury cathedral, the ſame ſubject in Lichfield cathedral, the eaſt window in St. Alkmond's church, Shrewſbury, the monumental and hiſtorical windows in the pariſh churches of Hatton and Aſton, in Warwickſhire, and a great number of other conſiderable performances, have already come from the hands of this excellent artiſt, and procured him a very great ſhare of public approbation.

An hiſtorical and minute account of the above manufactories, and their pariſh of Handſworth, will ſoon appear, with large engravings, in the firſt volume of Mr. STEBBING SHAW's Hiſtory of Staffordſhire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine for March 1796, one of your correſpondents propoſed an improvement in the conſtruction of the prime conductors of electrical machines, by ſubſtituting three boards covered with tin foil, inſtead of a cylinder, which is generally made uſe of; being deſirous of making trial of this kind of conductor, I procured three iron plates, which were about half an inch thick, fifteen inches long, and twelve wide; theſe were placed at about five inches' diſtance from each other, in the manner recommended by A. D. in the letter referred to above, except that the upper plate was ſupported on glaſs props, inſtead of being ſuſpended from the ceiling, but had a metallic communication with the ground. But, to my great diſappointment, the middle plate did not give a ſpark more than half an inch in length, although my glaſs exciter is more than nine inches in diameter, and, with the old conductor, will yield a pretty long ſpark. As I conceive the failure of this experiment muſt have been owing to ſomething wrong in the manner of conducting it, I ſhould be greatly obliged to A. B. or any of your correſpondents, who ſhould give a more complete deſcription of the length and the width of the boards, and the diſtance they ſhould be placed from each other.

I am, ſir, your's, &c.

May 17. A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a part of your uſeful Magazine is occaſionally taken up in noticing exiſting abuſes, I beg leave, through its medium, to call the immediate attention of our magiſtrates (eſpecially thoſe reſiding in the country) to a nuiſance of a very ſerious nature—and one which has much too long been a diſgrace to our police. I allude, ſir, to the ſhameful encouragement given to a notorious deſcription of ſwindlers, who ſwarm about the country at this ſeaſon of the year, with *EO, Rouge & Noir*, and other gaming-tables, at every fair or race in the kingdom, of the leaſt celebrity.—Theſe black legs attend in conſiderable numbers, and it is aſtoniſhing what ſums of money are drawn from the pockets of our ſimple ruſtics, by their ſcandalous manœuvres. —And it is a fact, ſir, that will not, I am certain, be controverted, by thoſe who

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who have paid the leaſt attention to the ſubject, that there are now more than 250 of theſe characters, who clear from 400l. to 1000l. annually, by following this iniquitous profeſſion. I ſhall not make a ſingle remark on the neceſſity of putting a ſtop to ſuch injurious practices; but leave the matter to the conſideration of thoſe it more immediately concerns.

I remain, ſir, your's,

Covent-Garden. D. Q.

P.S. At the laſt races on Aſcot-heath, no fewer than fifty-two of theſe tables were at work at one time.

The MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT *is omitted in the preſent Month, partly from the preſſure of other Matter, and partly from the circumſtance of two or three of the former Queſtions remaining unanſwered.*

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMARKS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we requeſt the Communications of ſuch of our Readers as can aſſiſt us in theſe objects.*]

THE GENERALS OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF ITALY.

NAPOLEONE BUONAPARTE.

IT requires but a very ſuperficial examination into the hiſtory of mankind to diſcover, that great events are productive of great characters. They excite the paſſions; invigorate individual talents; reſcue merit from undeſerved obſcurity; and, ſetting aſide the fictitious diſtinctions founded on the follies, rather than the conventions of ſociety, give full play to exertion, and ample ſcope to genius. But this fact is never more ſatisfactorily illuſtrated, than in the conteſts connected with, and founded on, the love of freedom, a principle intimately blended with our exiſtence and our happineſs, and which, being founded in nature, is latent in the baſeſt and moſt ſelfiſh hearts.

The hemiſphere of Greece exhibited a galaxy of heroes, during her ſtruggle for liberty, againſt the domeſtic tyrants who oppreſſed, and the foreign kings who endeavoured to enſlave her. The names and actions of Pelopidas and Epaminondas; of Leonidas and Agis; of Harmodius and Ariſtogiton; are familiar to every claſſical ſcholar, and have been long dear to mankind. In Rome, we behold one Brutus ariſe to expel Tarquin, and another to puniſh Cæſar. The burning hand of Scævola appalled the heart of the king of Etruria; and a ſingle citizen, in the perſon of Horatius Cocles, defending a bridge againſt a little army, ſtruck an aſtoniſhed enemy with terror and diſmay.

To recur to modern times, a few obſcure peaſants, ſuch as Tell, Erni, Stauffacher, reſcued Switzerland from the oppreſſion of the haughty Houſe of Auſtria, and eſtabliſhed a federal commonwealth, that has laſted longer *unaltered*, than any monarchy in Europe. In our own days, we have beheld a few American citizens ennobling, by their ſtruggles, a memorable revolution, achieved by a printer†, a ſchoolmaſter*, a farmer‖; we have often heard one of its authors reproached with being a ſtay-maker**; and the St. James's Gazette actually ridiculed a man as a *horſe-dealer*§, whoſe promotion to the rank of major-general in the Britiſh ſervice, it was afterwards forced to record.

Similar cauſes in France have produced nearly ſimilar effects, and the triumphs of the monarchy have been obliterated by the glories of the republic. Diſorganized, undiſciplined, diſſatisfied, her armies, at the beginning of the conteſt, exhibited numbers without valour, and enterprize without ſucceſs. It can have been no common principle, then, that has forced the veteran troops of Europe to *turn pale* before her freſh levies, and the BRUNSWICKS, the CLERFAYES, the WURMSERS, to bend their ſilver locks to men, new to the ſcience of war, and unknown to hiſtory. At one time we have ſeen DUMOURIER feebly oppoſing the allies, and actually deprecating their efforts; at another time, invading their poſſeſſions, and, ſoon after, flying to them for ſuccour and protection. JOURDAN, by the exertion of ſoldierly bravery alone, taught the enemy to reſpect his countrymen; PICHEGRU diſplayed all

† Franklin. * Adams, the preſent Preſident. ‖ Waſhington.

** Paine. § "One Arnold."

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the resources of a great tactician, and directed every movement by the rules of art. MOREAU, in imitation of Xenophon, acquired more glory by retreat, than others have achieved by victory; and BUONAPARTE, by uniting the warrior and the statesman in his own person, has consummated the glory of his adopted country.

This extraordinary man, born in the town of Ajaccio, in Corsica, in 1767, is the son of Charles Buonaparte, and Lætitia Raniolini. His father, who was also a native of Ajaccio, was bred to the civil law, at Rome, and took part with the celebrated PAOLI, in the ever-memorable struggle made by a handful of brave islanders, against the tyrannical efforts of Louis XV, and the Machiavelian schemes of his minister, CHOISEUL.

I am assured, by a near relation of the family, that he not only laid aside the *gown* upon this occasion, but actually carried a musket as a private centinel!

On the conquest of the island, he wished to retire, with the gallant chieftain who had so nobly struggled for its independence; but he was prevented by his uncle, a canon, who exercised a parental authority over him.

In 1773, a deputation from the three estates was sent to wait on the king of France; and, on this occasion, Charles Buonaparte was selected to represent the * Nobles. He was soon after promoted to the office of *procuratore reale* of Ajaccio, where his ancestors, supposed to have been originally from Tuscany, had been settled nearly two hundred years.

The family of the elder Buonaparte was numerous, for he had seven children: four sons, and three daughters. It was his good fortune, however, to be cherished by the French; and both he and his family lived in the greatest intimacy with M. de Marbœuf, the Governor, who received a revenue of 60,000 livres a year, on condition of doing nothing†! An *intendant* was paid nearly as much, and a swarm of hungry leeches, engendered in the corruption of the court of Versailles, at one and the same time sucked the blood of the Corsicans, and drained the treasure of the mother country; in short, like the conquests of more recent times, the subjugation of that island seems to have been achieved for no other purpose, than to gratify avarice, and satiate rapacity.

On the death of his friend, Charles Buonaparte, M. de Marbœuf continued to patronize his family, and placed his second son, ‡ Napoleone, the subject of these memoirs, at the *Ecole Militaire*, or Military Academy. The advantages resulting from this seminary, which has produced more great men than any other in Europe, were not lost on young Buonaparte; he there applied himself with equal assiduity and address, to mathematics, and studied the art of war as a regular science. Born in the midst of a republican struggle, in his native land, it was his good fortune to burst into manhood, at the moment when the country of his choice shook off the chains with which she had been manacled for centuries. There was also something in his manners and habits that announced him equal to the situation for which he seems to have been destined; instead of imitating the frivolity of the age, his mind was continually occupied by useful studies; and from the Lives of Plutarch, a volume of which he always carried in his pocket, he learned, at an early age, to copy the manners, and emulate the actions, of antiquity.

With this disposition, it is but little wonder that he should have dedicated his life to the profession of arms. We

* Sir JOHN SINCLAIR is incorrect in the following statement: "His father was one of the *three Nobles* who represented the states of Corsica, anno 1770, when deputies were first sent to wait on the king of France, after the conquest of that island, on which occasion he acquitted himself with great ability," &c. The deputation was intended to be representative of the three distinct branches of the Corsican parliament, and consisted —

1st, Of the clergy, in the person of a bishop;

2d, Of the Nobles, in whose name Charles Buonaparte acted; and

3d, Of the *tiers état*, or third order, for whom a simple citizen was substituted.

† See Life of General Dumourier, vol. i. p. 181.

‡ A French periodical writer has been pleased to assert, that General Paoli was his godfather (*son parrain fut le fameux* Paoli) but on making the proper enquiries, I find that this circumstance is doubtful. General Paoli recollects that he stood godfather to a son of Charles Buonaparte, but he is not sure whether it was to Napoleone, or one of his brothers — So much was Charles Buonaparte attached to General Paoli, that, on learning from M. de Marbœuf, that some Frenchmen intended to assassinate him, he sailed from Ajaccio to Leghorn, whence he repaired to Florence, in order to communicate the particulars of the plot to the English minister.

accordingly

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accordingly find him, while yet a boy, preſenting himſelf as a candidate for a commiſſion in the artillery; and his ſucceſs equalled the expectations of his friends, for he was the twelfth on the liſt, out of the thirty-ſix, who proved victorious in the conteſt. In conſequence of this event, he became a lieutenant in the French army, and ſerved as ſuch during two or three years, in the regiment of *La Fere*.

In 1790, General PAOLI repaired to France, where he was honoured with a civic crown, and there embraced the ſon of his old friend, who had ſerved under him at St. Fiorenze, in 1768. They met again, ſoon after, in Corſica, where BUONAPARTE, now a captain, was elected lieutenant-colonel of a *corps* of Corſican national guards *in activity*.

On the ſecond expedition fitted out againſt Sardinia, he embarked with his countrymen, and landed in the little iſland of *Maddalena*, which he took poſſeſſion of, in the name of the French republic; but finding the troops that had been got together for this expedition, neither poſſeſſed organization, nor diſcipline, he returned to the port of Ajaccio, whence he had ſet out.

In the mean time, a ſcheme was forming for the annexation of Corſica to the crown of England; and the cabinet, in an *evil hour*, acceded to a propoſition which, while it diminiſhed the wealth, has contributed but little either to the honour or advantage, of this * country.

BUONAPARTE had a difficult part to act on this occaſion; he was perſonally attached to Paſquale Paoli; he reſented the treatment he experienced during the reign of the *Terroriſts*, and had actually drawn up, with his own hand, the remonſtrance tranſmitted by the Municipality of Ajaccio againſt the decree declaring the general an enemy to the commonwealth. Indeed, he was ſuppoſed to be ſo intimately connected with him, that a warrant was actually iſſued by Lacombe de St. Michel, and the two other commiſſioners of the convention, to arreſt young BUONAPARTE! Notwithſtanding this, he was determined to remain faithful to his engagements, and learning that the Engliſh fleet, in the Mediterranean, had ſailed for the purpoſe of ſeizing his native iſland, he embarked, along with his family, for the continent, and ſettled within eighteen leagues of Toulon.

That town, the ſecond ſea-port in France, was at this moment in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, having been juſt ſeized upon by Admiral LORD HOOD, who had ſubſtituted the Britiſh croſs in the place of the three-coloured flag. The military talents of the young Corſican were well known to SALICETTI, who introduced him to BARRAS, now one of the Directory, to whom he afforded indubitable proof of the ſincerity of his profeſſions, at a period when ſuſpicion was juſtified by the moſt ſerious and frequent defections. He was accordingly advanced from the rank of *chef de brigade*, to that of General of Artillery, and directed, under General DUGOMMIER, the attacks of the various redoubts that ſurrounded and ſtrengthened this important port, in which COLLOT D'HERBOIS ſoon after declared, "that he had found the galley-ſlaves alone, faithful to the republic* !" It is almoſt needleſs to add, that the energy of the French troops, added to the ſcientific arrangements of the engineers, overcame the zeal and reſiſtance of the motly garriſon, and reſtored the key of the Mediterranean to France.

It may be neceſſary, however, to remark, that BUONAPARTE, in 1793, took an active part againſt General PAOLI and the Engliſh; for, in the courſe of that year, he appeared with a ſmall armament before Ajaccio, the town and citadel of which he ſummoned, in the name of the Republic; but he met with a formidable enemy in his own couſin, the brave Captain MASSERIA, who commanded a *corps* of Corſicans, during the ſiege of Gibraltar, and had learned the manage-

* "M. de Lomellini obſerved one day, to Dumourier, during his reſidence in Genoa, that it would be a very happy thing were it poſſible to bore a large hole in the centre of Corſica, in order to bury it under the ocean. He meant to expreſs by this figure, that it would always occaſion great trouble to whoever might be in poſſeſſion of it, and become the cauſe of frequent wars."—Life of Gen. Dumourier, vol. i. p. 181.

* The voluntary exile of the inhabitants prevented Collot d'Herbois from paſſing a ſentence on Toulon, ſimilar to that inflicted on Lyons:

"*Que cette ville ſoit détruite; que le ſang de ſes habitants groſſiſſe les eaux du Rhône.*"

"Let this cit. be deſtroyed, and the blood of its inhabitants increaſe the waters of the Rhone." Neither the advocates of ariſtocracy, or democracy, ſeem to be ſufficiently aware how much they hurt the cauſe of either, by cruelty.

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ment of red-hot ſhot, under Lord Heathfield.

The conqueſt of Toulon contributed not a little to raiſe the credit of BUONAPARTE; and it proved equally advantageous to his friend BARRAS. That deputy had been alſo bred a military man, and was employed by his colleagues on all great emergencies. One of theſe ſoon occurred; this was the commotion among the ſections of Paris, known by the name of the *Inſurrection* of *Vendemaire*. On this occaſion, he took care to be ſurrounded by able men, among whom was General BUONAPARTE, whom he had inveſted with the command of the artillery, at the ſiege of Toulon. It was to another Corſican, however, that he confided the ſuperintendance of the army: this was GENTILI, who had juſt acquired a great reputation, by his gallant defence of Baſtia. On trial, however, it was immediately diſcovered, that the *deafneſs* of GENTILI was an invincible obſtacle to ſucceſs, as he could neither hear nor attend to the multiplied and complicated reports of the *aides du camp*, who were continually bringing him meſſages, or addreſſing him relative to the ſituation of the enemy. Luckily for the Convention, NAPOLEONE BUONAPARTE was, at this critical and deciſive moment, appointed his ſucceſſor, and it is to the maſterly diſpoſitions made by him, that the triumph of the repreſentative body is to be principally aſcribed. It is but juſtice to add, that the moderation diſplayed on this occaſion is perhaps unequalled in the hiſtory of the civil wars of modern times!

A nobler field now opened for the exertions of BUONAPARTE, for he was ſoon after inveſted with the chief command of the French army in Italy, which, under his direction, prepared to open the campaign of 1796. In the ſpring of that year, we find the Auſtro-Sardinian army defeated within forty miles of Turin; 14,000 were either killed or taken priſoners on this occaſion, and the cannon and camp equipage ſeized on by the victors. The army of Lombardy was alſo doomed to experience a moſt humiliating defeat, although led on by a cautious veteran, BEAULIEU, in perſon; this was attributed ſolely to the ſkilful manœuvres of the commander in chief, ſeconded by the active exertions of generals LAHARPE, MASSENA, and SERVONA. The Auſtrian general PROVERA was taken priſoner in a third engagement; in conſequence of which, forty field-pieces, with the horſes, mules, and artillery-waggons, &c. were captured by the French; 2500 of the allies killed, and 8,000 made priſoners. In ſhort, the battles of Milleſimo, Dego, Mondovi, Monte Lerino, and Montenotte, were deciſive of the fate of Sardinia; for the aged and ſuperſtitious monarch then ſeated on the throne, found himſelf reduced to the humiliating ſituation of relinquiſhing Savoy and Nice, and ſubſcribing to ſuch terms as were granted by a generous conqueror, who could have driven him from his throne, and obliged him to ſpend the ſhort remainder of a wretched life in exile, and perhaps in poverty!

The battle of Lodi, fought on the 21ſt Floreal (May 10th) nearly completed the overthrow of the Auſtrian power in Italy, and added greatly to the reputation of the French arms. On this occaſion, a battalion of grenadiers bore down all before them, and reached the bridge of Lodi, ſhouting, "Long live the republic!" but the dreadful fire kept up by the enemy having ſtopped their progreſs, generals BERTHIER, MASSENA, CERVONI, &c. ruſhed forward; even their preſence would have proved ineffectual, had it not been for the intrepidity of BUONAPARTE, who, ſnatching a ſtandard from the hand of a ſubaltern, like Cæſar, on a ſimilar occaſion, placed himſelf in front, and animating his ſoldiers by his actions and geſticulations (for his voice was drowned in the noiſe of the cannon and muſketry) victory once more arranged herſelf under the Gallic banners.

In conſequence of this ſignal defeat, or rather ſeries of victories, BEAULIEU was obliged to yield the palm to a younger rival, for he felt himſelf reduced to the neceſſity of retreating among the mountains of Tyrol, on which the French took poſſeſſion of the greater part of Lombardy, and acquired aſtoniſhing reſources, and immenſe magazines.

After croſſing the Mincio, in the face of the Auſtrians, the republican army entered Verona, which ſo lately had afforded an aſylum to one of the *titular* kings of France, and ſeized on Pavia. Here a new and a more dreadful enemy attempted to ſtop the progreſs of the conquerors. It was ſuperſtition, clothed in cowls and ſurplices, brandiſhing a poniard in one hand, and a crucifix in the other; but the ſpeedy puniſhment of the prieſts and their adherents put an end to the inſurrection, and thus ſaved BUONAPARTE

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PARTE and his army from a more imminent danger than they had as yet experienced, and from which no French army that has hitherto croſſed the Alps, has been exempt.

At length, Mantua alone remained in poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians, and this alſo was ſoon inveſted by the victors, who, at the ſame time, made inroads into the Tyrol, and, by the battle of Roveredo, and the poſſeſſion of Trent, became maſters of the paſſes that led to Vienna.

In the mean time, the gallant WURMSER determined to ſhut himſelf up, with the remainder of his diſpirited troops, in Mantua; and the Auſtrians made one more grand effort, by means of general ALVINZY, to reſcue his beſieged army, and regain their ancient preponderance in Italy. But the battle of Arcola completely diſappointed their expectations, and the capture of Mantua at one and the ſame time concluded the campaign, and their humiliation.

In the winter of 1796, General BUONAPARTE was united to Madame BEAUHARNOIS, a beautiful Frenchwoman, who had experienced a variety of perſecutions during the time of Robeſpierre. Her former huſband had attained the rank of general in the ſervice of the republic, and had always conducted himſelf as a friend of liberty. On that memorable day, when Louis XVI, and his family, repaired to Paris, M. DE BEAUHARNOIS ſat as preſident of the National Aſſembly, and exhibited great dignity of demeanour; notwithſtanding this, he fell a victim to the terroriſts, who, joining the narrow ideas of ſectariſts to the ferocious character peculiar to themſelves, perſecuted all whoſe opinions were not exactly conformable to their own ſtandard. M. BARRAS, at length, luckily for her, extended his protection to the widow, who is now the wife of his friend.

The campaign of 1797 opened under the moſt auſpicious circumſtances for France, as well as Spain, who was now in alliance with her; Sardinia acted a ſubordinate part under her control; Tuſcany obeyed her requiſitions; Naples had concluded a ſeparate peace, and Rome was at her mercy. In this ſituation, the eyes of the Court of Vienna, and indeed of all Europe, were turned to the Archduke CHARLES, who was ſaid to inherit the military talents of the Houſe of Lorraine. It was accordingly determined, that this young prince ſhould be appointed commander in chief, and that the hero of Kehl ſhould oppoſe the hero of Italy. The conteſt, however, was not long between birth and genius; between a young man of illuſtrious extraction, ſurrounded by flatterers, and educated in the corrupting circle of a court, and a hardy Corſican, brought up amidſt perils, breathing the ſpirit of the ancient republics; acquainted with all the machinery of modern warfare, directing every thing under his own eye—whoſe miſtreſs was the commonwealth, and whoſe companion was Plutarch!

The war on the continent may at length be ſaid to be at an end. An emperor and a pope humbled; the imperial crown reduced to nearly an empty name, and the pontifical one held at the will of the conqueror;—two kings ſubjected—one to humiliation, and the other to unconditional ſubmiſſion;—Corſica reſtored to France without an effort—and a new and formidable republic erected in that country, which has beheld the overthrow of five armies appertaining to its ancient maſter; ſuch is the ſummary of the political efforts and martial achievements of a general, who has as yet ſcarcely attained the 30th year of his age.

As to his perſon, BUONAPARTE is of ſmall ſtature, but admirably proportioned. He is of a ſpare habit of body, yet robuſt, and calculated to undergo the greateſt fatigues. His complexion, like that of all the males of ſouthern climates, is olive; his eyes blue, his chin prominent, the lower part of his face thin, and his forehead ſquare and projecting. The large whole length Italian print, publiſhed in London by *Seſtolini*, exhibits a good likeneſs; but the beſt portrait ever taken of him was at Verona, in conſequence of the ſolicitations of an Engliſh artiſt, who applied to him for this purpoſe, by means of a letter from a relation, now in London.

In reſpect to his mind, he poſſeſſes uncommon attainments. He converſes freely, and without pedantry, on all ſubjects, and writes and ſpeaks with fluency and eloquence. Above all things, he has attempted, and in a great meaſure obtained, the maſtery over his paſſions. He is abſtemious at his meals, and was never ſeen, in the ſlighteſt degree, intoxicated; he poſſeſſes many friends, but has no minions; and preſerves an inviolable ſecrecy, by means of a rigorous ſilence, far better than other men do, by a loquacious hypocriſy.

His mother, the beautiful LÆTITIA BUONAPARTE, is ſtill alive, as are alſo his two ſiſters. They were lately taken priſoners by an Engliſh armed veſſel, during

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during their passage from France to Corsica, but by this time they are undoubtedly restored to their country and their friends.

ANGEREAU.

It was once said of a man, as it is still of a horse, that, in order to be good for any thing, he must be of some particular *strain*, or *breed*. What the Arabian cross or mixture is to the one, nobility was considered to the other, and heroes were supposed to be derived exclusively from that class! What contributed not a little to support this chimera, was the circumstance of most of the armies of Europe being officered by the nobles only.

This, however, is one of the many ridiculous and degrading illusions dispelled by the French revolution. JOURDAN and HOCHE are *roturiers*, or descendants of the *mobility*; and DUMOURIER and BUONAPARTE would scarcely have been considered as gentlemen under the old government.

ANGEREAU, siding with the people, to whom he appertains by birth, for he is the son of a petty Parisian tradesman, suddenly rose to the rank of a general. He has often distinguished himself in the republican ranks, and of late acquired great celebrity in Italy, where he commands one of the wings of BUONAPARTE's army—of that army that has annihilated no less than five Austrian ones!

"He is a low fellow! I actually knew him a fencing-master *!" exclaimed an Italian *Signora*, on hearing of the battle of Lodi—"This very same ANGEREAU taught my son!"

"I hope your son will follow the example of so great a master," replies a Frenchman; "he will then have something of the *ancient Roman* in him!"

"He was nothing more than a drummer at Naples," cried a pert Sicilian. "Ah! this man," rejoins the lively Parisian, "seems to have been destined to *make a noise*, I perceive, from his very infancy!!!"

No sooner had the glad tidings of the capture of Mantua reached the capital, than the elder ANGEREAU, who is an honest grocer, was complimented on the valour and talents of his son. A fraternal banquet was prepared, to celebrate the great event. At the age of seventy-five, the father of the victorious general was placed in the seat of honour at a table covered with an elegant repast, and a wreath of laurel, adorned with a three-coloured ribband, was presented to him, in the name of an applauding country.

Thus, to honour an aged parent, was the most delicate compliment that could be paid to an affectionate son!

"*Les hommes sont égaux; ce n'est point la naissance,*
"*C'est la seule vertu qui fait leur différence.*"
VOLTAIRE.

RUSCA,

Who was bred a physician, could not withstand that revolutionary ardour which has lately been inspired into so many youthful bosoms.

He was born at *Dolce Aqua*, a village on the *Riviera*, or coast of Genoa, but subject to the king of Sardinia. Having expressed himself in such a manner as to give umbrage to a suspicious court, he was exiled by the Piedmontese government, at the beginning of the revolution.

On this he joined the French army; in consequence of which, his small patrimony was confiscated, and his assassination encouraged, by the offer of a sum of money for his head.

Proscribed in one country, and adopted by another, RUSCA, from that moment, considered himself as a Frenchman. He accordingly served with such extraordinary bravery and fidelity in the army of Italy, that the popular society of Nice presented him with a sword, and petitioned the representatives of the people, that he might be appointed a general of brigade, and employed with the army of the Pyrennées.

On the conclusion of the peace with Spain, he returned to Italy, and was appointed commandant of Leghorn, which he lately occupied with a body of French troops.

MASSENA.

No nation in Europe has experienced a greater degree of degeneracy than the inhabitants of modern Italy. Does this proceed from superstition that degrades; tyranny that humbles and debases; or an unmanly refinement, that bursts into ecstacies

* ANGEREAU served in a subordinate situation in a Neapolitan regiment of Epirots, until 1787, when he actually settled as a fencing-master in the capital of the Two Sicilies. In 1792, he was banished, along with the rest of his countrymen. On this, he repaired to the Army of Italy, and became a volunteer. Passing through all the subordinate steps, he has at length risen to the rank of general of division. He is not a mere soldier; for, after acting as a political missionary in Italy, he concerted, with the friends of liberty in that country, on the best means of facilitating the entrance and progress of the French army. He is about forty-five or forty-six years of age.

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ſtacies at the warblings of a CASTRATO, unmans the ſex, in order to charm the ear, and cuts off the ſource of population, to gratify the momentary longings of a debauched appetite?

It has been aſſerted by a reſpectable traveller, that the deſcendants of a nation which once enriched the world with ſcience and the arts, and afforded the nobleſt monuments of human virtue and human ſkill, notwithſtanding the cruel yoke of the Muſſulmans, ſtill call to mind the greatneſs of their anceſtors. We are aſſured, they not unfrequently hint that they are ſprung from thoſe Greeks who were no leſs memorable in arts than arms, and not only recapitulate the feats of their progenitors, but actually point out the ſcenes of their glory.

Notwithſtanding appearances, this is preciſely the caſe, and perhaps, in a ſtill greater degree with the deſcendants of the ancient Romans. Among them, too, firſt aroſe the free and independent little commonwealths of Europe, and the ſeeds of early liberty have not yet been entirely choked by the triple ſervitude of civil, religious, and foreign domination. In addition to this, the foundations of a new republic have lately been laid in a claſſic ſoil, and the names of BUONAPARTE, MASSENA, CERVONI, &c. may ſerve to remind them, in ſome degree, of the Brutuſes, the Catos, and the Scipios of antiquity.

MASSENA is now about thirty-ſix years of age. He was born in Nice, at a period when it appertained to the Houſe of Savoy, into whoſe ſervice he entered at an early period of life. The reproach is not peculiar to the court of Turin, that, without *protection*, merit cannot make any progreſs. How many officers of talents in our own country have beheld the baſtard or legitimate ſon of a lord taking rank and precedence of them, in conſequence of ſuperior intereſt? It was well obſerved by an Engliſh ſubaltern, "that, in order to attain a rapid promotion, he would rather be backed by a *rotten borough*, than poſſeſs the military talents of Turenne!"

MASSENA became an enſign in the Sardinian army, and an enſign he might have remained to this moment, had he choſen to continue in that ſervice. But a better deſtiny awaited him, and in purſuit of that, he threw up his commiſſion, and entering into a French legion, ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf.

It was at the capture of Soſpello, that he firſt developed his military talents, and it was entirely owing to him, that Saorgio, in the campaign of 1794, yielded to the republican arms. For this ſervice, he was rewarded with the rank of general of diviſion.

No ſooner was BUONAPARTE appointed to the command of the army of Italy, than the local knowledge, intrepidity, and experience of MASSENA, pointed him out as an able officer, capable of ſeconding his views, and advancing his progreſs. We accordingly find him, in the ſpring of 1796, acting a brilliant part, under the arms of that celebrated commander, at the battles of Montenotte and Monte Lezino, againſt the Sardinian army, in which he had formerly ſerved as an obſcure individual.

He was alſo preſent at the ſucceſſive actions of Milleſimo, Dego, Mondovi, and Coſſaria, in all which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the impetuous valour with which he attacked the armies under PROVEYRA and BEAULIEU. He was no leſs ſucceſsful againſt WURMSER, and contributed not a little to the capture of Mantua.

After being the companion of the glory, he has lately acted as the proxy, of his general, in whoſe name he has repaired to Paris, in order to concert with the Directory relative to the preliminaries of peace, and the removal of the victorious armies of the republic from ſuch of the conquered provinces as are to be reſtored to Auſtria.

In conſequence of the new and intereſting incidents that have lately happened in Italy, MASSENA will probably return to Lombardy.

Venice, with her ancient greatneſs, ſeems alſo to have forgotten her ancient policy. But this is not all: the cruelty diſplayed by her nobles, can be only equalled by their improvidence.

It is completely in the power of France to enfranchiſe their diſcontented ſubjects, on the *Terra Firma*, from a government they deteſt; to leave the capital in poſſeſſion of only its fens and its marſhes; to diſſolve the Council of Ten, which is dreaded by all except thoſe who exerciſe its odious prerogatives; and ſo to humble the ſtate in the perſon of its Doge, that he ſhall no longer be allowed even the mockery of "wedding the Adriatic!"

[*Theſe anecdotes will be* REGULARLY CONTINUED, *and the Conductors requeſt the aſſiſtance of all perſons who, by a recent reſidence in France, are qualified to communicate original and intereſting facts.*]

ORIGINAL

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

FROM TASSO's AMINTA.

ACT I.—CHORUS OF SHEPHERDS.

I.

HAPPY, happy age of gold!
—Not becauſe in copious ſtream,
Rich the milky rivers roll'd;
—Not becauſe with luſcious gleam,
Honey from the woods diſtill'd;
While along the unfurrowed plain,
Spontaneous wav'd the golden grain;
And no black envenom'd ſnake,
Hiſſing from the tangl'd brake,
The reaper's heart with horror thrill'd;
—Not becauſe no dark'ning cloud
Sail'd along the blue ſerene,
But ſmiling Spring on earth beſtow'd
A veſture of eternal green;
—Nor yet becauſe no vent'rous bark convey'd
The fierce aſſault of war, or trickful arts of trade:

II.

But becauſe that empty name—
Error's idol—gaudy cheat—
Rais'd by the vulgar breath to Fame—
The gilded goddeſs of Deceit;
HONOUR, the tyrant of our joys,
O Pleaſure! in thy mantling bowl,
Whoſe taſte exhilarates the ſoul,
Infus'd no bitter dregs of pain;
But, free from care, the amorous train,
Enraptur'd, claſp'd the beauteous prize.
Then, from rigorous trammels free,
From bliſs to bliſs the ſhepherds rov'd,
And ſung the ſweets of Liberty:
Loving ſtill—and ſtill belov'd—
No cold reſtraint congeal'd the ſoul with awe,
Inſtinct their only guide, and will their only law.

III.

Then, tripping o'er the fragrant flow'rs,
By the murmuring rivulet's ſide,
While frolic wing'd the paſſing hours,
And through the mazy dance they hied,
The lovelings bore no fatal bow—
No blazing torch they wav'd around—
But ſeated on th' enamell'd ground,
Nymphs and ſwains in pairs array'd,
Gently breath'd the ardent vow;
—Murmurs bland, careſſes kind,
Melting looks provoke the bliſs,
While lips of coral, thrice refin'd,
Imbibe the ſoft tenacious kiſs:
No envious ſtole the virgin's beauties ſhade,
—One glaſſy fountain laves the youth and ſportive maid.

IV.

But never, never to return!
Too ſoon is fled this bliſsful age!
—With amorous thirſt when lovers burn,
And fancy kindles into rage,
Seal'd is the fountain of delight.
—Aw'd by HONOUR's ſtern controul,
The lips no longer breathe the ſoul;
No longer from the eye of fire
Beams the glance of fond deſire,
Blazing with reſiſtleſs light.
The locks that floated on the breeze,
No longer wanton unconfin'd;
Reſtrain'd, the nameleſs winning ways,
The index of the melting mind;
Relentleſs HONOUR! by thy ſtern command,
Furtive and ſcant the joys once dealt with lib'ral hand.

V.

Author of our bittereſt pains—
Tyrant of Nature—bane of Love—
Wherefore, 'mid the rural plains,
Thy ſway ſhould ſimple ſhepherds prove?
Haſte! away! with turbid dream
Diſtract the ſlumbers of the great,
And pall the joys of kingly ſtate:
—But let Nature's darling child,
The tenant of the Sylvan wild,
Sail ſmoothly down Time's rapid ſtream:
Our moments ſpeed their haſty flight,
And brief is life's uncertain day;
Then let us ſnatch the dear delight,
And taſte Love's raptures while we may.
The ſetting ſun remounts the Eaſtern wave—
But, ah! no ſun illumes the darkneſs of the grave.

Gateacre. W. SHEPHERD.

LINES,

BY CHARLES LLOYD,

Written on the 12th of February, 1797.

THE AUTHOR'S BIRTH-DAY.

THIS is my NATAL DAY! To me, the thought
Awakens ſerious muſings, and the ſigh
Of ſoften'd recollection. Heretofore,
This day has ne'er return'd, ſince manhood ſhap'd
My wayward heart, not finding me the dupe
Of feverish day-dreams, and the very ſlave
Of Hope's delicious phantaſies. This day
Has ne'er return'd, not finding me poſſeſt
Of HER, whoſe parent-claims to love were loſt
In Friendſhip's mightier attributes! O God!
And am I doom'd this very day to know
Thoſe dreams, Hope's phantaſies, and my firſt friend,
For ever gone!
—It boots not to complain;
Therefore will I, with meek and bowed thoughts,
Muſe *calmly* on life's deſolated path!
As the way-wanderer, who the onward track
Gazes unanxious, tho' the bleak day fade—
Tho' the wet winds ſweep chilly; and the bark

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Of shepherd's watch-dog, from the far-off hill,
Die on the gusty blast, if he reflect
That still in scenes remote, a goodly home
Awaits his wearied feet. Yes, so can I
Look on life's waste with the composed smile
Of resignation (tho' amid that waste,
For me no flow'ret bloſſom) hoping yet
To enter the abode where tears are wiped
From every eye, where the dear buried friend
Shall recognize her long-bewilder'd child!

Yet let me, as I travel on, if chance
A pilgrim, like myſelf, croſs the drear ſcene
I needs muſt tread, mingle with his my tears
For this bad world—beguile the little hour
With what my ſpirit from its ſcanty ſtore
May ſpare, in kindlieſt ſort, to entertain
One haply not unſuffering;—then purſue
My ſimple path, nor let the woes or joys
Of weak, ſelf-ſatisfied Humanity,
Break the long ſabbath of my centred ſoul.
Enough, if I the vacant moment ſoothe
With ſocial intercourſe! 'Tis not in man
To fill the aching breaſt! My God, thou know'ſt
How the heart pines, that reſts on human love.

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF A STRAY TERRIER COMING TO A HOUSE IN A COUNTRY VILLAGE.

FOX, to whoſe lot has fall'n a favourite name—
A name, to ſocial worth and freedom dear;
Shall not THIS day's return ſome memory claim,
Which thee, with all thy woes and cares, left here?
Much hadſt thou ſuffer'd in thy youthful prime,
And man had been thy foe, worſe than to others, time.
Thy cares, thy fears, are gone:—and never more
May they return upon thy gentle head!
Nor food nor ſhelter, thy faint eye implore,
Doubtful, nor chill thy trembling limbs beſpread
In agony and dread, from hopeleſs flight,
As when thy quivering life here caught the pitying ſight
Of her, who yet protects thee!—Taxes come,
Unkind to thee, and thy deſerving race!
Of dogs or men PITT little heeds the doom.
But thee, nor tax, nor aught more dire diſplace.
E'en ſhould invaſion come, ſafe be thou ſtill!
And none do ill to thee, who doſt to nothing ill!

March 10, 1797. PHILOCYON.

TRANSLATION OF VERSES AT THE END OF DR. DARWIN'S ZOONOMIA.

THE TRIUMPHAL CAR OF MEDICINE.

HE comes!—his brandiſh'd arms I ſee from far,
And hear the thunder of Hygeia's car:
Phœbus with laurel binds his brow—and Fame
Sounds from her ſilver trump his deathleſs name!
Hurrying behind, rides Age, with feeble cry,
Eager to tell the ſage, that *he muſt die!*

R. L. E.

TO DEATH.

IMITATED FROM VERSES OF THE DUC DE NIVERNOIS.

DEATH! I do not fear thee—
Death! I dare come near thee—
The preſent good I always ſeize;
The preſent ill I bear with eaſe.
I ne'er look back on paſſing ſorrow—
I never tremble for to-morrow.
I ne'er from harmleſs pleaſure fly,
Nor fill the cup of joy too high.
What Nature gives, I ne'er abuſe—
What Nature wants, I ne'er refuſe.
Thus I ſecure my tranquil ſtate,
"Shun the extremes, and leave the reſt to fate."

R. L. E.

ON PRAYER.

IMITATION FROM THE FRENCH OF MANCINI NIVERNOIS.

THROUGH driving ſleet, and drifted ſnow,
A pious ſire reſolv'd to go
To pay his vows to Jove;
And well I ween much cauſe he had
Of hope and fear, of good and bad,
From the decrees above.

His ſons were preſt, and ſent to fight;
A damn'd attorney, wrong or right,
Had hamper'd him in law;
By eager hope of gain allur'd,
His ſhips at ſea were not inſur'd;
His wife was in the ſtraw.

His weary ſteps the ſummit gain,
Where high in air up roſe the fane,
Rock'd by the wintry blaſt;
Juſt as he reach'd the portals wide,
A quondam friend his entrance ſpy'd,
And aſk'd him, why ſo faſt?

What! ſays the philoſophic ſage,
Does folly always grow with age?
What brings you here ſuch weather?
The youngeſt blood this breeze would chill;
You cough, and look exceeding ill—
Your lungs are not of leather!

Think'ſt thou the gods have pow'r to grant
What fooliſh mortals with and want,
In every ſelfiſh vow?
As well to Jove a worm might cry,
Whilſt the ſwift ſhare is paſſing by,
And bid him ſtop the plough!

The future, preſent, and the paſt,
Were form'd at one Almighty caſt,
On one unchanging plan:
Will rapid orbs, that whirling paſs—
Will the momentum of the maſs—
Stop for the inſect man?

Think'ſt thou?—Indeed, my friend, not I—
I know that mighty Jove on high,
Superior and alone,
Exempt from human hope and fear,
Sees ſpaceleſs Time's eternal year
Revolve around his throne.

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But man, in every clime and age,
"The saint the savage, and the sage,"
When urg'd by joy or care—
Helpless, and to the future blind—
Looks up to the Omniscient mind,
And tooths his soul with prayer.

R. L. E.

In the eighteenth century, the author of the following parody (not a Christ-Church man) being at Oxford, saw, at a distance, twelve persons, running at full speed down to Christ-Church cloisters, which they entered: curiosity led him to follow them; when, looking through an opening in the door of a certain commoner, he saw twelve pale figures, resembling men; they were all employed about a youth; and as they worked, they sung the following song; when they had finished, they put up their implements, and each taking his own, they scoured away, six to Peckwater, and six to the great quadrangle.

THE RHEDECYNIAN BARBERS,

AN ODE.

NOW the sky begins to clear,
Haste! the powder-bag prepare;
Show'rs of sweets, and perfumes dear,
Hustle in the thicken'd air.

Blacken'd ivory is the comb,
With which thy dusky locks we strain;
Working many a louse's doom,
KREEPER's woe, and KRAWLER's bane.

See the frosted texture grow—
'Tis of Mar'challe powder made;
And the tail that plays below,
Hangs from **** ****'s head.

White stitch'd shoes, ne'er dipt in dirt,
Scud the quadrangle along;
String in bow-knot neatly girt
Keep the quarters close and strong.

Harris Tom*, with unkempt head,
Charles* the scout, in hurry see,
Join the beauteous work to aid—
'Tis the work of frippery!

Now the ruddy sun is set,
Chairs must shiver—students sing;
Cap with clattering cap shall meet—
Bottles crash—and glasses ring!

Gently spread the perfum'd fat!
Let us go, and let us fly,
Where the youths expectant wait,
Us to powder, us to tie.

As the gravell'd path we tread,
Wading through the empuddl'd square,
Parapluie of oil-silk spread
O'er the youthful beau's dreft hair.

Swift Italia's perfumes throw!
Our's to plaster—our's to plat;
Spite of weather, he shall go—
Gently spread the perfum'd fat.

Hairs, that once like bristles grim,
Greafy grew into his neck,
Soon shall stretch in order trim,
O'er the dark brown of his cheek.

Low the obdurate curl is laid,
By our irons straiten'd down;
Dress demands the finish'd head—
Soon the fore-top shall be done.

Long shall Christ-Church smile with joy,
Such a head as this to see;
Long her strains in praise employ—
Strains of wit and repartee.

Mille-fleur covers all his pate!
Trickling streams of jas'mine run!
Wave the puff in silky state;
Brothers, cease!—the work is done.

Hail the task, and hail the hands,
Joy and triumph to our shop;
Joy to our *barbaric* hands;
Triumph o'er each blackguard crop.

Valet! thou that tiest a tail,
Learn thy business from our song!
Christ-Church, thro' each cloister pale,
Spread our fame and credit long!

Brothers, hence! your puffs lay down,
Each his powder-bag compress;
Many a student in the town
Waits impatient to be dress.

P. H.

* Two persons well known at Christ-Church.

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Months of April and May.

MR. SIDDON'S GUN AND PISTOL-SPRINGS.

ON the 14th of March, letters patent were granted to Mr. WILLIAM SIDDON, of West-Bromwich, Staffordshire, Gun-lock-maker, for a new method of fastening the hammer and sear-springs to gun and pistol-locks.

In an ordinary gun-lock, the part which contains the fuse-powder is called the pan, and that division which keeps the powder from becoming damp, and from falling out of the pan, is termed the hammer;—this latter part, on receiving the collisive power of the cock-flint, recedes, with instant velocity, by means of a small angular spring, which is placed under the hammer, and acts against it; it is called the *hammer* spring, and it is fastened on the outside of the lock by means of a screw.

In the improvement before us, the *hammer-spring*, instead of being screwed to the lock-plate, as was formerly done, is

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s now ſcrewed to the bottom of a *ſmall pillar*, and the *top* of the ſame pillar is again ſcrewed to the lock-plate, by which means, the ſpring is lengthened, and of courſe flies off when ſtruck by the cock-flint, with greater eaſe and velocity.—This *pillar-ſpring* is on the outſide of the lock, and is the firſt part of the improvement.

On the *inſide* of the common lock is ſcrewed the principal or main-ſpring, which is diſcharged by the tumbler.—The tumbler receives its action from a ſmall ſpring called the *ſear-ſpring*, which is alſo ſcrewed to a *pillar*, in the ſame manner as that deſcribed to be prefixed to the hammer-ſpring, which is the laſt part of the improvement, and it produces ſimilar effects to the firſt ſpring.

The object of the improvement is completely aſcertained; but its principle is certainly not a novelty, although, in its preſent application, we believe Mr. SIDDON to be the firſt projector. With thoſe parts of mechaniſm called *ſprings*, it is a received law, that the longer a main-ſpring is, the eaſier will be its elaſticity, and the facility with which it is acted upon will be proportionably increaſed. As a proof of our obſervation, if a common houſe-bell had not the ſemi-circular ſteel curve between the body of the bell and the handle, which it generally has, it would neither ſound ſo loudly, nor ſo clear, nor receive the ſlight ſhock ſo readily, which the wire conveys to it; and it is not improbable but from this machine, Mr. SIDDON may have taken his improvement. The turners make uſe of the *ſame principle* in their *lathes*, in common with many other artiſts.

Guns, with theſe locks, will, however, be very liable to go off, on receiving the ſmalleſt concuſſion: we would, therefore, recommend to perſons who uſe them, to have *ſtops* put to them, to prevent accidents.

MR. LEE'S METHOD OF BRICK MAKING.

On the 5th of April, Mr. J. LEE, of Lewiſham, in Kent, received letters patent for a New and Improved Method of making Stock Bricks.

Mr. LEE directs the uſual clay, loam, earth, and chalk to be made uſe of; and to be brought to a *waſhing-mill*, where it is to be mixed in five-ſixth parts of clay, loam, or earth, and the uſual quantity of water; after which the mill is to be ſet to work to waſh the earth. When ſufficiently waſhed, the water is to be allowed to drain off, and the earth is to ſtand in the trough until it gets to a ſufficient conſiſtency that a man may ſtand thereon.

He obſerves, that when the earth in the trough is three feet four inches in depth, ten inches of coal-aſhes, or what is commonly called *ſoil*, is to be added. He directs the whole to be afterwards made uſe of in the uſual method for preparing Stock Bricks.

MR. PASSMAN'S IMPROVEMENT IN SPINNING HEMP, &c.

On the 25th of March, letters patent were granted to Mr. JOHN PASSMAN, of Doncaſter, in the county of York, for an improved method of Roving, Drawing, and Spinning Wool, Hemp, Flax, Mohair, Silk, &c. &c.

The greateſt obſtacle and inconvenience in all ſpinning machines is, that the cotton-bobbin roves backwards and forwards even with the greateſt care and attention; and this *traverſing*, which is the technical term of the inconvenience, Mr. PASSMAN has contrived to obviate, without liſt, ſtrap, or any of the uſual modes of conveying motion to the ſpindle. Mr. PASSMAN's method is, to conſtruct pullies over the frame, from which a cord runs through each *ſheave*, and communicates with the ſpindle, which, on receiving the ſmalleſt power, is put in motion, and is continued by the pullies for a conſiderable time, with the aſſiſtance of a lever, which takes off conſiderably from the neceſſary weight. By an improvement in the pulley, its powers are increaſed very conſiderably.

MR. BUNTING'S RETROGRADATORY MACHINE.

On the 25th of March, letters patent were granted to Mr. EDMUND BUNTING, of Pittman's buildings, Old-ſtreet, Ironmonger, for a Machine for producing Retrogradatory Motion.

Every advancement towards the improvement of *motion* is an object in the utility of which all men are concerned. By the unequalled ingenuity of the manufacturing engines of this country, it has been enabled to underſell contemporary commercial nations. By their means we have leſs occaſion for manual labour in our manufactures than other nations. To theſe uſeful purſuits Mr. BUNTING has contributed a part, by the exerciſe of the very extenſive mechanical ſkill which he appears to poſſeſs.

The RETROGRADATORY MACHINE conſiſts of an axle, ſuſpended horizontally on its centre points. In the centre

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of the axle is placed a retroactive *fulcrum*, to which chains are made fast, and twisted thereon in contrary directions; by which contrivance, one chain rolls off as the other rolls on, when it receives motion. On one end of the axle is placed a large fly-wheel to accelerate the motion, and on the other end is placed a hand-winch for the purpose of turning it. This machine may be worked by hand, or any of the other ordinary powers, and it will be of infinite service in raising coals from ships' holds, for salt, copper, coal, and tin-mines, for calenders, copper-plate-presses and mangles, and for every species of retrograde machinery.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE Fourth Part of the *Welsh* and *English Dictionary*, by Mr. WILLIAM OWEN, is now in the press. Two more Parts, to be published yearly, will complete this elaborate work. It has already taken up above ten years of close labour, and will contain upwards of a hundred thousand words, elucidated by about ten thousand quotations from the varieties of Ancient British Literature, accompanied with close translations into English.

Mr. JEREMIAH JOYCE is about to publish, A Complete Analysis or Abridgment of Dr. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations.

Mr. DODD, of Magdalen-College, Cambridge, has in the press two volumes of *Select English Epigrams*, which will be published early in the month.

Mr. DYER has in the press two Satires under the title of "Prologue and Epilogue to the celebrated Latin Comedy of Ignoramus, with a Preface and Notes."

Mr. HENRY REDHEAD YORKE, who is at this time confined in Dorchester castle, on the charge of recommending the inhabitants of Sheffield to petition for peace, has announced for speedy publication, by subscription, a work, in one volume octavo, entitled "*The Mural Nights of Henry Redhead Yorke.*" The price to subscribers to be half a guinea.

Mr. DAVIES, of the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket, has in the press a Complete History of the Stage, which will be published early in the ensuing winter, in three volumes quarto.

A gentleman of the University of Cambridge has lately been employed in the investigation of a set of very beautiful experiments on the configurations formed on vibrating glass plates by means of sand sprinkled on them. These experiments were first made by Professor CHLADNY, in Germany, but have hitherto been wholly neglected in this country. We are promised in an early Number a complete detail on this curious subject.

A description, with plates, of the Time-Keeper invented by Mr. MUDGE, has been announced, with the addition of a print of the inventor, republication of a tract on the improvement of Time-Keepers, a series of letters from Mr. Mudge to his excellency Count Bruhl, and a succinct account of the measures taken to give effect to the invention, since the termination of the public trial of it, by the astronomer royal, in June, 1790.

Mr. R. C. DALLAS has now in the press a work, under the title of Miscellaneous Writings, consisting of Poems, Lucretia, a tragedy, and Moral Essays, with a vocabulary of the passions, in which their several sources are pointed out, their regular currents traced, and their deviations delineated.

The second and third volumes of Dr. HEY's Theological Lectures are expected from the Cambridge University press in a short time; as is likewise another volume of Mr. MILNER's Ecclesiastical History.

Mr. YOUNG, Fellow of Trinity-College, Cambridge, is preparing for the press, AN ESSAY ON HUMANITY TO ANIMALS, a subject of the highest consideration, but hitherto culpably neglected.

The second volume of Mr. LAWRENCE's Treatise on Horses, delayed by the author's ill health, will appear about Michaelmas.

A new edition of Mr. COLERIDGE's Poems is in forwardness; it will contain the Poems of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Lamb.

A Tragedy may be expected upon "The Martyrdom of Joan of Arc." It is only intended for the closet.

Mr. C. HUMPHRIES, of Moretonhampstead, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, A Treatise, containing the Natural History of Thirteen Species of those nondescript Insects, called Turnip Flies, and other Insects, Worms, and Reptiles, that attack Turnips in the Leaf and Root; all accurately drawn

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drawn from nature, and neatly engraved. To which will be added, the result of a great number of actual experiments which led to the discovery of the best methods of preserving crops of turnips from the depredations of the *Fly* and *Slug*. The subscriptions are received by the Booksellers at Exeter.

Mr. ROBERT BROWN, a corporal in the Coldstream guards, and author of the History of the Campaigns in the years 1793, 1794, and 1795, has announced for publication a poetical essay, in two books, entitled, The Campaign, dedicated, by permission, to the Duke of York.

The exhibition of the Royal Academy, for 1797.—The war, so calamitous to this country, having, in a degree, checked the *rage* for portraits, and occasioned a suspension of those great undertakings which afforded employment and encouragement to genius, has given our artists some leisure to think. The fruits of that leisure appear in the Exhibition of this year, which, in point of merit, is somewhat superior to the three or four which have preceded it. The number of pictures, drawings, &c. amount to nearly twelve hundred, which is about four hundred more than were ever before exhibited. Some months previous to its being opened, an old manuscript, said to contain the receipt by which the painters of the Venetian school gave such fascinating and permanent brilliancy to their pictures, was discovered; and a number of our first artists subscribed a sum of money to the proprietor for the communication of the secret. Considering the very short time which the adventurers in this untrod path have had to try their strength, it is hardly fair to form a positive judgment of the value of the discovery until another Exhibition, when a little experience may enable them to form a better judgment of the principle.—No. 86. *The Countess Dolorado discovering the Cause of her Grief to Don Quixote*, by R. SMIRKE, R.A. No. 139. *Venus and Adonis*, by T. STOTHARD, R.A. No. 189. *Portraits of Two Brothers*, by B. WEST, R.A. and No. 197. *An Infant Bacchus*, by R. WESTALL, R.A. are the leading pictures painted in the manner of this *old system revived*.

A "Political Monologue," addressed to Lords Ashburton, and Henry Petty, two young men of great promise, and both of them prosecuting their studies at Edinburgh, is now in circulation. It is written with an intent to excite a manly sense of liberty in their bosoms, and rouse up all that is "Roman" in their hearts.

The Literary Society, on the recommendation of Lord Mountmorres, has presented the grand-daughter of Theodore, king of Corsica, with ten guineas. This sum, so generously voted to that lady, was not in consequence of her royal descent, but on account of the literary talents of her father, the late unfortunate Colonel Frederick.

The Sermons of the late Mr. JARDINE are to be published. Those who know the manly and Christian liberality of Mr. Jardine, will rejoice that this monument is to be erected to his memory.

Dr. GREGORY, Author of Essays Historical and Moral, the Economy of Nature, &c. is preparing for the press Memoirs of his own Life and Times; with an Appendix, containing Letters and Anecdotes of the most conspicuous Characters of the present age.

Captain G. VANCOUVER's late Voyage round the World, is preparing for speedy publication, under the authority of the Lords of the Admiralty. It will be illustrated with Views and Charts, engraved by the first artists, in the manner of Captain Cooke's, to which it may be considered as a supplement.

On the 16th of May, after hearing Counsel three days, the Judges in the King's Bench delivered their opinion in the important Cause of the College and the Licentiates. They determined, that the right claimed by Dr. Stranger, of admission into the College, under the Charter, provided he was found duly qualified in learning, skill, and morals, upon examination by the Fellows, was not a sufficient title to be admitted; and that a bye-law, confining the right of admission to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, is a good bye-law. As it was never argued, that the Charter gives an exclusive right of admission to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, such a bye-law can only be justified on the grounds of its expediency, or, of an arbitrary power in the College to make such bye-laws as they think fit. We shall take an early opportunity of giving an abstract of the arguments advanced by both parties in this trial.

The French seem not only to exhibit more taste, but also to bestow more labour and expence, than previous to the Revolution, on their popular works. DIDOT has just printed the most complete and elegant edition ever published of the

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works of J. J. Rouſſeau. It conſiſts of 17 volumes imperial 4to. vellum paper, and numerous plates, executed by the firſt maſters. Two or three copies have found their way into this country, and ſell at 5l. per volume; or 85l. the ſet.

The Marquis DE BOUILLE, who is at preſent in this country, is about to give an account of ſome of the moſt intereſting particulars of the French Revolution, under the title of "Private Memoirs." This work, which will form one volume 8vo. is now in the preſs.

JEROME LALANDE, the celebrated French aſtronomer, has lately publiſhed a work entitled "*Mémoire ſur l'Intérieur de l'Afrique.*"

M. BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE, *ci-devant* miniſter of the marine, and confident al adviſer of Louis XVI, has publiſhed a tranſlation from his own MSS. relative to the occurrences of the laſt year of that ill-fated monarch; but he reſerves the original for a more convenient opportunity. In the mean time a ſecond edition is preparing for the preſs.

At Halle, in Saxony, a gentleman of Scotland is engaged in tranſlating into Engliſh, Profeſſor BECK's Explanation of the Kantian Philoſophy. Mr. Beck is ſaid to underſtand this philoſophy better than any man in Germany; but his explanation is, in general, allowed to be as unintelligible as the text of his maſter. Whether he is able to give ſuch inſtructions to the tranſlator as may remove the difficulties which others have met with in this ſtudy, time will determine. The inattention of our countrymen to the unwearied perſeverance of Mr. Nitch, certainly however affords little proſpect of remuneration to the labours of other commentators on this philoſophy in the Engliſh language.

Profeſſor WOLKE, of Deſſau, has been employed for ſome years on a plan ſimilar to that of Sicard, for deaf and dumb perſons at Paris. He has lately publiſhed his ſcheme, with which he will go on, on an extenſive ſcale, if he meets with ſufficient encouragement.

In the ſands of the Baye de Somme (Picardy) at the foot of a ſand-bank (not viſited by the ſea, and which has not been ſo for ages) a fragment of the head of an enormous ox was lately found, ſimilar to that of which Buffon makes mention in the *Epoques de la Nature*. The two horns are petrified. Alſo in the village of Etoile, a fragment of the horns of a ſtag or elk has been lately diſcovered, which is twice as big as any thing known at preſent, and even monſtrous in reſpect of magnitude. Nothing living can be compared to it.

In a late foreign Journal we find a notice by Dr. BLOCH, of Berlin, of a horſe he had ſeen there abſolutely deſtitute of hair, and which he conſiders as a particular ſpecies in the caballine genus, as the naked dog of Egypt conſtitutes one, according to him, in the canine genus. The native ſoil of this ſpecies is the marſhy diſtricts of Perſia. It appears that three of them were brought into Europe at the concluſion of the late war between the Ruſſians and Turks.

The King's Library at Copenhagen has been lately enriched with the library of the famous chamberlain DE SUHM, of great value for reſearches on the Daniſh Hiſtory and Literature. As a compenſation for this ceſſion, M. DE SUHM is to receive an annual penſion of 3000 rix-dollars, and his lady a penſion of 2000, in caſe of ſurviving him.

The Botanic Garden at Gottingen has been conſiderably extended of late; its herbary has alſo been enriched with the numerous and inſtructive collection of the late botaniſt Ehrhardt, who had been employed by the Hanoverian government to compile a *Flora Hanoverana*. The arts are encouraged at Gottingen no leſs than the ſciences. Excluſive of the rich collection of Prints of *Uffenbach*, now committed to the cuſtody of FLORIFFO, the univerſity has lately acquired the poſſeſſion of the fine cabinet of pictures left by the Aulic counſellor J. W. Zocheren, lately deceaſed. It conſiſts of two hundred and ſeventy pieces, the greater part of which are of the Flemiſh, Dutch, and German ſchools.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

MUSICAL Miſcellany for the Harp or Harpſichord, conſiſting of Paſtorals, Military Airs, &c. 10s. 6d. By Edward Jones, No. 3, Green-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.

This work, which is accompanied with a dedication to the Queen, exhibits pleaſing and ſtriking marks of taſte and genius. The contents are very various; partly new, and partly compiled from different authors. All the pieces which are

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are ſelected have long been deſervedly favourites, and thoſe compoſed by Mr. Jones, are, for the moſt part, remarkable for their elegance or novel ſprightlineſs. "The Prince of Wales's Minuet," the Variations to "The Yellow-hair'd Laddie, the Rondeau, page 16, the "Notturno," page 21, and the Rondeau, page 32, are particularly worthy of praiſe. The baſſes are well choſen throughout, and the paſſages ſo conſtructed as to be equally commodious for the Harpſichord and Harp.

Skillern's Select Collection of Duets, and of Catches and Glees, for Three and Four Voices, as ſung at the Public Gardens, Theatres, &c. 2s. Skillern.

This work is publiſhed in numbers, the two firſt of which we have before us. The compoſitions they comprize are the Duet "O Santiſſima," the celebrated Canon "Non nobis," the Duets "Sweet doth bluſh," by Dr. Harrington, "When Phœbus the tops of the hills," "Begone, dull Care," "From Night till Morn," "Could a Man be ſecure," "Go, falſe Damon," and "When Bibo thought fit." To the excellency of this Selection we have to add, that the work is accurately engraved and neatly printed.

Six Duets for the Voice, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte; two by Bianchi, two by Mozart, and two by Zingarelli, dedicated to the Ducheſs of York, by Catherine Salvini. 8s. 6d.

Theſe Duets, as ſung to a band, by Banti, Pachierotti, David, and Marcheſi, produced an uncommonly fine effect; and as here given for the voice and piano-forte, are ſtill calculated to delight a refined ear. Each compoſition is ſtrikingly characteriſtic of the maſter, and forms a ſpecimen of the beſt ſtyle of the hand from which it comes. With "Ah perchè fratante," "Deh piega avoti," and "Ah perdono al primo affetto," we are particularly pleaſed. A remarkable elegance of air runs through each of theſe three Duets, and with thoſe who enjoy a taſte for highly-finiſhed deſcant, gives much intereſt and importance to the collection.

The "Addreſs to a Violet," compoſed by C. H. Wilſon. 1s. Skillern.

The "Addreſs to a Violet" is an agreeable little Air. The melody, though neither ſtriking nor novel, is ſmooth and eaſy, and free from thoſe vulgar common-place paſſages which are too often found in the ballads of the day.

From Seventeen Years, a Serious Glee. by G. C. Aſhley; the words from Shakſpeare. 1s. 6d. Skillern.

We admire the ſimplicity of this juvenile effort. It conſiſts of two trebles, a counter-tenor, and a baſs. All the parts are flowing in themſelves, and, generally ſpeaking, harmonize with each other. At the ſame time we cannot allow it the merit of much contrivance; nor can we ſee, without cenſure, the fractional part of a bar which is introduced immediately after the double bar, at the words "At Seventeen Years."

The Sentences, Pſalms, Hymns, and Anthems, as ſung at the Aſylum. Chiefly compoſed by J. W. Calcott. 5s.

After an attentive peruſal of this publication, parts of which are furniſhed by the muſe of Mr. Barthelemon, we find ourſelves enabled to ſpeak of it in terms honourable to the compoſers. From the purpoſe for which theſe little pieces are written, it will, in courſe, occur to our readers, that they ſhould be ſhort, and of ſimple conſtruction: theſe requiſites have been attended to; and, wherever the ſubject would permit, the maſters whoſe names accompany the work, have diſplayed their taſte and their theoretical excellence. We therefore do not heſitate to pronounce the publication as highly worthy the notice of families who devote a part of their ſabbaths to lyric devotion.

Six Progreſſive Sonatinas for the Piano-Forte, compoſed and fingered by Muzio Clementi. 6s. Longman and Broderip.

Mr. Clementi in theſe Sonatas has attended to that quality which forms the chief merit of muſic deſigned for young practitioners; they are truly progreſſive. The eaſy and melodious ſtyle in which they are written is calculated to attract the attention of children, and, together with the fingering, qualifies them to rapidly improve the ſtudent.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Compoſed by J. L. Hobereech. Longman and Broderip.

It is with great pleaſure that we enter upon the review of theſe Sonatas: much merit preſents itſelf for our obſervation, as well in theory as in fancy.

The firſt piece is in B flat major, and opens with a movement in common time, allegro, in which the author has diſplayed conſiderable talents in the art of modulation, and much addreſs in adjuſting his paſſages to the finger. The ſecond movement

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ment is in E flat major, $\frac{3}{8}$ adagio, and poſſeſſes much grace and expreſſion. The third and concluding movement, is a Rondo, in common time, the ſubject of which is new, attractive, and judiciouſly relieved by the intervening members of the ſtrain. The ſecond Sonata is in D major, and commences with a ſtriking movement in common time, allegro con ſpirito, which is ſucceeded by a paſtoral in $\frac{6}{8}$, diſtinguiſhed by ſome beautiful and elegant ideas; this is followed by a *pollaca*, allegretto, which is conducted with a ſteady eye to the true character of that ſpecies of movement. In the third Sonata, which is in B flat major, and opens in common time, allegro, we find much ſpirit and warmth of ſtyle; the modulation is ſimple, but the paſſages are brilliant, and of maſterly effect. The ſecond movement is in E flat major, $\frac{3}{4}$ andantino, and forms an elegant *morceau*, by which we are led to a Rondo in $\frac{2}{4}$ allegretto, the theme of which is pleaſing in itſelf and ably diverſified. The Accompaniment, which is ſeparately printed, exhibits much knowledge of effect, and greatly adds to the value of the compoſition.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin and Violoncello. Compoſed by Joſeph Haydn. 8s. Longman & Co.

Theſe Sonatas are compoſed in a highly finiſhed ſtyle, and to the recommendation of graceful novelty, add conſiderable ſcience. The firſt piece, which is in C major, opens with a movement in common time, allegro, chiefly accompanied with an arpeggio baſs, and is productive of much effect; the running baſs in the fourth, fifth, and ſixth ſtaves of the ſecond page, is particularly judicious and maſterly. The ſecond movement in A major (a key certainly ſomewhat too diſtant and eſtranged from the original key) is elegant, and ſucceeded by a preſto movement, which cloſes the Sonata happily. The ſecond piece commences with a movement in which we find much uſeful execution. The ſecond movement opens with octaves in the baſs, and proceeds with great variety and elegance of imagination to the Finale, which is a beautiful movement in $\frac{3}{4}$. The third piece is in E flat major, and is compoſed in a ſtyle truly elaborate throughout, and the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in the Finale, alluding to the time, are uſeful. This laſt movement is profeſſedly written in the German ſtyle, and is ſtrongly characteriſtic of the modern productions of that country, tinged with the particular taſte, genius, and originality of the admirable author.

The Grand Overture, La Chaſſe, as performed at the Profeſſional Concerts. Compoſed by J. A. P. Schulz. Arranged for the Piano-Forte, by W. P. R. Cope. Cope.

This Overture, calculated to produce ſo fine an effect in the band, preſerves, in its preſent form, all the force and importance which could well be compriſed in a piece for one inſtrument. Mr. Cope has diſplayed much judgment in the arrangement he has given it, and has furniſhed from it a pleaſant and improving exerciſe for the Piano-Forte.

CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR MAY.

Biography.

SOME Account of the Life and Writings of the Rev. J. Martin, of Store-ſtreet, 1s. 6d. Stockdale.

The Life, Opinions, Character, and Tragic Death, of Count R———an, condemned to the Gallows at Rotterdam, May 26, 1796, 2s. 6d. Brewman.

Chemistry, and Useful Arts.

On the Management of Fire, and the Economy of Fuel, being the Sixth of a Series of Experimental Eſſays, Political, Economical, and Philoſophical, by *Benjamin Count Rumford*, F.R.S. 3s. 6d. bds. Cadell and Davies.

Drama.

The Will, a Comedy, by *Frederic Reynolds*, 2s. Robinſons.

Education.

A Plan for the Conduct of Female Education in Boarding Schools, by *E. Darwin*, M.D. F.R.S. 5s. Johnſon.

Geography, Topography, &c.

Obſervations relative chiefly to the Natural Hiſtory, Picturesque Scenery, and Antiquities of the Weſtern Counties of England, with a Map, and Sixteen Views, by *W. G. Maton*, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. bds 1l. 16s. Robſon.

The Welch Indians; or, a Collection of Papers, reſpecting a People, whoſe Anceſtors emigrated from Wales to America, in the year 1170, with Prince Madoc, and who are ſaid now to inhabit a beautiful Country on the Weſt Side of the Miſſiſſippi, by *G. Burder*, 1s. Chapman.

History.

Memoirs of the Revolution; or an Apology for my Conduct in the Public Employments which I have held, by *D. J. Garat*, 5s. bds. Johnſon.

Internal Economy.

Firſt Report from the Committee of Waſte Lands, ordered to be printed, 27th of April, 1797, 1s. Stockdale.

Outlines

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Outlines of an Attempt to eſtabliſh a Plan for a juſt and regular Equivalent for the Labour and Support of the Poor, and to reconcile the Weights of the Kingdom to one Standard, by connecting them with the Copper Coinage, 2s. Debrett.

LAW.

The Templar; or, Quarterly Regiſter of the Law, Parliamentary Proceedings, and Literature, Part I. vol. 2. 3s. Pheney.

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ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
CATARRH	8
Peripneumony	2
Angina	2
Ophthalmia	1
Hæmoptoe	4
Acute Rheumatiſm	4
Gout	2
Malignant Fever	4
Scarlatina Anginoſa	6
Small Pox	3
Meaſles	1
Aphthous ſore throat	2
Hooping Cough	2
Slow Fever	3
Puerperal Fever	2
Acute Diſeaſes of Infants	6

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyſpnæa	23
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	10
Chronic Rheumatiſm	11
Aſthenia	15
Dropſy	7
Hyſteria	3
Epilepſy	1
Syncope	2
Apoplexy	1
Paralyſis	3
Dyſpepſia	14
Gaſtrodynia	6
Enterodynia	8
Diarrhæa	7
Conſtipatio	2
Hæmatemeſis	1
Hæmorrhois	3
Worms	4
Chloroſis and Amenorrhæa	12
Fluor Albus	6
Menorrhagia	3
Prolapſus uteri	1
Schirrus uteri	1
Gravel and Dyſury	3
Schirrhous Liver	4
Jaundice	5
Scrophula	4
Tabes	4
Purpura	1
Itch	3
Scalled head	2
Inflamed puſtules	2
Noli me tangere	1

PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Tertian	1
Hemicranium	3
Hectica ſenilis	4

The warm and mild weather which commenced on the 12th of May, put a ſtop to the pneumonic and catarrhal complaints, ſo prevalent during the two preceding months. Since the beginning of May, the ſcarlatina anginoſa has become more frequent than any other contagious diſeaſe, both in town, and in many parts of the country: the diſeaſe has generally occurred in its malignant and fatal form, which, at this ſeaſon of the year, is very unuſual. However, the method of treatment formerly recommended, on the plan of Dr. Withering, has been uniformly ſucceſsful, in the caſes preſented to my own obſervation.

The other acute diſeaſes having afforded nothing worthy of particular notice, I ſhall, at preſent, offer a few remarks on the chronic purpura; a title which has often appeared in the foregoing monthly liſts of diſeaſes, and which was intended to expreſs the complaint better known under the appellation of petechiæ ſine febre. A ſlight degree of this complaint often takes place in women and children, who live on a poor diet, and uſe little exerciſe. Without any conſiderable ſenſation of illneſs, an eruption of dark red ſpots appears in the ſkin of the legs, arms, breaſt, and abdomen. Theſe ſpots are preciſely the ſame

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a

s the petechiæ in malignant fevers; and with regard to ſize, colour, &c. very much reſemble flea-bites, only being without the central point made by the ſting of the inſect. On the legs, however, they are uſually ſomewhat larger, and often become confluent in irregular patches. The only diſorder attending the eruption, is a ſenſation of general weakneſs and languor, without any febrile ſymptoms; and a cure is readily performed by the application of proper diet, and a ſufficient degree of exerciſe. Another form of the diſeaſe, which may be entitled *purpura hæmorrhagica* is much more violent and dangerous. For ſome weeks previous to the appearance of purple ſpots, the patient complains of an oppreſſive ſenſation of languor, wearineſs, faintneſs, and a gnawing pain at the ſtomach. Sometimes the eruption is more immediately preceded by ſhiverings, nauſea, bilious vomitings, and acute pains of the limbs, referred to the bones. The ſpots appear firſt on the legs, and afterwards, without any certain order, on the thighs, arms, and trunk of the body. Their primary colour is a bright red, but this, within a day or two, changes to a purple or livid hue. They are conſiderably larger than the ſpots of the *purpura ſimplex*, but, like them, are always nearly of a circular form. Sometimes they are few, and diſtinct; ſometimes numerous, and coherent; they are ſometimes diſtributed uniformly over the ſurface of the body, ſometimes in irregular cluſters. In many caſes, they are interſperſed with vibices, or livid patches, reſembling the effects of a bruiſe.

The hæmorrhagy which always attends this kind of eruption, is at firſt very profuſe, and, however it may be checked, returns frequently; in ſome inſtances, every day, at a ſtated hour; it takes places from the noſtrils, throat, and mouth; often from the lungs, ſtomach, or inteſtines; alſo from the uterus, even at an advanced period of life. A ſoftneſs and ſwelling of the gums is not a conſtant appearance in the hæmorrhagic purpura; when blood is diſcharged from the mouth, it ſeems to ſpring from abraſions on the inſide of the cheeks, on the tongue, or tonſils; all which ſurfaces are occaſionally covered with purple ſpots.

This diſeaſe has no regular or ſtated termination; it has been protracted in the different caſes which I have ſeen, from three weeks to twelve months and upwards. In none of thoſe caſes did the diſeaſe prove fatal: it appears, however, from the accounts of medical authors, that the hæmorrhagy has, on ſome occaſions, been ſo violent as to produce almoſt immediate death*. When the diſeaſe has continued ſome length of time, anaſarcous ſwellings, and gangrenous ulcers of the extremities, uſually ſucceed.

The exciting cauſes of the hæmorrhagic purpura, ſeem to be poor diet, a ſedentary mode of life, watching, and anxiety of mind. Hence, it affects women in a much larger proportion than men. The complaint, however, is, in this place, very frequent among children who live well, and are under no particular reſtraint. In ſuch caſes, I apprehend, it muſt be referred to the impure air of a large city, and to the want of the ſalubrious exhalations from growing vegetables. As a proof of this poſition it may be mentioned, that children affected with the diſeaſe, on whom the uſual remedies have been applied with little ſucceſs, are preſently cured, after being removed into the country.

The mode of treatment for this diſeaſe, is ſimple, and may be compriſed in a very few words; it is proper to recommend a generous diet, the uſe of wine, Peruvian bark, and acids, along with moderate exerciſe in the open air, and whatever may tend to produce cheerfulneſs, or ſerenity of mind.

Caſes of the purpura, or petechia ſine febre have, of late, been multiplied, in periodical publications relating to medicine, as if the diſeaſe were new, or extraordinary. It muſt, undoubtedly, be conſidered as a branch of the true ſcurvy, and as ſuch it has been properly noticed by the writers on that ſubject, two hundred years ago. It was not unknown to the ancients, for Hippocrates himſelf has deſcribed the eruption, and mentioned ſome of the circumſtances which uſually attend it; ſee his Prænot. Coac. ſect. 2. Actuarius has alſo ſhown his acquaintance with this diſeaſe, and theorizes upon it, according to the notions of his own time: De Meth. Med. lib. i. cap. 23.

Caſes of the purpura are related by Amatus Luſitanus*, Eugalenus†, Hor-

* See the caſes in the Acta Natur. Curioſor. & Liſteri Exercitat. de Scorbuto.

† De morbo Pulicari ſine febre; Curat. Med. 70. Cent. 3, anno 1550.

† De Scorbuto, ſee obſ. 2. 33. 59. 62. 68. 69. 72.

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ſtius‡, Pezoldus§, Liſter‖, Hoffman**, Behren††, Werlhoff‡‡, and by different writers in the Acta Naturæ Curioſorum‖‖. In the ninth volume of this work, there is a complete hiſtory of this diſeaſe, under the denomination of petechia mendaces. General obſervations upon it have alſo been made by Riverius*, Sydenham, Cuſſon†, Sauvage‡, Burſerius‖, Strack§, and many other re-

‡ Obſ. 17. lib. 5.
§ Obſ Ch Select. 6.
‖ Exerc. de Scorbuto, anno 1680; ſee caſes 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
** De Purp. Scorb. tom. iv. and Supplem. Part I, & II.
†† De Affect. a Mitylis.
‡‡ De Variol. & Anthrac. cap. iii. § 15.
‖‖ Tom. i. obſ. 35 & 79. Tom. iii. 79. Tom. iv. p. 468. Tom. v. obſ 30. Tom. vii. obſ. 110, 131, &c. &c. Compare Phil. Tranſ. vol. liii. Commerc. Literar. Norimberg, 1735. Hebd. 2 & 7. Acta Hafnens. vol. ii. Dr. Duncan's Medical Caſes, and Med. Comment. Medical Facts, vol. ii. and a caſe by Dr. Aikin, in the Mem. of the Medical Society of London, vol. iii.
* Prac. Med. l. xvii. cap. 1. and obſ. 18. Cent. 2. obſ. 21. Cent. 1.
† De Purpura, ſine febre.
‡ De Phænigmo Petechiali.
‖ Inſtit. Med. vol. ii. 10.
§ Obſ. Med. de Morbum Petechiis.

ſpectable authors, to which ſcarcely any thing of importance can now be added.

The bills of mortality from the 18th of April to the 16th of May, report 1341 deaths; from ague 2; apoplexy 14; aſthma and conſumption 466; cancer 8; puerperal caſes 19; convulſions 395; croup 1; dropſy 67; fever 119; gout 12; hæmorrhagy 1; head-ach 2; hooping-cough 23; jaundice 6; locked-jaw 1; lues venerea 4; lunatic 10; inflammation, abſceſs, and mortification, 42; old age 111; palſy 6; piles 1; pleuriſy 1; rupture 2; ſcarlet fever 1; ſmall-pox 20; ſtill-born and abortive 45; ſtone 1; teething 34; thruſh 2; water in the head 6.

From this ſtatement it will appear, that more than one-third of the deaths were produced by pulmonic diſeaſes. Of infants, under two years of age, 383 (above 1-4th of the whole number) have died within the time above ſpecified: as only one hundred and twenty or thirty caſes are referred, by the bills, to diſeaſes peculiar to infants, abortive births being included; the remaining number (about 260) muſt be made up from the indefinite articles of fever and convulſions.

Laſtly, it may be remarked, that 122 perſons died between the ages of 70 and 90.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In May, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DUKE of GRAFTON, in the Houſe of Lords, on the 24th of April, called the attention of their lordſhips to the ſtate of public affairs, which appeared to him to be alarming, and the more ſo, becauſe his majeſty's miniſters did not make any communication to parliament that day. There were three points on which his Grace wiſhed to be informed, in an authentic manner, on which he had hitherto no information, except from newſpapers and the rumours of the day. The firſt was, that the Emperor had negociated, or was negociating, a ſeparate peace; the next was, that Ireland was in a ſtate of inſurrection in many parts of the kingdom; and the laſt was, that the fleet at Portſmouth was in a ſtate in which no obedience was paid to the commands of the officers. Theſe were points of the moſt ſerious importance to this country; and he lamented moſt ſincerely, that there was not in the Houſe that day, after ſo conſiderable a receſs, one miniſter, to give their lordſhips information. He had entertained hopes that, after what had happened, miniſters would have adviſed his majeſty to make a communication on all, or ſome, of thoſe important points. His Grace farther obſerved, that miniſters, by neglecting to give the neceſſary information on theſe particulars, in this critical time, ſanctioned the aſperſion which had been caſt upon that Houſe, that their lordſhips met merely for the purpoſe of forming a court as it were, "to enregiſter the decrees or edicts of the Executive Government." It was to refute ſuch ſlander that he wiſhed for the information which he was then ſeeking.

The LORD CHANCELLOR replied, that with reſpect to Ireland he could ſtate, that nothing important had occurred ſince the laſt authentic accounts with which their lordſhips were already acquainted. With reſpect to affairs on the continent, a mail had, within a few hours of the moment he was ſpeaking, arrived, the contents of which he could not then be

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be prepared to communicate to their lordships in any way whatever; and the late arrival of it was the cause of the absence of his majesty's ministers. With regard to the fleet at Portsmouth, he was happy to have it in his power to say, that the sailors had all of them returned to the regular and ordinary discharge of their duty; a communication of which would soon be made to the House.

On the 26th of April, the House of Commons resolved itself into a committee of Ways and Means, to which were ordered to be referred the several papers that had been presented from the stamp-office, together with the report of the select committee of finance.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that it was with profound regret he found himself under the necessity of laying a large additional burthen upon the people. It was necessary, however, under the present severe pressure, to convince the enemy and the world, that neither our spirit, nor our resources, failed us.

For the sake of brevity, we have given the following recapitulation of Mr. PITT's statement of the sums wanted for the service of the year. Our readers will be struck with amazement to find, that the total of the supplies amounts to the enormous and unprecedented sum of FORTY-TWO MILLIONS, SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX THOUSAND POUNDS!

Navy	£.12,661,000
Army	6,600,000
Extraordinaries, 1796	3,387,000
Treasury Bills and Warrants	2,088,000
Extraordinaries, 1797	4,000,000
Ordnance	1,623,000
Barracks	737,000
Miscellaneous Services	929,000
Grenada Merchants	600,000
Loan to the Emperor	500,000
To the Commissioners for payment of the national debt	200,000
Deficiency of Land and Malt	350,000
Bank advanced, 1795	1,054,000
do. 1796	1,330,000
do. on Land and Malt	900,000
do. on Exchequer bills	1,110,000
Deficiency on the consolidated fund	2,177,000
Vote of credit for 1797	2,500,000
	£.42,766,000

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next stated, at considerable length, the ways and means to meet this large expenditure:

The Land and Malt	£.2,750,000
Surplus of Grants	420,000
Loyalty Loan	18,000,000
Lottery	200,000
Exchequer Bills	3,000,000
Growing produce of the consolidated fund, by estimation	2,000,000
These sums, with the present loan for this country only, of	16,500,000
would make the sum of	£.42,870,000

He farther observed, that of the 18,000,000l. to be borrowed, one million and a half was for the sister kingdom of Ireland, of which the interest was to be provided by the Irish parliament; another million and a half was to be lent to the Emperor, to enable him to repay the advances made by this kingdom, with a farther loan of two millions, if sanctioned by parliament, to assist our *faithful ally*, in his present struggle of extremity. He should also propose a distinct vote, 200,000l. to pay the half yearly dividend on the Imperial loan, which would be spent in this country, and prevent the necessity of sending so much money out of this kingdom to Vienna.

He next proceeded to state the terms upon which he had contracted for the new loan. He agreed that those terms were more unfavourable than *any upon which money had ever been borrowed* in this country. His terms were 125l. three per cents.; 20l. four per cents.; 50l. three per cents. reduced; and 6s. 6d. long annuity; subject, however, to the diminution of six-pence long annuity, for every million less than eighteen. He took the funds at 50l. for the three per cents.; 64l. for the four per cents.; and the long annuities at fourteen years' purchase.

	l.	s.	d.
The value of 125l. 3 per cents. is	62	10	0
50l. 3 per cents. red.	25	0	0
20l. 4 per cents.	12	16	0
6s. 6d. Long Annuity	4	11	0
	£.104	17	0

The profit, therefore, was 4l. 17s. per cent. to which was added a discount of 4l. instead of 3l. per cent. for prompt payment, which made the whole bonus above 7l. 10s. per cent.

He then proposed the new taxes to pay the interest of this loan, which amounted to 1,234,000l.

Our limits only admit of giving a recapitulation of the proposed taxes, which, after correcting some inaccuracies committed by this celebrated financier, will stand as follows, according to his estimate of the produce:

Increased

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Increaſed conſolidated duties. -	£.320,000
Tax on property transferred by private contract, at 4d. per pound.	170,000
On copies of deeds - - -	50,000
Probates of Wills - - -	40,000
Bills of Exchange - - -	40,000
Addition of 1½d on every Newſpaper	114,000
Increaſed duty on Advertiſements -	20,000
On Attorneys' certificates - -	15 000
On gold and ſilver wrought plate -	30,000
On inſurances from fire - -	35,000
And duty equal to the tolls on all carriages paſſing through turnpikes.	450,000
	£.1,284,000

Mr. Fox roſe, and after pointing out the deficiencies in former taxes, and obſerving that the miniſter ought immediately to produce taxes for the 200,000l. to be paid on account of the Emperor, contended, that the national expenditure, by the taxes propoſed, would amount to 25 millions annually, nearly the ſum at which Mr. Pitt had formerly *eſtimated the whole rental of the kingdom*, which was 28 millions. He alſo aſſerted, that of ſeven millions and a half of taxes, either already impoſed, or already rendered neceſſary, only three millions had as yet been felt by the people, ſo that comparing their preſent burdens with what they muſt hereafter endure, they may be ſaid to be not yet "*ſcratched by the war.*" Mr. Fox, after various obſervations, concluded by ſaying, that there muſt be an end of this confidence in Miniſters, which had been ſo often abuſed, and which would be ſo till the ſyſtem of confidence was changed into that of vigilance. A deſultory converſation followed, in which Mr. Grey took a part, and in which Mr. Sheridan gave notice, that he would oppoſe the tax upon newſpapers in every ſtage. He contended, it was not a meaſure of revenue, but a *blow at the liberty of the preſs, and the only blow which an Engliſh miniſter could ſtrike at that liberty.* It was his intention to place the object of immediate hiſtory, the records of manners, and the repoſitories of public ſentiment, beyond the reach of the lower claſſes, becauſe they were alſo the means, and often very ably ſo, of political information.

The Chairman then proceeded to read the ſeveral reſolutions. On that for granting an additional duty of three halfpence upon newſpapers, &c. a diviſion took place; there were

For the reſolution, 151—Againſt it, 43.

Another diviſion took place on the reſolution of granting 200,000l. to enable him to make good his dividends on the laſt loan;

Ayes 149—Noes 45.

On the 29th of April, Mr. Pitt preſented to the Houſe of Commons, a meſſage from his majeſty, "recommending it to the Houſe, to enable his majeſty to make remittances, from time to time, to be applied to his ſervice in Ireland, to an amount, not exceeding 1,500,000l. on proviſion being made by the parliament of Ireland, for diſcharging the intereſt and charges of a loan to that amount.

"And alſo recommending to the Houſe, to conſider of guaranteeing a loan, on account of his ally the Emperor, to be applied in making good the advances to the amount of 1,600,000l. which have already been made to his Imperial majeſty, and to defray the charges of ſuch farther advances as his majeſty may, from time to time, direct to be made in the courſe of the preſent year, to an amount not exceeding 2,000,000l." &c.

This meſſage was ordered to be taken into conſideration on the firſt of May. On that day, accordingly, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on that meſſage, and voted 1,880,000l. for advances, by way of loan, to the Emperor; likewiſe proviſion for guaranteeing 3,500,000l. to be raiſed on account of the Emperor; and 1,500,000l. for his majeſty's ſervice in Ireland, on proviſion being made by that parliament, for defraying the intereſt and charges thereof. Mr. Pitt, in urging the above meaſure, reviewed the cauſes of the late ſcarcity of ſpecie, which he, in a great degree, imputed to the heavy payments for grain imported into this kingdom. Mr. Fox wiſhed for a delay of two or three days, when the reſult of the negociation then known to be pending for a ſeparate peace, between the Emperor and France, might be known. Mr Pitt oppoſed the delay, on the ground that if peace was indiſpenſibly neceſſary to the Emperor, the aid now propoſed would entitle him to better terms, and that the vote of the Houſe only went to enable his Britannic Majeſty to furniſh ſuch ſums, leaving it at his diſcretion to withhold the ſame, if circumſtances ſhould ſo change as to render ſuch a meaſure adviſable. Mr. Grey detected the fallacy of this laſt propoſition, and contended, that if the propoſed grant was by way of ſubſidy inſtead of loan, the Executive

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cutive government need not act on the reſolution of the Houſe which granted the money; but when once a loan was contracted for, the payments muſt be made. Mr. Pitt replied, that power was to be reſerved in the Bill, to authorize his Majeſty, if neceſſary, to put a ſtop to the continuation of advances, and to put what farther payments were to be made to the public account. Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. W. W. Bird, Mr. Curwen, and General Tarleton ſpoke againſt the Reſolution; Mr. Wilberforce, Sir. W. Pulteney, and Sir James Murray Pulteney ſupported it. On the diviſion there were, Ayes 193—Noes 50.

On the 5th of May, the Houſe, in a Committee of Supply, voted the ſum of 80 000l. as a marriage-portion to the Princeſs Royal; Mr. Curwen obſerved upon this occaſion "that at a period like the preſent, his Majeſty would have done well to have made the required proviſion *out of his own private property.*

On the 10th of May, Mr. WHITBREAD made his promiſed motion of cenſure upon the conduct of the miniſter for delaying the buſineſs relative to the ſeamen then in a ſtate of inſurrection on board the fleet near Portſmouth. He obſerved, that when the demands of the ſailors, made in the firſt mutiny, were complied with by Government, it was underſtood that thoſe compliances were to be ratified immediately by Parliament, and that without ſuch ratification they did not mean to put to ſea. Hence it was clear that the ſeamen were not contented with the mere promiſe of the Miniſter. It was his duty, therefore, to have brought down a meſſage as ſoon as poſſible. On the 23d of April, the buſineſs was adjuſted with the ſailors; on the 26th it was referred to the Council; and on the 3d of May the Order of Council was iſſued. He contended, that there could be no rational ground for this delay, and that the Houſe was bound to cenſure a Miniſter who, to all his other miſconduct, had added this laſt moſt calamitous and fatal one. No meſſage to that hour had been brought down! the Miniſter excuſed the delay, by urging the neceſſary forms preparatory to the eſtimate. Surely the preſent Miniſter could not ſhelter himſelf under the plea of obſerving forms—"he who had trampled on all the forms of that Houſe, and upon all the principles of the Conſtitution." The Houſe would recollect, that when he deemed it neceſſary to abridge the liberties of the people, he uſed the utmoſt diſpatch; with what celerity was the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act paſſed! When he conjured up plots, and frightened the nation, then he could find no time for delay. Mr. Whitbread concluded by moving,

"That the Right Honourable William Pitt, in having ſo long delayed preſenting to this Houſe the eſtimate of the ſum neceſſary for defraying the expence of the increaſed pay of the ſeamen and marines of the Fleet, and for the propoſed iſſue of the full allowance of proviſions, has been guilty of a groſs neglect of his duty, and deſerves the cenſure of this Houſe."

Mr. Fox ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt, in his own juſtification, ſaid, that though he did not wiſh to transfer any degree of blame from himſelf to any of his Majeſty's miniſters, he felt it a duty he owed to himſelf to obſerve, that he neither did preſent it, nor was it any part of his duty to preſent or to prepare it. The Houſe then divided. For the motion 63, againſt it 237.

Mr. WILBERFORCE, on the 15th of May, moved, in the Houſe of Commons, for Leave to bring in a Bill for Aboliſhing the Slave Trade, at a Time to be limited. He prefaced this motion with a ſpeech of conſiderable length, in which he appealed to the humanity of the Houſe with his uſual eloquence. He ſaid, if he could but bring the Members to a ſenſe of their duty towards God and man, he ſhould accompliſh his purpoſe. He obſerved "that all who believed in a *moral providence* muſt ſee, that our perſevering in this horrid trade, only conſiſtent with practical atheiſm, had *provoked the divine vengeance*, which appeared to have given us up to the effect of our own perverſe principles." Mr. Hobhouſe, Mr. Martin, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning, and Sir William Dolben, ſupported the motion; Mr. Ellis, Colonel Gaſcoigne, &c. oppoſed the motion, which at length was negatived by 82 againſt 74.

Mr. GREY, on the 16th of May, moved a ſeries of Reſolutions, founded upon the Report of the Select Committee on the Finance; which brought on a debate of conſiderable length, but they were negatived by a great majority. One of theſe Reſolutions contained a direct cenſure on Mr. Pitt. The diviſion upon this queſtion was, Ayes 60—Noes 206.

His grace the duke of Bedford, on the 15th of May, ſpoke for two hours upon the ſubject of the *Stoppage of the Bank*; and he diſplayed great abilities upon that buſineſs. At length he produced a num-

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ber of resolutions, founded upon the correspondence between the Directors of the Bank and Mr. Pitt (see an abstract of that correspondence in our last Number) from which his grace inferred the ignorance and guilt of ministers in that affair. The first resolution was to resolve "that the sending of money to the Continent was the real cause of the Order of Council." The previous question was carried against it.

Mr. Alderman COMBE, on the 19th of May, moved, in the House of Commons, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to dismiss from his Councils his present Ministers, as the best means of obtaining a speedy and honourable Peace." He prefaced his motion, by taking a review of the whole conduct of ministers, since secret influence introduced them into office in 1784. Their armaments against Spain and Russia, contrary to the voice of the nation; their war with France; the various reasons they had given successively for its continuance; and their weak and equivocal attempt to treat for peace. From all this he inferred, that their insincerity was evident; and he contended their abusive language against France, and their frequent declarations, that the war was a war against French principles, made it manifest that they could never conclude an honourable, or advantageous peace. Sir William Milner seconded the motion. Messrs. Curwen, Taylor, Hobhouse, Jefferys, and Sturt, were for the motion, but it was negatived by 242 against 59.

IRELAND.

It appears that the present Administration are about to exhibit the same scenes in Ireland, respecting the Advocates for Reform, as they performed in England in the year 1794, respecting Messrs. Hardy, Tooke, and others.

On the 19th of April, Mr. Secretary PELHAM read to the House of Commons a Message from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, purporting, that a treasonable Conspiracy had been recently discovered at Belfast, and forty of the conspirators apprehended in the very act of discussion, and that their papers were at the same time seized; and as they contained matter most materially interesting to the peace of Ireland, his Excellency had submitted them to the consideration of parliament.

Mr. Pelham followed up this communication by a motion, "That a *Secret* Committee of fifteen members be appointed to examine the said papers, and such evidence as should be adduced touching the same."

Mr. GRATTAN warmly opposed a *Secret* Committee as a mode of enquiry highly unconstitutional, more especially at a time "when his Majesty's Ministers were become the objects of public detestation." He was for a Committee of the whole House.

The Attorney-General said, if the enquiry was public, it would be impossible to come to the truth, in as much as the evidence, in many cases, would be assassinated, or afraid to tell the truth. On the question being put, the Secret Committee was agreed to, and ordered to be chosen on the 24th of April.

Mr. PELHAM, on the 11th of May, brought up the report of the secret committee, appointed to consider of the papers seized in Belfast, and to report their opinion thereon; this report, consisting of sixty-nine folio pages, was read, at full length, by the clerk. The secret committee assert, in this report, that, in examining into the principles and motives of the United Irishmen, they discovered, that the society under that name, under the pretext of promoting a parlimentary reform, and what they call emancipation of the catholics, harboured a design to disunite Ireland from Great Britain, to overthrow the present constitution, and to establish, in its stead, a republican form of government.

The committee rested this opinion, in a great measure, on a letter, written a considerable time ago, by Theobald Wolf Jones, a very active member of that society, to his friends, in Belfast. The committee also state, that by examining the papers seized in the house of a John Alexander, at Belfast, they had discovered the constitution of the society, which appeared to be organized in a very perfect manner: that committees were appointed to raise money, to provide arms and ammunition, and to elect military officers. That there were 72,000 United Irishmen in the province of Ulster, and that the society, within a short time, had risen to a number truly formidable: not less, at this moment, than *One hundred thousand men!* That, in one county, they had eighteen thousand muskets. That it was remarkable, that in one return of money collected, the officer who remitted it said, "This money had been paid somewhat before the usual time, because it is expected that our friends will soon arrive at Bantry,"

or

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or words to that effect; and several instances occurred in the papers which were seized, of allusions to the expected arrival of these friends.

In a few days after this report of the secret committee was read to the house, Mr. PONSONBY introduced his promised motion, respecting a parliamentary reform. The ministerial side of the house recurred, on this occasion, to their old subterfuge "of this not being a *proper time*, &c."

The motion was negatived, by 117 to 30.

The whig members of the Irish parliament, wearied with fruitless attempts, have at length seceded from that body, and left ministers and their adherents to their fate.

FRANCE.

In our last retrospect of public affairs, we left General BUONAPARTE at his head quarters, in Clagenfurt, the capital of Carinthia, and Prince CHARLES, at the head of the Austrian army, flying before him. The republicans followed up the advantages they had recently acquired with their usual celerity. General JOUBERT, on the 29th of March, attacked the defile of Inspruck; the Austrian battalions, newly arrived from the Rhine, endeavoured to defend it, but after a few moments' cannonade, the Austrians were obliged to retreat, leaving 100 dead, 600 prisoners, 2 pieces of cannon, and all their equipage.

General BUONAPARTE marched, at the head of the French army, on the 2nd of April, and General MASSENA's division, forming the advanced guard, came up with the Austrians, in the defiles between Freisach and Newmark. The battle raged with great fury; it was the select part of the Austrian army contending against the veteran conquerors of Italy. The Imperialists had a grand position, defended with cannon; but it only retarded, for a short time, the defeat of their rear guard. Their grenadiers were completely routed, leaving the field of battle covered with dead, and about 500 or 600 prisoners. The Austrians filed off in the night; at day break the French entered Newmark; they found at Freisach 4000 quintals of wheat, and a great quantity of brandy and oats; they found as much at Newmark, though the Austrians had destroyed a great quantity by fire.

The head quarters of the republicans were at Scherding, on the 4th of April. The advanced guard, on the point of reaching Hunsmark, came up with the rear guard of the Imperialists, who wished to dispute the ground, but were in a short time defeated, leaving 600 prisoners, and 300 dead on the field of battle.

It was at this period that Prince CHARLES sent a reply to the letter sent to him by General BUONAPARTE, a few days before (*see our last, page 316*) imploring him, for the sake of humanity, to use his utmost efforts to procure a peace. The prince, in this reply, assured the republican general, "that though his duty called him to make war, he desired peace, for the happiness of the people; he had no full powers to treat upon so important a subject, but must wait for superior orders." According to General BUONAPARTE, the prince, two hours after he had sent that reply, demanded, by one of his aid-de-camps, a suspension of arms, for four hours, a proposal wholly inadmissible. "He wished," said the French general, "by getting four hours, to gain the day, and thereby have time to effect his junction with General SPORK; this was precisely the reason that made me march day and night." Almost immediately after this correspondence between the two generals, a suspension of arms was a greed upon, between the French and Imperial armies, to commence on the 7th of April, and to expire on the 13th at night.

This suspension of arms happily prepared the way to preliminaries of peace between the Emperor and the French republic, which were signed in the course of a few days.

Previous to this happy event, the French generals Joubert, Delmas, and Baraguely d'Hilliers traversed the Tyrol, made in the different battles 8000 prisoners, and joined the grand army in the Valley of Drave. By this means, the whole French army was united; and on the 17th of April, its line extended from the Valley of Drave, on the side of Spital to Rollmann, along the Muhr, Bruck, Gratz, and to Fiume nearly.

About the same time, the republican armies, under the command of generals Hoche and Moreau, crossed the Rhine. The army of the Rhine and the Moselle, under general Moreau, passed that river on the 21st of April, and took possession of the fort of Kehl, by a *coup-de-main*, which our readers will remember, the Austrians with great difficulty gained at the latter end of the last campaign, after besieging it for *almost three months*. This passage was accomplished in broad day, by

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main force, while the Auſtrians were ranged in order of battle on the oppoſite bank. They loſt ſeveral ſtandards, more than twenty pieces of cannon, their military chéſt, and from three to four thouſand priſoners of war, the number of killed and wounded was alſo very great.

The army of the Sambre and Meuſe, under general Hoche, rendered the 19th of April illuſtrious by a pitched battle and three actions, which immediately eſtabliſhed their poſitions on the right bank of the Rhine. Among the trophies of this victory were 7000 priſoners of war, 27 pieces of artillery, 7 ſtandards, 60 war and ammunition waggons, &c. This army in a few days afterwards puſhed their way as far as Frankfort.

From a ſtatement which has been made of the campaigns of the French and diſtributed to the members of the Council of Five Hundred, it appears that from the 8th of September 1793, to the 19th February 1797, the republic has gained

261 victories, including 31 pitched battles,
killed 152,600 men of the enemy,
taken 197,784 priſoners,
238 ſtrong places,
319 forts, camps, or redoubts,
7,963 pieces of cannon,
286,762 guns,
4,383,150 pounds of powder,
207 ſtandards, 5,486 horſes.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

ON March the 23d, in conſequence of a requiſition to the Lord Mayor, ſigned by forty-three livery-men, a common hall was held at Guildhall (about 5000 of the livery being preſent) at which, Mr. F. Waddington moved an addreſs to the King, "praying him to diſmiſs his preſent miniſters from his councils for ever, as the firſt ſtep towards obtaining a ſpeedy, honourable, and permanent peace." This being ſeconded, very few hands were held up in oppoſition. The lord mayor and ſheriffs, &c. were then directed to preſent the petition to his Majeſty, on the throne. When the ſheriffs, however, proceeded to St James's, to know when the King would receive the addreſs, they were not admitted to his preſence, as uſual; but received a meſſage, brought by the duke of Portland, "that his Majeſty never received addreſſes on the throne, but from the city of London in its corporate capacity."

On the 1ſt of April, a common-hall was held, to take into conſideration the above anſwer to the ſheriffs: when it was reſolved, unanimouſly, "that the ſheriffs be ordered to demand a "perſonal interview of his Majeſty, and to INSIST on the right of the livery, to be heard by his Majeſty, ſitting on his throne."—In purſuance of this, the ſheriffs, city remembrancer, &c. had an audience (the 5th of April, at the cloſe of the levee) to know, when his Majeſty would receive the addreſs of the livery on the throne: when the King returned an anſwer, ſimilar to the meſſage before delivered by the duke of Portland: adding that "that meſſage was delivered by his own deſire; and that he would receive the addreſs of the livery, at the next, or any other, levee, provided the perſons preſenting the ſame, did not exceed the uſual number of TEN." Wedneſday, April 12th, a common-hall was again held at Guildhall, to conſider of this laſt anſwer to the ſheriffs: when it was reſolved, "that the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery, of London, &c. have, immemorially, exerciſed the right of preſenting petitions to the King upon the throne," &c. and, that "when ſuch petition is thus preſented, the petitioners know that their complaints are heard by his Majeſty," &c. &c. At this meeting, Mr. WAITHMAN propoſed a motion of cenſure on his Majeſty's miniſters, for "precipitating the nation into an unneceſſary and unjuſtifiable war." &c. The lord mayor, however, would not ſuffer the queſtion to be put on this motion, and diſſolved the hall abruptly, amidſt ſymptoms of the ſtrongeſt diſapprobation of the livery. April 22, in conſequence of a freſh requiſition, another common hall was convened by the lord mayor, to conſider "the report of the ſheriffs communicated to the livery, and to inveſtigate the cauſes of the awful ſtate of public affairs." His lordſhip aſſented to the firſt part of the requiſition, but anſwered, to the ſecond, "that he deemed it incompatible with his duty to aſſemble the livery" for the ſaid purpoſe, as it was "a propoſition too extenſive to admit of diſcuſſion in an aſſembly, confeſſedly not deliberative"—Another more preſſing requiſition, however, having been delivered to his lordſhip (May 3) of the ſame tenor as the preceding, his lordſhip conſented to call a common-hall, for ALL the purpoſes mentioned in the requiſition. Accordingly, at a common-hall, held on the 11th of May, a number of reſolutions were moved, purporting to deprecate this unjuſt and unneceſſary war; to aſſert the full exerciſe of the right of petitioning; and to inſtruct the city repreſentatives, to make a motion in the Houſe of Commons, "that an addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying him to diſmiſs from his preſence and councils, his preſent weak and wicked miniſters," &c. The principal ſpeakers were, Meſſrs Hanſon, Waddington, Waithman, Gurney, Alderman Coombe, and Mr. Farmer, in favour of the reſolutions;—and Meſſrs. Stoneſtreet, Kemble, Dixon, Aldermen Curtis, Anderſon, and Luſhington, againſt them—Mr Alderman Curtis, on aſſerting that he could not agree to make ſuch a motion in Parliament, "without a ſurrender of his independence,"

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pendence," was ſaluted with a general cry of RESIGN! RESIGN! The lord mayor, Mr. Stoneſtreet, Mr. Dixon, and the other ſpeakers, againſt the reſolutions, were alſo received with hiſſes, groans, and other ſymptoms of diſapprobation.

In the month of February laſt, letters were ſent from all the line of battle ſhips at Portſmouth, to Lord HOWE, praying for his Lordſhip's influence towards obtaining a redreſs of certain grievances mentioned in the letters; as theſe however were anonymous and appeared to be all written by one perſon, and couched in the ſame language, they were conſidered as the production of ſome factious individual, and were thrown aſide, as unworthy of anſwer. This neglect of the petition of the ſeamen, on their return to port, March 31ſt, occaſioned a correſpondence by letter to be kept up, and paſſed from ſhip to ſhip, through the whole fleet; till at length, it was unanimouſly agreed upon, that no ſhip ſhould lift an anchor, till the demands of the fleet were fully complied with. In this ſtate matters remained, till April 14th. when orders were ſent to Portſmouth for Lord BRIDPORT to ſail with the Channel fleet; on the following day, however, when his lordſhip made the ſignal to prepare, not a ſhip obeyed the ſignal. Inſtead of weighing anchor, the ſeamen of the admiral's ſhip ran up the ſhrouds, and gave three cheers, which was the ſignal to the reſt of the fleet, for making public their reſolutions. Theſe cheers were inſtantly anſwered by the other ſhips; and it was manifeſt in a moment, that the combination was complete. The officers were thunderſtruck at theſe diſpoſitions, and exerted themſelves, by various means, to bring the men to a ſenſe of their duty, but without effect. The petty officers had concurred with the men, in the determination not to do their duty, till their pay was increaſed; all the different crews however, were very orderly and peaceable in their conduct, performing every duty of the ſhips as uſual, except that of weighing anchor. The next day a boat from each ſhip was demanded, and two men from the crew of each were appointed delegates to repreſent the whole; the admiral's cabbin being fixed upon as the propereſt place for their deliberations. At this time none of the officers were ſuffered to go on ſhore. Petitions were now drawn up, and preſented to Lord Bridport, Sir Allan Gardner, and the port admiral, ſetting forth, that "while the ſoldiers and marines had received additional allowances, the pay of the ſeamen had not been augmented, they therefore deſired an encreaſe of wages; and a hope was expreſſed, that an anſwer might be given to their petition, before they were ordered to put to ſea again." This expreſſion however, was qualified with one exception, "unleſs the enemy were known to be at ſea." They well knew that no enemy was at ſea, or likely to put to ſea, and therefore had pitched upon this as a proper time for enforcing their demands. On the 17th, every man in the fleet was ſworn to ſupport the cauſe in which he had embarked; the admiral's body ſervants not being exempted from the oath. Ropes were now raiſed *in terrorem* at the foreyard arm of every ſhip, and ſeveral officers who had behaved in a tyrannical manner, were turned aſhore. The deputies conſulted together every day on board the Queen Charlotte, returning at night to their reſpective ſhips, and on getting on board, giving three cheers to the admiral's ſhip, which were regularly returned. They were returned, at the ſame time by every other ſhip at Spithead, as well as by the ſick and convaleſcents in Haſlar Hoſpital, who entered heartily into the ſame cauſe, and diſplayed flags compoſed of a number of handkerchiefs tacked together, &c. On the 18th, a committee of the admiralty (Earl Spencer, Lord Arden, Admiral Young, and Mr. Secretary Marſden) arrived at Portſmouth, in the courſe of which and the two following days, ſeveral propoſitions were made by them to reduce the fleet to obedience, but ineffectually. On the 21ſt, Admirals Gardner, Colpoys, and Pole, went on board the Queen Charlotte in order to confer with the delegates, who had, in a great meaſure, become converts to the admirals; but could ſettle nothing, as two delegates from one ſhip, the Royal George, were on ſhore. On their return on board the Queen Charlotte, they informed the delegation and the admirals, that it was the determination of the Royal George, to agree to nothing that ſhould not be ſanctioned by parliament, and guaranteed by the king's proclamation of pardon.

In the whole of theſe proceedings, the conduct of the ſailors was orderly, ſyſtematic, and determined; they took poſſeſſion of all the magazines, loaded all their guns, confined every officer to his reſpective ſhip, kept watch regularly the ſame as at ſea, and put every thing into a ſtate of defence. Intoxication or miſconduct in any of the men was ſeverely puniſhed, and no ſpirituous liquors were ſuffered to be brought on board any ſhip. On the 22d. the men were ſomewhat pacified, and cauſed two letters to be written, one to the Lords of the Admiralty, ſtating the grounds of their conduct on the preceding day; and another to Lord Bridport, in which they avowed no intentional offence to him, and ſtyled him their *father* and *friend*.—This had a good effect, for, on the 23d the Admiral returned to his ſhip, hoiſted his flag again, and, after a ſhort addreſs to the crew, informed them, that he had brought with him a redreſs of all their grievances, and the king's pardon for the offenders. After ſome deliberation theſe proffers were accepted, and every man returned to his duty. It was now thought that all diſputes were finally ſettled; the *delicate ſilence*, however, of Mr. PITT, in omitting to explain the reaſons which called for an increaſe of pay to be granted to the navy, when he ſubmitted a motion for that purpoſe to the Houſe of Commons, was conſtrued by the ſeamen into a diſpoſition not to accede to their demands; and on Sunday morning, May 7, when Lord Bridport made the ſignal to weigh anchor and put to ſea, every ſhip at St. Helen's refuſed to obey. In the courſe of the afternoon, they ordered a meeting

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of the delegates, as before, on board the London, of 98 guns, which carried the flag of Vice-admiral Colpoys;—the Admiral resolved to oppose their coming on board, and apprised the men of his ship of his intention. He immediately ordered the marines under arms; some of whom obeyed the order, while others refused. The delegates persisting to come on board, the Admiral ordered the marines to level their pieces at them; the marines did so, and a slight skirmish took place. By the fire of the marines, five seamen were killed, two of whom were delegates; and Lieut. Sims, of the marines, was wounded by the fire of one of the delegates.

The whole crew of the London now declared open hostility to the officers and marines; they turned the guns in the fore part of the ship, towards the stern, and threatened to blow all aft into the water, unless they surrendered The officers surrendered, and the marines laid down their arms; and Admiral Colpoys and Captain Griffiths were confined several hours in separate cabins. In consequence, however, of the resolution of the House of Commons, passed May 8, and the king's free pardon, &c. being communicated to the seamen, on May 10, they appeared to be satisfied, the officers were generally reinstated in their commands, the red flag was struck, and the whole of the grand fleet prepared to put to sea.

The mutiny has since run through the whole of the fleet, and with symptoms peculiarly alarming at Plymouth and Sheerness. At the latter place, it is supposed to rage in the most violent degree at the present moment.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, May 26, 1797.

Last week, the Scrip of the Loan of Sixteen Millions and a Half came into the market, which, with the number of sellers, has tended still farther to depress the funds. The scarcity of specie is at present less felt than it has been for some time past.

Bank Stock, on the 24th last month, was at 124½; fell on 28th to 120½; and again on 5th May, to 118; and rose again on 12th, to 119, which was the last price.

5 per cent. ann. on the 24th of last month, were at 76; fell on 28th to 74½—again on the 5th May, to 73½, and have since risen to 75½, at which price they left off, on the 24th ult.

4 per cent. ann. were, on the 24th last month, at 63¼; fell on the 28th to 61½; again on 5th May, to 60½; and were, on the 24th ult. at 60½.

3 per cent. cons. were, on 24th last month, at 49¼; on the 28th, they fell to 48½; on the 5th of May to 48, and were yesterday, the 25th, at 48½.

New Omnium is at premium of 2½ per cent.

Loyalty Loan, at a discount of 13 per cent.

Marriages in and near London.

Thursday, May 18, being the day appointed for celebrating the nuptials of the hereditary Prince of Wurtemburg with the Princess Royal, it was observed in grand gala, at St. James's. The ceremony was performed in the Chapel Royal, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Earl of Derby to Miss Farren, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

G. Alder, esq. of Savage-gardens, Tower-hill, to Miss Mills, of Montague-close, Southwark.

The rev. W. Holwell, of Exmouth, Devon, to lady Charlotte Hay.

The rev. Dean Coddington to Miss Billingham.

The rev. W. Clay to lady Burrell.

Lieut Col. Scudamore, M.P. for Hereford, to Miss Walwyn.

R. Keymer, esq. of Thrum-hall, Yorkshire, to Miss Langston, daughter of sir St. L. knt. alderman and sheriff of London.

J Pearson, esq. of Rutland-place, to Miss Fellows.

Lord G. Thynne to Miss Courtney.

R. Sayer, esq. of Bow, to Miss Rawlings, of Bromley, Middlesex.

Deaths in and near London.

At Blackheath, Miss M. Addison. Mrs. Marac. Mrs Lawrence, mother of the celebrated artist of that name.

At her apartments in Store-street, Miss Ryves, a lady of considerable literary merit. —She was well acquainted with French and Italian literature; and had made a tolerable progress in acquiring the learned languages. Her poetical compositions are distinguished by vigour, and even an air of originality; this is particularly apparent in her Address to Earl Fitzwilliam, on the birth of his son. She translated from Rousseau's Social Compact, and other works of acknowledged merit. When the late Mr. Dodsley relinquished all concern in the Annual Register, Miss Ryves was employed to conduct the historical department, a task of hazard and difficulty; as the eloquent pen of Mr. Burke had been thought to manage that department for some years. Miss Ryves had turned her attention to the drama, and had written a tragedy and a comedy. In private life, her character was marked by unaffected gentleness of temper, good sense, and varied information.

Mr. R. Boyd, of Exeter-street, Strand.

Mr. S. Church, of St. Alban's-street, St. James's.

In Mansfield-street, Gen. R. Clarke.

In New Bridge-street, Mr. J. Railton.

Mrs. Thompson, of Cheapside.

Mrs. S. Willet, of Walcott-place.

At Newington, Surrey, J. Menetoni, esq. Aged 24, Mr. J. Finch, of Kentish-Town.

S. Fryer, esq. of Southampton-buildings, Holborn, who was robbed and shot, on the 7th of May, in the fields near White-Conduit-House, Islington.

In the Adelphi, aged 37, capt. H. Kendall, late of the Ear of Oxford East-Indiaman.

PROVINCIAL

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and diſtinguiſhed Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THREE adverti ſements have lately appeared in the Newcaſtle papers, one, ſigned by Meſſrs. Doubleday and Eaſterby, on the part of the Northumberland Alkali Company, certifying, that "they have made trial of the cryſtals of Soda (manufactured by Lord DUNDONALD) in the operations of their ſoap manufactory, and that they have found it to anſwer every purpoſe of foreign Barilla in the manufacture of hard ſoap;" another, ſigned by Mr. J. Dyſon, on the part of the Northumberland Glaſs Company, certifying, that "he has made trial of the pearl-aſhes (made by lord DUNDONALD) in the manufacture of flint-glaſs, and found it to anſwer the ſame as foreign pearl-aſhes;" and a third, ſigned by Mr. J. Pollock, on the part of the Northumberland Alkali Company, certifying, that "he has uſed the cryſtal Soda (manufactured by lord DUNDONALD) with ſoap, for the cleaning of ſilk, woollen, cotton, &c. before dying, and found it to anſwer well, and to be a ſaving, &c.

There has alſo appeared, in the ſame papers, a letter from Mr. M'Whirter, bleacher, of Inglis Green, near Edinburgh, addreſſed to the earl of DUNDONALD, wherein the writer aſſerts, that "cryſtals of Soda, of all others, contain a ſalt the fitteſt and beſt adapted for the purpoſes of bleaching, as it unites eaſier with the colouring matter of linen, and as linen yarn boiled with it is *ſmoother ſkinned* than that which is boiled with any kind of foreign pearl." It is farther ſtated, that by the application of theſe cryſtals in waſhing, more than one-half of the ſoap generally made uſe of will be ſaved, that hard water is ſoftened by it, and made fit for waſhing, and that cloths are better waſhed, than when ſoap only is made uſe of. Mr. M'Whirter gives it as his opinion, that his lordſhip will, in time, be enabled to extend his works for manufacturing mineral alkali ſo far, as to preclude the neceſſity of importing foreign aſhes of any kind.

Married.]—Mr. Bennet, of Gibſide, agent of lord Strathmore, to Mrs. Kelty. Mr. M. Woodfield, ſteward to the dean and chapter of Durham, to Miſs M. Gibbon. G. Taylor, eſq. of Middleham, to Miſs Aſhworth, of Durham.

Died.]—At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Crowe. Mrs. Barnes. Aged 37, reſpected for his friendly and chearful diſpoſition, Mr. C. Greenwell, one of the common-council. Mr. M. Hall. Aged 51, Mr. W. Watſon; an uſeful member of ſociety, and endeared to his acquaintance by his mild temper, and generous and friendly diſpoſition. By his induſtry he had made an adequate proviſion for a numerous family, and by his probity and fidelity, had conciliated the eſteem of all who knew him. He was of ſo pacific a turn of mind, that no human being could juſtly ſay of him, "he has injured me."

In Gateſhead, Mr. W. Hoedlam, ſen. Miſs J. Bainbridge, a Quaker; and Mrs. Langley.

Near Newcaſtle, aged 84, Mr. C. Hunter, formerly coachman, and afterwards many years houſe ſteward, to ſir M. W. Ridley, bart. of Heaton Hall. He died a batchelor, and bequeathed to his relations the ſum of 2000l. which he had accumulated by parſimony. Near do. in the bloom of youth, Miſs B. Robſon, and Miſs Taylor.

At Yarm, deſervedly lamented, the rev. T. Dixon, curate and rector of Whitton St. Andrew, at Droitwich, Worceſter. At Langridge Houſe, Durham, Miſs Dealtry, youngeſt daughter of G. D. eſq. of London. At Medomſley, Durham, Mr. W. Scaife, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Alderman S. of Newcaſtle. At Whittingham, aged 62, Mr. H. Richardſon. Mr. H. Markham, of Lady Kirk Shiels.

At Woolſington, near Ponteland, Miſs M. Bell, ſiſter of M. B. eſq high ſheriff of Northumberland. At Wickham, aged 95, Mrs. Bates, Near Hartlepool, Mrs. Dunn. At Stockton upon Tees, Mrs. Rowe. Of a gradical decline, Mrs. Bell, of High Shield, near Hexham; of a mild and benevolent diſpoſition, which was eminently conſpicuous in every tranſaction of her life. Mrs. Maddiſon, of Birtley. At Sunderland, after a lingering illneſs of four years, Mrs. Lamb, and Mr. J. Todd. At Durham, Mr. M. Wood. Near Durham, Mrs. Flintoft.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.]—At Workington, Mr. J. Reid to Miſs Rothery, of Embleton. Mr. S. Ruſton, of Little Broughton, to Miſs Sibſon, of Little Thwaite. At Harrington, Mr. E. Wilſon to Miſs Jackſon.

Died.]—At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Mitchell; in the firm of Meſſrs. Elwood and Mitchell, callico printers. Aged 81, Mrs. Gale. Aged 15, Miſs G. Tetter.

At Workington, Mrs. Hodgſon. Mrs. Penrice. Aged 23, Mr. J. Cowman, maſter of the ſhip Dove, of Harrington. At Dublin, Mr. J. Harriſon, of the ſhip Friends, belonging to Workington.

At Maryport, aged 86, Mrs. Downes. At Harrington, Mr. W. Lonſdale, ſen. Near Boctle, aged 86, Mr. Hobſon; reſpected through life by all who knew him. (At Kingſton, Jamaica, January 30, aged 26, Mr. J. Thompſon, ſon

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fon of Mr. T. of Brankinwall). At Kirkby Lonſdale, Weſtmoreland, Mr. Rooke, inventor of a balſam called *the matchleſs*, well known in thoſe parts. At Penrith, aged 62, Mr. S. Cannon.

At Carliſle, M. Coulthard, eſq. M.D.; he ſerved the office of mayor laſt year.

At Scales in Lorton, aged 82, Mr. P. Robinſon, yeoman. Mrs. Henderſon, of Longburgh. At Murton, Weſtmoreland, aged 79, Mr. R. Hodgſon. (In Cornwall, where he had reſided ſome time on account of his health, W. Charlton, eſq of Kellyſide, Northumberland, and proprietor of the capital eſtate of Whitehall, in Cumberland—which, after a long litigation, had been decreed to him a few years ago.) At Heverſham, near Kendal, aged 78, the rev. H. Wilſon, vicar upwards of 39 years, and A.M. He was formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. By his death, learning has loſt an ornament, his pariſhioners a conſcientious and faithful miniſter, his relatives an affectionate friend, and the community at large a bright example of the neareſt approach to Chriſtian perfect on.

LANCASHIRE.

At Liverpool, in conſequence of an advertiſement iſſued by the mayor, calling a meeting of the inhabitants, to conſider of the propriety of addreſſing the king to remove his miniſters, &c. the motion for a petition, after a long diſcuſſion, was negatived. The *independance* of the burgeſſes of Liverpool (who know that under an honeſt and virtuous miniſtry, *their trade would be in danger*) has long been as notorious as their *humanity*. *Can* MEN STEALERS *have boſoms that will glow at the proſpect of a termination of bloodſhed? Can the* FLINT *drop* MONEY? We are happy, however, to add, that a ſimilar petition for the above purpoſe (containing a numerous liſt of reſpectable ſignatures) was afterwards agreed to at a ſeparate meeting, which, in mild and temperate language, yet with freedom and ſincerity, prays for an entire "change in his majeſty's miniſters and councils," &c. "We forbear," ſay the petitioners, "to eſtimate the importance of the objects in contemplation on the commencement of hoſtilities, but we clearly perceive, that the greater part of theſe objects have been abandoned as unattainable; and the experience of four campaigns convinces us, that the preſent ſyſtem is not likely to be effectual, and that it cannot be perſiſted in, even for another campaign, without an expenditure of treaſure, and an export of ſpecie, *by which our* PUBLIC CREDIT *may be* COMPLETELY UNDERMINED, *and the dearest intereſts of our country brought into imminent hazard*," &c.

Married.]—At Liverpool, L. Toole, eſq. of the 45th regt. to Miſs Hall. Mr. M. Lythgoe, to Miſs M. Topping.

Died.]—At Liverpool, Mr. T. Seaman. Mr. Roberts. Mr. J. Mackiver. Mrs. Hanmer. Aged 23, Mr. W. Cadow, ſurgeon. Mrs. Hunneyford. Mrs. Gaſkell. Aged 58, Mr. T. Foſter. Mrs. Langriſhe, Mrs. Greenwood. Aged 49, Mr. A. Molyneux, Mr. G. Sweeting. Aged 78, Mr. J. Salthouſe. Aged 47, Mr. Lupton. On his paſſage to London, Capt. J. Baſely, of the brig Henry. At Cape Mount, on the coaſt of Africa (ſurgeon on board the Mary) aged 27, Mr. J. Bryers. Alſo at Cape Mount (mate on board the Mary) aged 23, Mr. Antrobus. Near Kingſton, Jamaica, aged 38, Mr. R. Berry, brother of Mr. B. of Liverpool. On his paſſage from St. Vincent's for Liverpool, Capt R. Topping, of the ſhip Good Intent. At New-York, aged 25, Mr. W. Calvert, late of Liverpool.

At Manchester, aged 32, Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Booth, of exemplary worth and goodneſs. Mrs. Butterworth. Mr. R. Rothwell. Mr. T. Mottersham. Mrs. S. Phillips; alſo, ſame day, at Stand, near Manchester, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. N. P.

At Lancaſter, Mr. J. Gardner. Aged 60, Mrs. Hinde. Aged 58, Mr. S. Turner.

Miſs Porter, of Ackhurſt-hall, near Wigan. Mrs Milne, of Stayley bridge. At Burnley, Mr. Grimſhaw, ſurgeon. N Starkie, eſq. only ſon of T. S. eſq. of French-Wood, near Preſton. Near Preſcot, aged 97, W. P. Cotham, eſq. Near Blackburn, aged 76, Mrs. A. Peele. Mr. R Haworth, of Edenfield. Mr. E. Maſon, of Chorlton. At Bolton le Moors, aged 97, Mrs. M. Coe. At Preſton, Mrs. Colliſon. Near Clitheroe, aged 70, H. Baldwin, eſq. At Cartmel, aged 94, John Carter, upwards of 70 years guide over Cartmel ſands.

At Wigan, Mr. R. Bullock. Mr. Ranſom. Mr. Unſworth. Mrs. Badley, while eating her dinner, and apparently in perfect health and ſpirits.

At Huyton, Mr. J. Limeburner, formerly commander of a veſſel in the African trade.

YORKSHIRE.

A meeting was lately called of the inhabitants of York, in conſequence of a requiſition delivered to the lord mayor, ſigned by forty-two reſpectable citizens, when a petition and addreſs to the king, praying him "to diſmiſs his preſent WICKED and CRIMINAL miniſters," &c. was agreed to, *without one diſſentient voice.*

Married.]—Mr. J. Scott, attorney, to Miſs E. Dyſon, of Huddersfield. Mr. Himſworth, of Snydal, near Pomfret, to Miſs Bell, of Carlton, near Snaith; a young lady with a fortune of 10,000l. At Biſhophill the Elder, J. Hall, eſq. of Hull, to Miſs S. Atkinſon, of York. Mr. Clark, ſurgeon, of Hull, to Miſs Etty, of Lombard-ſtreet, London. The rev. O. Butler, vicar of Bolton, near Doncaſter, to Miſs E. Plumpton, late of North Witham, Lincoln. At Hatfield, near Doncaſter, J. Johnſon, eſq. of Sandott, to Mrs. Steer. At Howden, W. Scholefield, eſq. of Sandhall, to Miſs Spofforth. At Rippon, capt. R. Lee, of the marines, to Miſs Finney.

Died.]—At York, aged 79, Mr. Eaſtburn, apothecary to the Lunatic Aſylum, and many years

years foreman of the common council, the duties of which office he discharged with great impartiality.

After a short illness, Mr. G. Anthony Keck, second son of the late Ant. K. esq. of Theobalds, Herts. Mrs. Fowler. At Nun Monkton, near York. W. T. Jolliffe, esq. (In London, Mrs. Dawson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. M. Wright, of York.) At Acomb, near York, aged 70, Mr. J. Braithwaite.

Aged 88, the rev. J. Deastry, M.A. vicar of Bishopthorpe, near York; few men lived in the more uniform practice of every Christian virtue, or passed through life with a more unblemished character.

At Leeds, Mrs. Benyon. Mr. Stacey, macebearer Mr G. W. Oates. Mr. Chadwick, Mrs. Butterfield.

At Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds, 13 men, who were suffocated in a coal pit, by the fire damp. Among the sufferers, was a father and four of his sons. Aged 80, Mr. J. Dobson, formerly an eminent attorney at Pudsey, near Leeds. Mr. H. Walker, of Park Place, near do.

At Rothwell workhouse, in Leeds parish, aged 96, Mary Grave; she could read, knit, and sew without spectacles, and retained the use of all her faculties till within half an hour prior to her decease.

Suddenly, Mr T. Eddinson, schoolmaster, of Farnley, in Leeds parish.

At Hull, aged 56, Mrs. Adamson. Aged 86, Mrs. Mabb. Mrs. Howard.

At Sheffield, aged 62, Mr. W. Brightman, merchant and manufacturer. By his indefatigable attention to business, through a long series of years, he had acquired a handsome property; few, however, were more "ready to give, and willing to communicate," of the abundance thus reputably acquired. He was obliging to his neighbours, truly hospitable to strangers, affectionate in the relative duties, and a steady friend to the interests of the town and trade of Sheffield.

The late Mrs. Rimington, of Sheffield, whose death we noticed in our last, was sincerely esteemed by her numerous acquaintance. She patronized, with sedulous attention, an institution, wherein a number of female children were destined for servitude. This kind office she performed with indefatigable zeal, exerting her best endeavours to make them honest, humble, industrious, and obedient. Her whole conduct was marked by undeviating rectitude, and her works follow her, the works of pious usefulness. She possessed great liberality of sentiment.

At Killamarsh, near Sheffield, aged 105, John Wright; he retained the use of his faculties till within a few days previous to his decease.

At Doncaster, aged 63, Mrs. Morton. Miss Hibbard.

Aged 87, Mrs. Davenport. Her life afforded a bright, endearing example of many virtues, among which, her unostentatious charity and benevolence, exerted to the latest period of her life, shone most conspicuous.

At Sandall, near Doncaster, after a short indisposition, Mr. J. Wall. At Eastfield, near Tickhill, Mrs. Laughton, wife of J. L. esq.

At Scarboro', Mr. C. Wilson common-council man. Near Scarboro', Miss Keld.

At Bawtry, the rev. J. Smith, rector of Westbury, &c. Mr. Jubb, of Micklebring. At Burlington, aged 32, Mrs. Doeg, wife of Mr. D. surgeon and apothecary. At Headon, Miss D. Champney; and, aged 85, Mrs. Carville. At Howden, aged 63, Mr. J. Savage; many years town-clerk, and an eminent clockmaker.

At Bilton, Holderness, aged 96, Faith Gibson, widow of J.G. farmer; she never remembered to have travelled more than ten miles from the place of her residence.

Near Epworth, Mrs. Littlewood. At Beverley, aged 85, Mr. R. Wilkinson; deservedly respected by all who knew him, as a truly honest man. At Campshall, Mrs. Hodgson. The rev. J. Wilcock, M.A. vicar of Fridaythorp and Garton; diligent in his pastoral duty, and a sincere friend to the poor.

Mr. J. Hartley, of Grassington; returning home from Settle, he lost his way, and in the darkness of the night, fell down the precipice from the top of Gordale, and was dashed to pieces.

Miss Grice, of Sandal, near Wakefield. Mr. Shaw, of Houndhill, near Barnsley. At Keighley, Mr. R. Holdsworth. At Bishop Stortford, Mrs Farrer. Mrs. Harper, of Heath, near Wakefield. At Hanging Heaton, near Dewsbury, after a short illness, Mrs Fearnley.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Walker. Mr. Laverack. At a very advanced age, Mrs. Disney, whose death we noticed in our last; she was youngest daughter of Fr. Procter, esq. of Thorp-super-Montem, and widow of the rev. S. D. formerly fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and lecturer of Wakefield: he died in 1741. (At the University of Glasgow, in his 21st year, Mr. W. Fenton, eldest son of W. F. esq. of Spring Grove, near Huddersfield.) Aged 82, Mr. J. Edmonson, of Idle, near Bradford. At Bradford, Mr. J. Middleton. Mrs. Garnett. Miss M. Mercer, and Mr. B. Bird, a Quaker. Mr. M. Ogden, of Denholm, near Bradford. Mrs. Balme, of Little Horton, near ditto. At Halifax, aged 94, Mrs Hilhouse; she led a life of great regularity and temperance.

The rev. T. Lilley, upwards of 40 years dissenting minister at Bingley. His life was a fair and beautiful transcript of the doctrine he preached. He was humble and condescending in his manners, and maintained the most amiable character through the whole course of his ministry. He affected not the applause of men, aspiring to a nobler object. He was truly diligent in the discharge of his sacred function, and died lamented by all who had any connection with him.

Additional Memoirs relative to the Rev. Mr. MASON, *whose death was mentioned in our last Number*; *see page* 325, *Provincial Occurrences.*— Many popular works, which were attributed to the pen of others, were certainly produced by

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Mr. Maſon. His poſthumous writings, when publiſhed, will not detract from the taſte and underſtanding univerſally allowed to him. Of his works, the eſtimation has been various, and the general opinion rather arbitrary than concentrated. His Elfrida and Caractacus tranſcend any poems of the ſame caſt, written in imitation of the ancient drama, in our own or any foreign language; in the firſt, the diction is elegant and ſweet, in the latter, daring and ſublime. The former, in his own opinion, was the moſt popular; the latter, however, is acknowledged to be the moſt perfect, and is ſuppoſed, like Dryden's ode, to ſtand unrivalled. In theſe performances, are ſentiments and expreſſions, which would do honour to the deſcriptions and ſimplicity of Shakſpeare. His elegies, particularly that on the death of his wife, and that on the demiſe of lady Coventry, have been generally read and extolled, though not more than they deſerve, as ſuperior in claſſic elegance to any thing of the kind in the Engliſh tongue, and expreſſing a manlineſs and tenderneſs of the pathetic rarely found in the moſt poliſhed elegies of Roman writers. The ſplendor of genius, and accuracy of judgment, conſpicuous in his dramas, are equally diſplayed in his character as a lyric writer. His quarry was bold and impetuous, and he never ſwept the ground with an ignominious flight. The *Engliſh Garden* was the publication on which he plumed himſelf the moſt; a ſubject rather treated with profeſſional ſkill than poetical delight, and hence often occurs in it a dryneſs of expreſſion and ſterility of thought, the natural conſequence of long-drawn, didactic inveſtigation. As precentor of York cathedral, he publiſhed a ſmall volume on church muſic, which has alternately met with oppoſition and applauſe. In his Sappho and Phaon, he has happily imitated the ſtyle of Dryden and Metaſtaſio. Should the poem be finiſhed on which he was at work ſometime previouſly to his deceaſe, it will be ſeen with what ſucceſs he has meaſured his ſtrength againſt Dryden. His Sermons, which are numerous, are intended for publication.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.]—At Lincoln, aged 48, Mr. J. Hall; a member of the corporation, and ſheriff in 1785. Mr. E. Hales. Aged 37, Mr. R. Hyde. Mrs. Hutchinſon, wife of J. H. eſq. collector of exciſe in the Lincoln diſtrict.

At Stamford. Mrs. Davie, relict of the late Mr. Alderman D. Mr. R. Pilkington. At St. Martin's Stamford Baron, G. Digby, eſq. late of Duddington. Near Stamford, Mr. Waltham, jun. Near do. Mr. Pickering. (At his eſtate, in St. Mary's, Jamaica, L. Symes, eſq. of Ufford Hall, near Stamford)

Near Grimſby, aged 84, Mr. Nettleſhip: he bequeathed the greateſt part of his large property to a perſon who had lately lived with him in the capacity of houſekeeper to the entire diſappointment of his heirs at law. At Market Raiſin, aged 20, Mrs. Watſon. Near Wragby, aged 35, Mrs. Farr. At Heckington, aged 47, Mrs. Boothby. Near Bourn, Mrs. Franks. At Sleaford, aged 94, Mrs. Darwin, widow of R. D. eſq. of Elſtone, Nottingham, and mother of Dr. Darwin, of Derby. Near Falkingham, Mrs. Quincey.

At Spalding, T. R. Cates, eſq. a gentleman of a large fortune. Mrs. Jenkinſon. E. Northon, eſq. of Holbeach, late major in the South Lincoln militia. Aged 74. Mrs. Harriſon, of Aſlackby; of a moſt excellent character.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At a meeting (April 20th) of the mayor, aldermen, common-council, and livery of Nottingham, convened by W. Howitt, eſq. mayor, it was reſolved *unanimouſly*, that a petition ſhould be preſented to the king, praying "for the diſmiſſal of his miniſters, as authors of the preſent calamitous war," and alſo "for the reſtoration of peace." The petition, which is drawn up with great ſpirit, traces "the miſmanagements of miniſters," and the "effects of the ſame, in the progreſs of a war equally diſaſtrous and unjuſt," &c. Among other grievances enumerated, are "the inſtituting *cruel* and *vindictive* proſecutions, WITH A VIEW OF PURSUING, EVEN TO DEATH, *the ſupporters of thoſe very opinions which called the preſent miniſters into power*," &c. "In fine," it is added, "the whole of their conduct has tended to break aſunder the bonds between the king and people, and to bring the empire to the very precipice of ruin," &c.

Conſiderable improvements are about to be made for raiſing and repairing the high road from the Old Trent bridge, at Nottingham, to St. Mary's Church-yard, and for erecting a number of flood bridges ſufficient to carry away the flood water. The entrance, alſo, into the town, by way of the hollow ſtone, is to be conſiderably widened.

Married.]—The rev. T. Haſtings, rector of Weſt Leake, to Miſs E. Warner. At Manſfield, capt. H. Jenkins to Miſs Hall. At Sutton Bonnington. Mr. J. F. Standford to Miſs F. Boulthee, daughter of the late Mr B. of Stourton Grange, Leiceſter. At Clayworth, C. Neville, eſq. to Miſs Acklom, daughter of J. A. eſq. of Wiſeton.

Died.]—At Nottingham, aged 85, Mrs. Greenwood; of generous affections, exemplary piety, and great purity and ſimplicity of manners. (In London, aged 26, Mrs Wells, of Nottingham.) Mr. Godber, formerly a jeweller in Nottingham.

At Eaſt Retford, Mr. J. Booth, jun. alderman. Mr. J. Lomax, ſen. of Long Collingham; many years a wholeſale grocer, of conſiderable buſineſs in Nottingham. Near Bingham, aged 63, Mrs. Walker.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.]—The rev. E. Wilmot, rector of Kirk Langley, to Miſs Chambers, of Stretton. F. Calvert, eſq. of Sudbury, to Miſs Spurrier, of Walſall. Mr. Reynolds, of Little Aſhby, to Miſs Weſt, of Newton Netherwood.

Died.]—At Derby, aged 21, Mr. J. Ward. Aged 89, Mrs. S. Martin.

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At Locko Grange, aged 74, Mr. B. Brentnall; endeared to all ranks of people by his affability and generosity. He was ever ready to serve the needy, and particularly attentive to the interests of those who solicited his protection.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Hickson, head ostler at the Falcon-inn, the last 30 years. Mrs. Oates, of an excellent understanding, amiable manners, and a benevolent disposition. Mrs. Saxton, of Codnor. At Brassington, aged 32, Mr. T. Millington, of a truly noble and generous disposition; he had a hand ever ready to relieve the afflicted. Aged 79, T. Walthew, gent. of Draycott; an honest man, a sincere friend, ever solicitous to promote peace and good neighbourhood, as far as his influence extended. At Bonsall, aged 80, Mr. J. Twigg. At Rennishaw Hall, Mrs. Sitwell, lady of S. S esq. universally respected for her exemplary moral conduct.

Aged 71, after a lingering illness, J. Strutt, esq. of New Mills, greatly lamented. By his ingenuity (aided by the inventive talents of the late sir R. Arkwright, kt.) the cotton manufacture has, in the course of a few years, been carried on, from small beginnings, to such an extent as to become a greater national concern than perhaps ever happened to any other effort of genius in the same period of time.

CHESHIRE.

Died.]—At Chester, aged 79, Mrs. M. Tylston, daughter of the late Dr. T. In her conduct through life, she combined urbanity of manners with rectitude of mind. She was a firm believer in Christianity, yet displayed its genuine effects, untinged with bigotry—and was a real friend to every friend of virtue. The needy petitioner never went unrelieved from her door, and a sympathetic interest in the sufferings of the afflicted gave an additional value to her bounty. Mrs. Ellison. Mr. T. Smith. Mrs. Coates. Mrs. Widders. Mr. Roberts, sen. Mrs. Blower. J. Jones, esq of Cefn Cock.

At Parkgate, Mr. H. Read, comptroller of the customs. At Over, aged 20, Mr. M. Percival; he bore a tedious affliction with becoming resignation. Mr. Porter, of Handbridge. At Tremlow Hall, Mrs. Parry. At Atherton, near Nantwich, —— Massey, esq. Mr. J. Walker, of Nantwich.

In obscure lodgings, at Hanbridge, near Chester, aged near 80, Orion Adams, printer. He was a native of Manchester, and son of the late Mr. R. A. original proprietor and publisher of the Chester Courant. For the last 50 years, his life has been a shifting scene of checquered events. At Birmingham, Manchester, Chester, Plymouth, Dublin, &c. he is well-remembered as a master printer of repute, and there are few printing-offices in the kingdom, London or provincial, where he has not occasionally wrought as a journeyman. For some years past, he practised a kind of pedestrian pilgrimage, and frequently since he had attained his 70th year, had walked to London from Chester and back again, with a heart as light as his pockets. He was intimately acquainted with many of the first characters of the stage, particularly the late Mr. Barry, Mr. Mossop, Mr. Ryder (with whose father, as printer, he had been in partnership, in Dublin) and others; and at the Stratford Jubilee, was distinguished as a brilliant character *in his own carriage*, though, in a few months after, he sunk into the humble character of distributor of play-bills to an itinerant company. He superstitiously dated his misfortunes from the first month of his life, for being a twin child, and his mother unable to solace the two, she had placed him out to nurse, at a little distance from Manchester, when the person employed to carry Orion, inadvertently dropt him into a drift of snow, and there he remained nearly an hour before he was found. This circumstance coming to the ears of his mother, created in her a rooted suspicion that he was changed at nurse; and Orion used often to say, that his life was a succession of falls ever after.

SHROPSHIRE.

The improvements which have been lately made in the quarry at Shrewsbury (by removing the alcove, together with the terrets and fence, &c. which interfected it) have added greatly to the effect of that beautiful piece of ground, which has ever been justly considered as an ornament to the town, and has never failed to excite the admiration of all strangers who visit it.

Married.]—Mr. Lloyd, of the Grove, to Miss E. Duppa, youngest daughter of the late T. D esq. of Longville. Mr. Thursfield, surgeon, of Broseley, to Miss Asbury, of Beobridge.

Died.]—At Shrewsbury, Mrs. White. Mrs. Wilding. Mr. C. Manley. Aged 86, Mrs. Upton. Mrs. Wright. Mr. T. Pinches.

Mr. Holtham, of Kerley. At Bing Welton, Mr. Jones, late of Forton, and Mr. Evans. At Belmont, Miss Bulfinch. At his seat at Morvil, Henry Lord Leigh viscount Tracy. He lived not to pomp or parade, but sought for and possessed more heartfelt comforts in domestic connections, friendship, and benevolence. On his demise, the title, which has been in his family for several centuries, is become extinct. H. Livingston, esq. of Blacklands, near Bridgnorth. Mr. Powyer, of Pontesford.

Mrs. Ratcliffe, wife of Mr. R. jun. of Knockin. They had been married only a few days.

Mr. Beaumont, of Smethcott. At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Perry. Mr. W. Wilkes, formerly an eminent surgeon. Mr. O. J. Rogers, of Shrawardine. Near Oswestry, Mr. J. Earp. At Waters Upton, aged 90, Mr. M. Icke. Mr. Eddowes, of Whitchurch.

At Ludlow, Mr. E. Dyke, possessed of good natural and acquired abilities, and a more than ordinary share of pleasant, unaffected humour. Mr. T. Harding.

Mrs. Davis, of Startlewood. At Cressage, Mr. Higgons. (At Manfredonia, in Italy, lady Berwick, mother of lord Berwick, and the hon. W. Hill,

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W. Hill, M.P. for Shrewſbury.) At Clun, T. Morris, eſq. of Rotchford, Hereford. Mrs. Freeman, wife of J. F. eſq of Gaines.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The leſſees of the collieries intended to be opened in Codnor Park, have offered to the Cromford Canal Company, to cut, at their own expence, a branch which ſhall paſs from the ſummit level of the Cromford canal (near the junction of the Pinxton branch) into the centre of Codnor, on condition of a reduction to be made by the company in the price of certain articles of tonnage.

Died.]—At Newcaſtle under Lyme, aged 37, Mr. Bagnley. Mr. W. Eccles. Mrs. Wilkinſon. Mrs. Maclean.

At Abergavenny Houſe, Mrs. Honeyborne. Aged 86, Mrs. Combe, of Forebridge, near Stafford. At Uttoxeter, Mr. Higgot, attorney.

C. Barnes, eſq. of Cheadle: from early life much attached to the innocent and healthful amuſement of the green.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Great complaints are made at Leiceſter, that there is NO AUTHORITATIVE INTEFERENCE to check or put a ſtop to the practice of foreſtalling and regrating, which continues to be practiced in the markets there to a very great extent, and in a manner ſo bare-faced, as to be liable to the notice of the commoneſt obſerver.

Married.]—The rev. W. Graham, M.A. of Miſterton, to Miſs Cave, of Walcott. Mr. S. Bourne, of Bridgnorth, Shropſhire, to Miſs Bridget Holland, an amiable young lady, daughter of T. H. eſq. of Stoke Golding. Mr. Cooper, of the Lion and Lamb Inn, Leiceſter, to Miſs Hawkins, of Buckingham.

Died.]—At Leiceſter, Mr. Broughton. Aged 80, Mr. J. Jackſon, formerly of Northampton.

At Overſeal, W. Sycroft, gent. At Tilton, aged 83, Mrs. M. Hall. After a ſhort illneſs, the rev. W. Graham, of Saddington. At Hincley, aged 84, Mr. J. Hatchett. Miſs Garret, of Broughton; endeared to her friends and acquaintance, by her amiable diſpoſition. At Loughborough, Mrs. Blunt. At Mountſorrel, aged 84, the rev J. Simpſon. At Markfield, aged 64, Mr. E. Paramore; he had bequeathed his property to his wife, aged 75, during her life, who ſurvided him only 33 hours. Mr. R. Hextall, of Huſbands Boſworth.

At Lutterworth, aged 63, Mrs. Gilbert; ſhe was ſuddenly taken ill, and never ſpoke afterwards.

RUTLAND.

Died.]—Aged 81, Mr. Moyſey, of Belmiſthorp.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At the Cambridgeſhire meeting, Mr. BRAND moved an addreſs to the king, "praying for immediate peace, and for the diſmiſſion of the preſent miniſters from his majeſty's councils for ever." This being ſeconded, ſir E. Nightingale, bart. moved an amendment, praying alſo for a ſpeedy peace, but leaving the adjuſtment of the time and circumſtances, &c. to miniſters. The hon. C. YORKE and the duke of BEDFORD then took a part in the debate, in the courſe of which, the rev. W. WHITE, proctor of the univerſity, exclaimed, that the Britiſh miniſter "ought not only to be diſmiſſed, but to be TRANSPORTED TO BOTANY BAY!" The rev. W. L. Manſel, public orator of the univerſity, inveighed, in a pointed manner, againſt the duke of Bedford *, indulging in perſonalties equally inconſiſtent with the dignity of a ſcholar and the manners of a gentleman. H. GUNNING, eſq. beadle of the univerſity, ſupported the original addreſs. Although the independant intereſt unqueſtionably had the majority over the adverſe party, ſupported as it was by the whole ſtrength of miniſterial and collegiate influence, the ſheriff, after taking a conſiderable time in endeavouring to make up his mind (or appearing ſo to do) abruptly diſſolved the meeting, declaring he could not tell which ſide had the majority.

Married.]—At Cambridge, Mr. Macaulay, of Norton Falgate, aged *upwards of* 60, to Miſs Luccock, *in her 25th year*. At Chatteris, Mr. Pettit, ſurgeon and apothecary, to Miſs H. Skeeles. The rev. E. Pearſon, B.D. late tutor and fellow of S. Suſſex College, Cambridge, to Miſs Johnſon, of Bedford-ſquare, London. In London, M. Dayrell, eſq. of Shudy Camps, Cambridge, to Miſs M. Lawley, of Canwell Hall. The rev. C. Hayward, vicar of Haverhill, to Miſs Woodcock, of Whittleſford.

Died.]—At Cambridge, aged 68, Mr. J. Hoffman, of German extraction, but a native of Beauvais, in Picardy; of conſiderable eminence for his ſkill in chemiſtry, and his medical abilities. He had practiſed ſucceſsfully in the univerſity, town, and neighbourhood of Cambridge, nearly 30 years.

Mr. P. Headley. Mr. H. Poole; formerly a reſpectable tradeſman, of Wiſbich, but who, from misfortunes in buſineſs, had been confined by his creditors ſeveral years in Cambridge jail. He had been lately releaſed, and was about to be placed, by the aſſiſtance of his friends, in a comfortable ſituation. Being ſuddenly ſeized, however, with a paralytic ſtroke, he never recovered. Mrs. Porter, relict of the late J. P. eſq.

At Exeter, T. Okes, M.D. formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and B.A. in 1754, M.A. in 1758, and M.D. in 1769.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.]—The rev. M. Evans, of Yelling, to Miſs Alterbury, of Hollowell, Northampton.

Died.]—Mrs. Greenwood, of Ramſey. Mr. Curwen, miniſter of an Unitarian congregation, at Stanton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.]—At Wellingborough, T. Alderman,

* Aſperities the more unjuſt, as the duke of Bedford poſſeſſes more landed property in the county, than any other individual that was preſent at the meeting. The chief fault alleged againſt his grace, was, that this was the *firſt* time of his being preſent at a public meeting for the county,

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gent. J. Humphrey, esq. Mrs. Julyan, of Woodstone, near Peterboro'.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Kidderminster was lately convened at the Guildhall, by J. Cole, esq. high bailiff; when a petition was agreed to, stating, that "in consequence of the war, commerce has declined, public credit and confidence are nearly destroyed, our manufactures are stagnated, *our artists and manufacturers are* STARVING FOR WANT OF EMPLOYMENT, and *orphans are crying for bread*," &c. &c. In conclusion, the petition "earnestly implores his majesty to admit into his councils and confidence, MEN OF VIRTUE AND INTEGRITY," &c. &c. The thanks of the meeting were afterwards voted to the hon. E. Foley, for his patriotic conduct in parliament, &c.

Married.]—At Edgbaston church, after a courtship of three weeks, Mr. J. Dykin, *aged* 65, to Miss Pickford, of Shiffnal, *aged* 16. This is the *fourth wife* he has led to the altar of Hymen, *within the last four years!* The rev. Mr. Cattels, rector of Birkswell, to Miss Wise. Mr. W. Suffield, printer, of Coventry, to Miss L. Luckman. At Solihull, capt. Edwards, of the navy, to Miss Short.

Died.]—At Birmingham, aged 19, Mr. R. Coton. Master J. E. Mynors, second son of Mr. M. surgeon. Mrs. Jackson. Mrs. Lander. On the day on which his wife was buried, Mr. Carpenter. Mr. L. Escoffier, who left France at the beginning of the troubles, and found a comfortable asylum in Birmingham, from the generosity of two Friendly Societies. Master C. Atkinson, youngest son of Mr. T. A. Mrs. Hodges. Mr. Lowe.

At Warwick, Mr. Perkings. Mrs. Hiorne, relict of the late F. H. esq.

At Wolverhampton, aged 65, Mr. T. Mitton. After a long indisposition, M. Hutchinson, M.D. distinguished for his private virtues, no less than his professional merits.

At Walsall, Mr. R. Hall. Mr. S. Harrison, of Harbourn. Mr. Js. Ingram, of Nuthurst, near Henley in Arden. Near Kenilworth, aged 21, Mr. T. Atkins. At Shuffnall, Mrs. Presland, late of Walford, near Shrewsbury. At Henley in Arden, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Clark, thread manufacturer. At Coventry, Mr. Piddock, druggist and chemist. Mr. J. Bucknell Mrs. Stratford, late of Merevale Hall. Miss Chadwick, of Abbots Bromley.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] — The rev. J. Howe, rector of Kidmarley, to Miss Dewell, of Malmsbury, Mr. J. Smith, of Worcester, to Miss Hayton. of Wisteton Court, Hereford. W. Hunt, esq. attorney, to Miss L. Cox, both of Stourbridge. H. St. John, esq. to Miss C. Wigley, of Penfham. At Astley, F. Lane, esq. to Miss Batman. At Pershore, the rev. Mr. Bevan, of Monmouth, to Miss Perrot, of Cragcomb.

Died.]—At Worcester, Miss Evans. Mrs. E. Bowen. Mr. J Smith; one of the serjeants at mace to the corporation. In the College Precincts, Mr. T. Child. Near Worcester, Mr. Clark.

The rev. J. Boulter, vicar of Welland. Mrs. Purser, of do. Mrs. Allies, of Alfrick. In the King's Bench prison, Lond. n. Mr. J. F. Jones, an attorney, well known in this county. At Stourport, Mrs. A. Fieldhouse. Miss House, of Pershore. Mrs. M. Ashwin, of Bretforten; charitable after her power to the poor in her neighbourhood. Mrs E. Ford, of Sidbury.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Herefordshire petition to his majesty, to dismiss his ministers, &c. concludes thus:—"It is from the truest and most genuine spirit of loyalty, that we so earnestly intreat your majesty to remove for ever from your councils those men who have taught you to suspect our loyalty, and who have carried to such a height that fatal system to which we owe all our miseries—the system of separating your interest from that of your people," &c. The principal speakers were the earl of Oxford, the hon. E. Foley, sir H. Tempest, U. Price, H. Jones, and E. B. Clive, esqrs. and the rev. Mr. Roberts. The petition was carried with only five or six dissentient voices. Sir. H. Tempest opposed the motion for it, but no other gentleman appeared to support him. The thanks of the meeting were afterwards voted to the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Oxford, and to R. Biddulph, J. Walwyn, and J. Scudamore, esqrs. "for their constitutional and spirited conduct in parliament." There was a very numerous attendance of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and freeholders.

The corporation of Hereford, also, in common-council, lately, came to a resolution to address the king "to remove his present ministers for ever from his presence and councils," &c.

Married.]—J. Prosser, esq. of Castle Field, to Miss Povey, of Wilcot, Salop.

Died.]—At Hereford, aged 65, Mr. J. Sheriff. At Leominster, Mr. Lea. Aged 59, Mrs. Fencott, of Eardisland. At Prestaign, Mr. R. Morgan, attorney.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The Monmouthshire petition to the king to dismiss his ministers, &c. was carried by *a very great majority*. It frankly declares, that "ministers, from their incapacity and obstinacy, have been the sole authors of our present calamities—and that "they are insincere in the desire they express, and unable, if they were sincere, to obtain a speedy and honourable peace," &c. The principal speakers were, sir R. Salisbury, the rev. Dr. Griffin, and T. Hooper, B. Waddington, and R. Green, M.P. for Arundel, esqrs. The thanks of the meeting were afterwards voted to the earl of Oxford and Mortimer, "for his late independant and spirited conduct in parliament."

*** That the meeting might be as generally attended as possible, the sheriff had previously directed it to be held in Easter week, on Usk fair day, and had taken the precaution to order

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large printed bills, containing the requisition, to be posted up in the most conspicuous places in every market town, and most of the villages, in the county, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th ult.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—The rev. J. Whittington, rector of Codalston, to Miss R. Croome, of Puckleworth. At Newnham, Mr. W. Bridge, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss M. Jones.

Died.]—At Madeira, S. Estwick, esq. M.P. for Gloucester. At Cirencester, Mrs. Rawes. Near Cheltenham, Mr. D. Lloyd; of great worth and respectability of character. At Whiteshill, Dr. Mountjoy, eminent for his skill in ruptured and rickety cases.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Bedfordshire address for removing ministers, &c. after enumerating the calamities occasioned by the war, asserts, that "our resources are exhausted, without gaining any one of the objects for which ministers professed to begin the war." It also notices "the repeated violations of the constitution"—"Ireland driven to a state of civil discord"—the imbecility of his majesty's councils," &c. and concludes with these words, "and as we consider that the very salvation of the empire depends on immediate peace, we pray," &c. The meeting was very numerously attended by the nobility, clergy, and freeholders, and the address was carried unanimously. The thanks of the meeting were afterwards voted to J. HIGGINS, esq. high sheriff, for his impartial conduct. The principal speakers were the duke of BEDFORD, lord ST. JOHN, the hon. ST. ANDREW ST. JOHN, S. WHITBREAD, F. LYM, and C. BARNET, esqrs.

Married.]—R. Gilpin, esq. of Hockliffe, to Miss Wilkinson, of Graseley, Lincoln. The rev. F. Cumming, vicar of Cardington, to Miss A. Roberts, daughter of the late gen. R. of Brompton, Middlesex.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.]—Mrs. Lowe, of Barkway.

ESSEX.

At Colchester quarter sessions, ten indictments, for assaults, were found against four military officers, in the barracks, to all of which they pleaded guilty, and were fined conjointly in the sum of 100l. These men had, in many instances of unprovoked rudeness, rendered themselves justly obnexious to a great number of respectable inhabitants.

The society for promoting industry in the hundreds of Ongar and Harlow, and the half hundred of Waltham, has distributed, during the two last years, 130l. in premiums among children, who have exhibited the best specimens of spinning, knitting, and needle work; and among the labouring poor, who have severally brought up four or more children to the age of fourteen years, without parochial assistance.

Married.]—In London, the Rev. J. Sperling, vicar of Great Maplestead, to Miss E. Bullock, second daughter of W. B. esq. clerk of the peace for Essex. J. Pettit, esq. of Abbot's-hall, to Mrs. Daniel, late of Bocking.

Died.]—At Chelmsford, in the barracks, aged 57, W. Tomkins, drum-major in the E. Norfolk militia; he was regretted by the officers, and every individual of the regiment, for his moral virtues, and faithful military service—having served upwards of 13 years in the East-Indies, and 20 years in this regiment. His remains were interred with military honours, attended by the regiment and all the officers.

At Colchester, aged 30, Mr. R. Hedge, jun. Aged 73, Mr. C. Great.

Mr. F. Sorrel, of Springfield. Mr. W. Ellis, of Danbury. Mr. R. Sheelle, of Pitsea. Mr. J. Bright, of Leigh. At Chignal parsonage, Master R. Jenner. Mr. C. Stebbing, of Bocking. Mrs. Beckwith, of Derwood's hall, in the parish of Bocking.

NORFOLK.

The petition of the county meeting for the dismissal of ministers, was carried with *one* dissenting voice only. The conclusion of it is worded thus: "our ministers have so exposed and degraded their own character in the eyes of all Europe, that it is impossible for them to remedy the evils they have occasioned, by a secure and honourable peace. They are objects of contempt to your enemies, and of distrust to your faithful subjects," &c. A subsequent resolution was passed by the meeting, "that the fair and constitutional sense of the whole county of Norfolk, duly convened for that purpose by the sheriff, has been taken at this meeting."

A separate meeting, however (thinly attended) met afterwards on the Castle Hill, at Norwich, in which a counter-petition was produced and carried, although it was supported with little show of vigour.

Mr. CROWE, lately declared mayor of Norwich, has signified his determination not to receive nor expend one shilling of the sum always granted annually by the corporation (100l.) towards defraying the expences of the office.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Marsh, attorney, to Miss Black. Mr. G. Berwick to Miss C. Fox. H. Alpe, esq. of Hardingham, to Miss H. F. Hassel, of Barnet, Herts. Mr. H. Jackson, attorney of Wilbich, to Miss Marshall, of Elm. The hon. capt. Talbot to Miss Bedingfield of Ditchingham hall. Mr. S. Tooke, attorney, to Miss Thistleton, both of Walpole. The rev. T. Whitaker, rector of Mendham, to Miss J. Ayton, of Earls Soham. (In London, J. Stanford, esq. of Framlingham, to Miss Blomfield). W. Cole, gent of Charsfield-house, to Miss D. Cornell, of Woodbridge. Mr. W. Armes, of Pond-green-house, to Mrs. E. Neddy.

Died.]—At Norwich, Mrs. Dingle. Mr. Green. Mr. S. Langwade, for the last thirty years caterer and carver in the Great Hospital in Bishopsgate street. Aged 50, Mr. W. Dove. Aged 63, Mr. J. Brown, of high professional skill as a writing-master (being one of the most eminent of his time) and of exalted worth in private life. Aged 76, Mrs. Dunham. Aged 19, Mr. W. Worth, jun. Mr. J. Rodwell.

At Scole, aged 29, Mr. W. Moore. At East Walton,

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Walton, aged 94, Mrs. E. Lemon. The rev. Mr. Croſts, rector of Greſſenhall. Aged 56, Mr. Whithringham, an eminent printer and bookſeller, at Lynn. Aged 23, Miſs S. Eaſtoe, of Honingham. At Reymerſtone, aged 79, S. Reeve, a day labourer, who by honeſt induſtry had acquired ſuch a property as few perſons in his ſphere of life have died poſſeſſed of.

Aged 80, Mrs. S. Bodham, of Swaffham, a kind benefactreſs to the poor. N. Starkie, eſq. of Dickleboro'. Of a paralytic attack, aged 33, W. H. H. Pawlett, eſq. late captain in the Eaſt Norfolk militia. Mr. Cullington, of Lakenham. (In London, the rev. W. Cooper, M.A. rector of Hardingham). Mr. R. Dye, of Aylſham. Miſs H. Brooke, daughter of the late rev. W. B. rector of Kirby Bedon.

The rev. W. Sewell, M.A. late curate of Southwold, Suffolk, and formerly of North Walſham, in this county. He was a man of modeſt worth, and though only a ſelf-taught proficient, was eminently ſkilled in the moſt abſtruſe parts of mathematical learning. He contributed an algebraical demonſtration of Newton's Binominal Theorem, to the laſt volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

Aged 29, Mr. J. Bailey, of Whepſtead.

SUFFOLK.

Diſpenſaries for the ſick poor, ſimilar to that in Bury, are now eſtabliſhing at Ipſwich and Colcheſter, by a voluntary ſubſcription of the opulent inhabitants.

A moſt reſpectable requiſition to call a county meeting, for the purpoſe of addreſſing the king to remove his miniſters, &c. (ſigned by 83 peers and gentlemen) was declined by the ſheriff, partly on the ridiculous and inſolent pretence of "HIS BEING OBLIGED TO GO TO LONDON, ON BUSINESS!!!"

SUSSEX.

A ſubſcription has been lately ſet on foot for IMPROVING the BREEDS of CATTLE and SHEEP in the county, and for ENCOURAGING the INDUSTRY of the LABOURING POOR, by a diſtribution of premiums, &c.

Married.]—The rev. Mr. Blytheſea, rector of Itheam, in Kent, to Miſs Kemp, of Conyburrows, near Lewes.

Died.]—Near Lewes, J. Calverly, eſq. At Lewes, Mr. J. Wilbar. Mrs. Watts. At Horſham, Mrs. Slater. At Butters Green, Mrs. Rycroft. At Bryton, aged 48, Mrs. Alleyne.

KENT.

The Kentiſh petition to the king, relating to the diſmiſſion of miniſters, &c. notices "the profuſe expenditure of the public money, the alarming magnitude of the national debt, the depreſſed ſtate of the public funds, and the diſtracted condition of the loyal, but much injured, kingdom of Ireland," &c. Theſe "accumulated evils," are traced to their genuine ſource, "the groſs miſconduct of miniſters," who are repreſented in the petition as being "incapable of negociating for peace, with dignity or candour." In concluſion, the king is requeſted "*to exclude from his councils all who are* SYSTEMATICALLY AVERSE TO PEACE." Although this petition was indiſputably the ſenſe of a majority of the freeholders, being carried by at leaſt ten to one, yet it was reſolved to procure ſignatures for a counter petition, by the *ſmall party* that adjourned to the Bell Inn, at Maidſtone.—The principal ſpeakers were lord GUILDFORD, lord STANHOPE, lord SYDNEY, lord ROMNEY, ſir E. KNATCHBULL, ſir W. GEARY, ſir J. SHAW, ſir H. MANN, Mr. J. BURNEY, and Mr. BRITON.

The Kent Agricultural Society have announced for diſtribution at their next meeting, in Whitſun week, the following premiums:—For the ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDUSTRY, ſixteen premiums, amounting to 31l. 10s. and ſubdivided as under. To two married and to two ſingle perſons, who ſhall have ſerved the longeſt in huſbandry, eight guineas, in premiums of two each; to two maid ſervants, with ſimilar qualifications, four guineas, in premiums of two each; and for the longeſt ſervice, domeſtic or in huſbandry, of a boy or girl under ſeventeen years of age, two guineas, in premiums of one each. Alſo, for the longeſt ſervice of labourers in huſbandry, not leſs than five years, eight guineas, in premiums of two each. Alſo, for the greateſt number of legitimate children maintained without parochial aſſiſtance, by labourers in huſbandry, eight guineas, in premiums of two each. For the encouragement of agriculture, eleven premiums, amounting to 30l. 19s. 6d. and ſubdivided as under. For the beſt turn-wriſt plough likely to be adopted for general uſe, 5l. 5s.; for the beſt cart ſtallion kept for covering in the county, 4l. 4s. and for the ſecond beſt 2l. 2s; for the beſt bull kept in the county 4l. 4s. and for ſecond beſt 2l. 2s. Alſo, for the greateſt number of living ſtocks of bees, premiums of two guineas, one and a half, and one each. Alſo, for the beſt Romney Marſh ram, bred in the county, 4 guineas, and 2 for the ſecond beſt; and for the beſt fleece of a Romney-marſh ram, bred in the county (the *quality* and *quantity* to be referred for conſideration) two guineas.

Married.]—Mr. Hodſoll, of Sevenoaks, to Miſs L. Bunce. At Ashford, Mr. J. Harper, of Red Lion-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, London, to Miſs Baily. At Addington, the hon. capt. Wingfield, of the guards, to Miſs Bartholomew, Mr. J. Meillear, of Rocheſter, to Miſs M. Piper, of Maidſtone. At Sandwich, J. Hervey, eſq. late captain of the Prince of Wales ſhip of war, to Miſs Bradley. Mr. Watſon, agent to the contractor for ſupplying ſhips of war in the Downs with freſh bread, to Miſs Martin, of Deal. Mr. C. Sage, of Denton, to Miſs A. Pilcher, of Godmertham.

Died.]—At Canterbury, Mr. J. Drew, common council man, one of the ſurgeons to the Kent Infirmary, and ſecretary, from its inſtitution, to the benevolent ſociety for the relief of widows and orphans of medical men in the county. Mr. H. Potter. S. R. Dotting, eſq. captain in the 3rd regiment of Dragoon Guards, ſtationed at Canterbury. T. Clowes, eſq. mayor, and one of the ſurgeons to the Kent Infirmary.

At Chatham, Mr. A. Manley, builder's firſt aſſiſtant

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affiſtant in the dock-yard: and Mr. Page, contractor for white lines and twine in do.

At Rocheſter, Mrs. Manclark, and Mr. R. Howe, formerly organiſt in the cathedral.

Miſs Quilhampton, of Saltwood. At Graveſend, aged 74, Mrs Knightly.

At Sandwich, Miſs Hooper; a fortnight before her death, as ſhe retired to reſt greatly fatigued, ſhe forgot to extinguiſh the light, which communicating to the bed, burnt her in ſo dreadful a manner, as to ſhorten her days.

At Sheldwich Lees, in her 104th year, Alice Pilcher, widow; by two huſbands, ſhe had had nine children, whoſe children and grand children have increaſed to upwards of 140 in number. She retained the uſe of her faculties ſurpriſingly, and was able to read without ſpectacles till within two years before her death.

Aged 64, the rev. E. Marſhall, rector of Fawkenham, &c; a ſincere lover of his country, and a zealous friend to the civil and religious liberties of mankind. He had been for many years entirely deprived of the uſe of his limbs, by excruciating attacks of the gout.

Mr Spra brow, ſen. of Feverſham. Aged 74, Mrs. Lepine, of Maidſtone. J Tomlyn, eſq. of Eaſt Malling. Aged 103, Mr. Pilcher, of Chilham. At Gillingham, Mr. Chandler, a Quaker; he was clerk to the agent of one of the priſon-ſhips.

Aged 25, Mrs. Minter, of Folkſtone; an engaging companion, and ſincere Chriſtian; her deportment in life was truly reſpectable and uniform. Miſs Denne, of Chiſlet.

HAMPSHIRE.

The county meeting at Wincheſter, was very numerouſly attended, upwards of 5000 freeholders being preſent. After a long debate, a ſhow of hands took place, when the addreſs for diſmiſſing miniſters had a deciſive majority: the *impartial* ſheriff, however, obſtinately refuſed to delare himſelf either one way or other. The ſpeakers in ſupport of the addreſs were, lord J. RUSSEL, ſir T. MILLER, and Meſſrs. BONHAM, SCOTT, and SHERIDAN; and againſt it, Meſſrs. O. POWLETT, POLTER, and PORTER. This petition received nearly THREE TIMES as many ſignatures as the counter one afterwards circulated by the miniſterial party, although it was promoted with their whole ſtrength, and at an expence to the treaſury (as ſtated in a provincial paper) of not leſs than 10,000l.!

Married.]—W. Aburrow, eſq. of Wickham, to Miſs Auger, of Eaſt Bourne, Suſſex.

Died.]—At Southampton, aged 45, Mrs. Skelton. Near Chriſt Church, Mrs. A. Savage. At Preſtoe, J. Long, eſq.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.]—At Bingfield, R. Henſhaw, eſq. of Bombay (Eaſt Indies) to Miſs S. Harington, youngeſt daughter of the late rev. Dr. H. of Thruxton, Hants.

Died.]—At Reading, Mrs. Rathill, a maiden lady. Mr. Smith, ſchoolmaſter. Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Wheeler. At Greenwich, aged 81, J. Pocock, eſq. a native of Reading.

At Woolhampton, the rev. Mr. Bellas. At Mortimer, Mrs. M Stratford.

At Abingdon, aged 66, Mr. Edward Glanville, of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, Aged 27, the Rev. J. Powell, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge; juſtly eſteemed and reſpected as an accompliſhed ſcholar, a ſincere friend, an affectionate ſon, and a real Chriſtian. At Buckleſbury, the Rev. J. Gill, D.C.L. and rector of Rouſham, Cambridge. At Reading, aged 77, Mrs. E. Bramley; deſervedly eſteemed for the probity which characterized her through life, and her truly pious reſignation under a malady of many years continuance. Mrs. George. Aged 65, E. Curtes, M D. At Donheadhall, Mrs. Clark. At Hurſtgrove, Miſs French, daughter of the late I. F. eſq. of the iſland of Barbadoes. P. Henſhaw, eſq. of Buſſock-court. Mrs. Wite, of Maidenhead.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.]—At Saliſbury, John Foſter, aged 77, and one of the oldeſt members of the Weaver's Company, to Elizabeth Sutton, aged 29. He buried his ſecond wife about three weeks ago.

Died.]—At Saliſbury, Mrs. Cole. Aged 82, Mrs. Shergold. Mr. W. Gallick. Mrs. Price

Mr. Flander, of Winterſlow. The rev. T. Fowle, rector of Allington. Mr. J. Croome, of Dinton. Mrs. Lawrence, formerly of Devizes.

At Pyt Houſe, near Hindon, aged 72, of a dropſy in the cheſt, T. Bennet, eſq. 43 years acting magiſtrate for this county. At Pewſey, Mr. J. Winter; his merits as a man and a neighbour were generally acknowledged. At Berwick St. John, Mr. Foot.

At Cherton, aged 72, Mrs. C. Cotton; ſhe went to bed apparently in perfect health, and was found dead in bed the next morning. J. Shorter, eſq. of Worton, near Devizes.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.]—J. Coke, eſq. of Twerton, to Miſs S Green, of Poole. Mr. J. Raxworth, of Trowbridge, to Miſs Penny, of Croſcomb. Mr. C. Fielder, of Briſtol, to Miſs S. Barbe. The rev. Mr. Maſſey, vicar of Warminſter, to Miſs C. Aldridge. J. Edye, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Oke, of Pinney, near Lyme. Mr. E. Horton, of Bath, to Miſs Hill, of Helſtone.

Died.]—At Bath, C. Manningham, eſq. Aged 23, Miſs E. Tyndall. Mrs. Palmer. Aged 93, the hon. Grace Trevor, who had reſided in the city nearly forty years, under the ſame roof with the late lady Lucy Stanhope, living in habits of the greateſt intimacy with her ladyſhip. Aged 83, Mr. J. Hayden; upwards of forty years ſupervifor of exciſe in Bath. Mrs. Dalton. Mrs. Rooke, wife of major R. Mrs. Skinner. Mr. J. Pinker. Mr. Charlton, dentiſt. Mrs. Bowdler. Aged 20, Mr. W. Gye. Mr. J. Portus. Mrs. Davis. Mr. Norman.

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man. Mrs. Midlane. J. Milles, esq. of Pishobury, Herts. Near Bath, Mr. Ball.

At Bristol, the rev. Tobial Joyce, an eminent preacher in the lateMr. Whitfield's connection; greatly respected in life, and lamented in death as a faithful labourer in the gospel vineyard. Mr. J. Johnstone. Mr. S. Watts. Mrs. Hancock. Mr. J. Coglan, accomptant. Miss Munroe. December 23d, in Jamaica, Master W. Fry, son of Mr. J. F. writing-master. Mr. Hill, master of an academy. Mrs. Gough Miss Whitewood. Aged 95, the rev. T. Wright, near 50 years dissenting minister in Bristol; a truly devout man, faithful in his pastoral functions, nor less respectable in private life. He met death with the greatest composure, and even cheerfulness.

Mr J. Prowling. Miss Raymor, many years assistant at a ladies' boarding school.

Mr. J. Miles, of Englishcomb. At Melksham, Miss F. Rutty. Miss Ricketts, of Chew Magna. At Lower Easton, Mr. Haynes. Mr. W. Cox, of Kingston Seymour. At Cavnfham, Mr. W. Cantle. Aged 19, of a decline, Miss Glascodine, of Stokes Croft. At Widcombe House, Mrs. F. Wolferstan. Mrs. Edwards, of Cotham Lodge. Aged 72, Mrs. Lyons, of High Littleton. Near Backwell, aged 89, Mrs. Oliver. In Dominica, West Indies, J. Powell, esq. son of J. P. esq. collector of the customs at Bristol. At Churchill, Mrs. Richardson.

Mr. Mac Shannon, of the Hot Wells; his death was occasioned by the dislocation of his thigh bone, which rendering amputation necessary, a mortification took place.

Mrs Harebottle, of Frome. Same place, Miss Adlam. Mrs. Harrington, of Newton.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.]—(In London) J. W. Smith, esq. only son of Sir J. S bart. of Sydling house, to Miss A. Marriott, of Housemonden. Kent.

Died.]—At Lewell, Mrs. Wood At Pentbridge, the Rev. Mr. Goodrick, rector. At Lydeard St. Lawrence, aged 98, Mrs. Chilcott; of exemplary life and unspotted character. In her the distressed ever found a friend.

Mr. N. Bingham, of Over Compton; who, in the course of a long laborious life, went about doing all the good which lay in his power. By his liberality, he comforted the poor; and, by his exemplary conduct, gave lessons to the rich. In the practice of religious duties, he was pious and sincere; and, by his integrity, asserted a just claim to the first of characters, that of an honest man. The children of the Sunday schools in the parishes of Over and Nether Compton, whose best instructor he was, preceded his remains to the grave, which were followed by an immense concourse of people from all the adjacent parts, ambitious to pay this tribute of respect to the memory of a truly good man. Although placed in an humble station of life, he was illustrious by birth, being lineally descended from Robert de Bingham, bishop of Salisbury, in Henry III's reign, and distantly related to the Binghams, of Melcome Bingham, in this county.—In whatever was virtuous or praiseworthy he was surpassed by none.

Sir J. Webb, bart. of Great Canford. Mr. J. Moon, of Ashwick; in consequence of a fall from the top of a waggon. Mr. T. Lane, of Glanvilie Wcotton; he fell from a tree in the Earl of Digby's park, and was killed on the spot. Mr. Clark, of Candle Marsh Mrs. Rothery, of Haselbury Briant; and, a few days after, the Rev. Mr. R. her husband. Near Beaminster, Mr. J Clare.

Died.]—At Pool, Miss U. Jubber. At Carlstock, E. Phelps, esq. many years justice of the peace for Somersetshire. Miss Foot, of Sherborn. At Shaftesbury, the rev. Mr. Marchant, dissenting minister. The rev. G. Hutchins, justice of peace for Somerset and Dorset; affable to his inferiors, humane to the poor, and upright in his conduct as a magistrate. Near Shaftsbury, Mrs. Clark, of great beauty, and peculiar sweetness of temper.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.]—At Biddeford, Mr. T Isaac to Miss E. Wills. Mr. F. Sillick, of Colaton Rawleigh, to Miss M. Farr. Mr. J. Jellard of the Dock-yard, Plymouth, to Miss E. Liston. In November last, in the East Indies, T. Cookesley, esq. of this county, and captain in the 1st division of artillery, in the service of the East India company, to Miss Geil, only child of general G.

Died.]—At Exeter, Mr. T. Osborne, a person of erudition and probity. Mr. H. Gard, an eminent watchmaker, ingenious and assiduous in his profession, and respected by all in private life. Mr. Bryant, second son of Mr. B. builder; while at work repairing a hot-press, it suddenly gave way, and falling on him crushed him to death.

At Oakhampton, Mr. P. Hawkes, surgeon. At Topsham, capt. R. Pennell, late commander of the Hawke East-Indiaman, of approved nautical abilities, strict integrity, and a truly benevolent heart. At Coombe-house, near Dartmouth, Master John Full. At Yeovil, of a decline, Mrs. Reynolds. Mr. W. Cookworthy, of Plymouth, an eminent druggist and chemist.

WALES.

Married.]—G. Ross, esq of Pennant, Montgomery, to Miss Buckley, of Glanafren. R. Garnons, esq. of Brynford-hall, Flint, to Miss Foulkes, of Mostyn. The rev. W. S. Willes, vicar of Cirencester, to Miss Williams, of Panthowel, Caermarthen.

Died.]—Mrs. Lloyd, wife or the rev Mr. L. vicar of Llanbadarn, Cardigan. At the Hay, Brecon, aged 66, Mr. R. Watkins, formerly an eminent mercer. At Swansea, J. Savage, esq. surveyor. At Montgomery, Miss Philips, of Shrewsbury.

AGRICULTURAL

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AGRICULTURAL REPORT, FOR MAY, 1797.

The almoſt uninterrupted continuance of cold and wet WEATHER, for ſix weeks at the latter end of the laſt, and beginning of the preſent month, has operated very unfavourably upon high, expoſed, and clayey moiſt ſoils; on dry and warm ſituations, particularly on the South and Weſt, the rain fell very opportunely, and corn and graſs is, in conſequence, in a very promiſing, and highly flouriſhing ſtate.

All our reports from North-Britain and the eaſtern and midland diſtricts, deſcribe the WHEATS, in general, as very thin, and the BARLEY and OATS as much ſtarved. However favourable the ſeaſon may turn out, it is conceived that, on cold ſoils, they can ſcarcely amount to a tolerable crop. The Spring Corn, not being ſo far advanced, may poſſibly recover. The FALLOWS, from the ſame cauſe, are remarkably backward, and very few POTATOES or TURNIPS are yet in the ground. In the midland counties, the GRASS LANDS and BEANS are in good condition.

The prices of CATTLE and SHEEP are generally on the advance, and are likely to continue unuſually high, from the great demand for both. SMITHFIELD MARKET, during the month, has had a ſhort ſupply, with increaſing prices. Beef averaged, on the 29th, about 4s. Mutton 5s and Lamb 5s 8d

Grain, throughout the iſland, is either falling in price, or nearly ſtationary. The average, by the laſt return, was, for Wheat, 49s. 5d. and for Barley 24s. 7d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. H. C. is informed, that we ſhall particularly eſteem any new Communications concerning Economical Botany.

The Letter on the Conſtruction of Roads is too technical for our Purpoſe.

The ſenſible Letter of Publius, *concerning a Hiſtory of the preſent Century, is rather addreſſed to intended Authors, than to the Readers of a Magazine.*

The Letter of Dr. Belknap *to* Dr. Kippis, *with the accompanying Documents, is rather out of Date for us; and we are pretty certain the Subject has already been laid before the Public.*

The Topic of the agricultural Uſe of Lime has, we think, already had a ſufficient Share of our Notice.

C. S. *is miſtaken in his Conjectures reſpecting the Author of the Letter on Education, ſigned* Doggoes, *and his Reply is rather too prolix for our Purpoſe. Indeed, though we ſhall readily inſert* original Remarks *on the Subject, yet we muſt be excuſed from entering on a direct Controverſy, which we ſuſpect would run out to an indefinite Length, and could not but fall into a beaten Track.*

The Thoughts on Public Worſhip, by Beræus, *is rather ſuited for ſeparate Publication, than for our Miſcellany.*

Our ſenſible and worthy Correſpondent, the Poor Northumbrian, *muſt permit us to ſelect, among his long Communications, ſuch alone as we think would intereſt our Readers.*

The copious analytical Account of Reinhard's Hiſtory of religious Opinions, is an Article proper for a Review, but does not ſuit the Plan of our Work.

The Objection of Cambrobritannicus, *concerning the uſual Theory of the Earth's Orbit round the Sun, we conſider as already ſufficiently anſwered.*

The metaphyſical Paper of P. H. *would, we fear, be paſſed over by moſt of our readers.*

M. *muſt be ſenſible that an Attack on the Character of a Perſon, by* Name, *requires the Name of the Perſon making the Attack.*

If S. E. *compares our Biographical Notices with thoſe of our Competitors, we think he will not find them inferior in quantity of real Fact and valuable Remark. Common-place Panegyric and trivial Detail are what we rather ſtudy to omit than to dilate upon.*

N. O.'s *Communication is left as deſired.*

The Lady of the Bull Family is, *perhaps, not aware of the Difficulty of ſucceeding in the Kind of Writing attempted.*

Euſebius *has juſtly obſerved, that we have (through inadvertence) inſerted ſome Pieces before made public, in other Forms; but the great Number of* original Performances *with which we are favoured, makes us delicious of avoiding ſuch Re-publications, where we know them to be ſuch. And we are ſorry, on this Occaſion, to be obliged to* complain *of ſome Correſpondents, who have deſignedly miſled us in this Matter.*

A great Number of Pieces, both Proſe and Verſe, are at preſent under Conſideration, and ſhall receive ſome particular Notice hereafter; and we beg Leave to aſſure all our friendly Correſpondents, that their Favours, even though we may finally think proper not to make uſe of them, are entitled to our Gratitude for their kind Intentions.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XVIII.] JUNE, 1797. [Vol. III.

*** *About the 12th of July, will be published* THE SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, *containing a great Variety of valuable and interesting Original Matter, and the* TITLE, INDEXES, *&c. &c. to Volume the Third.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I INCLOSE, for the use of your interesting Miscellany, the following brief notice of WIELAND, the celebrated German poet, and of a considerable number of his publications.—The reputation of WIELAND is now at its zenith on the continent; he is considered there as the most fertile and brilliant genius that Germany ever produced. Critically familiar with the productions of the ancients, well versed in English, French, Italian, and Spanish literature, and conscious of the dignity of his powers, he has attempted various kinds of composition, and borne away the palm in all. A number of his countrymen have tried, in their turn, to imitate him, although hitherto without success: his works have in them a lightness, a grace, an originality, which seems to set competition at defiance.

The French critics, many of whom have sought all occasions to depreciate German literature, are not insensible of the merits of this writer. One of these published, in 1782, a masterly sketch and review of German productions, under the title of *Tableau de l'Allemagne, & de la Littérature Allemande.* In this we find the following honourable eulogium on the writings of WIELAND: "Les ouvrages historico-poëtiques de WIELAND, font honneur à la litterature Allemande. Cet auteur s'est approprié le génie des Grecs, & on peut l'appeler le *Lucien* Allemande. ... On peut même dire, que de tous les poëtes Allemandes, c'est lui qui a le plus de fraicheur dans le coloris," &c.

CHRISTOPHER MARTIN WIELAND, counsellor at the court of the reigning duke of Wiemar, was born in the imperial city of Biberach, Sept. 5, 1733, being descended of an ancient family, which, at that epoch, had, for upwards of fifty years, borne the most important offices in the city. On the completion of his third year, his education was commenced, by the direction of his father;—at the age of seven, he read, with avidity, the lives of Cornelius Nepos, and at thirteen, he could read and understand Virgil and Horace, better than his tutor. From the age of twelve to fourteen, he composed a prodigious number of verses in Latin and German, the greater part of which were, according to his own opinion of them, beneath mediocrity, but which, however, announced his decided preference for poetry. At thirteen, he also began an epic poem, on the destruction of Jerusalem.

The year following, he was sent to Klosterberg, near Magdeburgh, a seminary then under the superintendance of the fanatic *Steinmetz.* Here he remained two years, making the most rapid progress in his studies; his active mind, however, impregnated with the enthusiastic ideas which he had acquired at this school, was attentively ranging in a chimerical world, for the aliment which the real world, at that time, did not afford; and by exploring the unknown tracts of metaphysics, he may be said to have gained an acquisition of intelligence which the state of human knowledge then refused him. Here it was that he wrote a dissertation to demonstrate the possibility of Venus's being born of the froth of the sea; a dissertation which involved him in some disagreeable altercations during the remainder of his residence at Klosterberg. The writings of Xenophon, with the Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian, in English, were now his favourite study.

At the age of sixteen, he removed to Erfurth, where he passed a year in the school of Doctor *Baumer.* Under tha

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learned man, he added considerably to his stock of philosophic knowledge, having the advantage of private lessons, as well as the general tuition of the school. In those private conferences, they read through Don Quixote together.

On his return to his father's house, he found there Mademoiselle *Sophia Gutterman**, an amiable young lady, who became the object of his first affections, and contributed more, perhaps, than any other person to unfold and direct his taste and talents. Particular circumstances, however, prevented their union, and Mr. WIELAND, full of a love the most ardent, yet the most platonic, at the age of seventeen, repaired to Tubingen, to enter on a course of jurisprudence. There overpowered, as it were, by his lively imagination, and the conscious sense of his superior talents, he secluded himself from company, and in the space of about a year and a half, published the first poems which he ever composed. Thus in the same year, 1752, four pieces of his were printed, 1st, The Anti-Ovid, or the Art of Love; 2d, Moral Letters, in verse; 3d, Tales; and 4th, The Nature of Things. The three former of these were printed at Heilbronn, and the fourth at Hall.

This last poem, composed by him in about three months' time, exhibits a picture of the philosophy of Plato and Leibnitz, finished in the most brilliant style of colouring. Its success was very considerable, and it had, particularly, a very extensive sale in Switzerland. It also procured for the author, the friendship of Messrs. *Breitenger* and *de Blaueren*, to whom he was under material obligations in the sequel.

He had sent to the celebrated *Bodmer*, the five first cantos of a poem of his, in hexameter verse, entitled, *Arminius*, without revealing his own name. For some time, *Bodmer* and *Hagedorn* were at a loss in considering the different authors of reputation to whom they should ascribe it; when Mr. WIELAND, discovering its real author, proved it to be the work of a young man scarcely nineteen years of age.

Here originated the friendship between Messrs. Wieland and Bodmer, which was maintained during so long a time afterwards. Bodmer prevailed upon our young poet to repair to Zurich, and Mr. WIELAND, with no less eager curiosity, went to share the apartment of the patriarch of German poets. *The Trial of Abraham* (*Der-Geprufte Abraham*, in 1753) was the first fruit of the assemblage of their combined talents. *The Letters of the Dead* (*Briefe-der-Verstorbenen*, in 1753) succeeded to this; a work in the manner of our Rowe, although abounding more with philosophy, and flights of imagination. Mr. WIELAND published also in the same year, three volumes of the collection of *The Polemical Writings of Zurich, for the Improvement of Taste* (*Sammlung-der Zurcherischen Streitschritten*, &c. in 1753).

In the following year, he wrote *A Treatise on the Beauties of the Noachis*, an epic poem of *Bodmer* (*Abhandlung von den Schoonheiten des Epischen Gedichts dem Noah*, in 1754); and also published, in concert with *Bodmer*, a number of different pieces of fugitive poetry, in the manner of tales.

In 1755, appeared his announcement of a *German Dunciad* (*Ankundigung einer Dunciade fur-die Teutschen*). In 1758, he printed, 1. *Remarks on Milton*. 2. *Thoughts on renewing the patriotic Dream of the Confederation*. 3. *Remembrancers to a Lady*. 4. *The Sympathies*. 5. *Lady Jane Gray*. And, 6, he began the Collection of his Works in prose. In these different pieces we have a display of Petrarch's sensibility, combined with the profoundness of Shaftsbury's philosophy.

A year afterwards, he published *Araspes* and *Panthea*, a moral history;—*Clementina de Poretta*, a tragedy;—and his *Poetical Writings* were collected for the first time in 1762. In this collection, I must not omit to mention *Cyrus*, a heroic poem, in sublime verse, in which the poet speaks the language of Xenophon and Plato.

WIELAND lived in Switzerland till towards the middle of the year 1759. The last of these years he passed at Berne, where he met with the same favourable reception as at Zurich. His seven years' residence in Switzerland, and the connections he had formed there, proved highly advantageous to him in the sequel.

In 1760, he was recalled into his country, to take his seat in the senate; and soon after was elected *Greffier*, and Director

* Mademoiselle *Gutterman* married, afterwards, M. *de la Roche*, minister at a German court, and, under this name, has published several pieces, in German and French, which have procured her a distinguished reputation. The *Memoirs of Mademoiselle de Sternheim*, and the *Caprices of Love and Friendship*, are among the effusions of her pen.

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Director of the Chancery of the city.—In this honourable ſtation he remained till 1769, devoting to the muſes whatever time he could ſpare from occupations which accorded ſo ill with his genius. While reſiding at Zurich, with Bodmer, he had ſpent much of his time in the ſtudy of Engliſh, French, and Italian literature, making it a point to read no work in German, and particularly the Journals written in that language. Till 1768, he had no correſpondence whatever with the writers and learned men of Germany; availing himſelf of this kind of iſolated ſtate, to accompliſh ſeveral different literary enterpriſes.

In 1762, he entered on a complete tranſlation of the Plays of Shakſpeare, which he finiſhed ſucceſsfully in 1766, in eight volumes. In 1764, he wrote an agreeable romance, entitled, *The Triumph of Nature over Fanaticiſm; or, the Adventures of Don Sylvio Roſalva (Sieg der Natur uber die Schwærmerey.* Ulm, 1764, Leipzig, 1772, 2 vols). A work which, not having ſeen, I can only judge of it by wretched extracts, or pitiful tranſlations, which diſfigure it, and miſconſtrue the ſenſe of the author—its ſole object is to aim a fatal blow at ſuperſtition and fanaticiſm.

His *Comic Tales (Komiſche Erzæhlungen*, at Zurich, in 8vo.) appeared in 1766. It may be called the Secret Hiſtory of Olympus, ſet off in the moſt brilliant colours, and written in a vein of ſatire, not unworthy of Lucian.

Agathon, a romance, compoſed with ſo much art, that it intereſts alike the learned and the ignorant, was publiſhed in 1766 and 1777.

Muſarion, or the Philoſophy of the Graces, a work dictated by the graces themſelves; and *Idris*, an heroi-comic poem, in five cantos, as rich in comic adventures as in characters varied and ſhaded by a philoſophical poet, appeared firſt in 1768.

Mr. WIELAND had at firſt many difficulties to ſurmount on his arrival at Biberach; but after a little time, he acquired the confidence of the religioniſts of both communions, and won the hearts of all his fellow-citizens. They parted with mutual regret, when he accepted the offices of Counſellor of Government, and Profeſſor of Philoſophy in the univerſity of Erfurt, which were tendered to him by the Elector of Mentz, Emmerick-Joſeph. He paſſed, at Erfurt, three of the moſt agreeable years of his life, and there renewed his acquaintance with German literature, which he had neglected to ſuch a degree, as to be even inſenſible of the reputation which his own writings had procured him in Germany.

Being invited afterwards to the court of Weimar, with the character of Counſellor to that court, he there became greatly in favour with the Ducheſs Dowager, regent, and had the principal management of the education of the two princes, her ſons. His aſſiduities were liberally recompenſed in the ſequel, ſo that he was enabled to ſpend the reſidue of his days in eaſe and affluence, and at full liberty to conſecrate his time to the muſes.

I had forgot to mention, that Mr. WIELAND married, Oct. 21, 1755.—He ſpeaks thus, in a private letter, of the lady whom he had ſelected as his companion for life: "The twenty-two years that I have ſpent with her, have elapſed without my wiſhing ſo much as once to be again unmarried: on the contrary, her exiſtence is ſo cloſely interwoven with my own, that I cannot be abſent from her for eight days together, without experiencing a return of the moſt ſombrous melancholy. Of thirteen children, whom ſhe has borne me, ten are yet living, and conſtitute, with their mother, the principal happineſs of my life."

Let me reſume, however, the notice of his publications. In 1770, he publiſhed *The Dialogues of Diogenes of Sinope*, wherein the natural philoſophy of Diogenes is happily contraſted with that of Socrates; a number of intereſting hiſtories are alſo judiciouſly introduced and blended in the work.

The ſame year he publiſhed, in two volumes, *Memoirs, ſerving to a particular Hiſtory of the Underſtanding of the human Heart, drawn from the Archives of Nature*: a work of great value, teeming with the moſt profound obſervations on the paſſions of men, and demonſtrated by hiſtories and particular travels. Alſo, *Combabus*, a *mélange* of pleaſantry and ſenſibility, truly original; and *The Graces*.

The New Amadis (Der neue Amadis, 2 vols.) a ſatyric hiſtory of chivalry, appeared in 1771. Here we find, as uſual, the talents of its author, diſplayed in a ſeries of adventures, which pleaſe, intereſt, and excite the moſt mirthful ſenſations.

The following year, 1772, he produced four new pieces: 1. *The Golden*

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Mirror; *or the History of the Kings of Schefchian*, a political romance. 2. *Thoughts on an ancient Inscription*; these are characterized by a happy vein of satirico-philosophical humour, which runs through them. 3. *Cupid under Accusation*, a sprightly and agreeable poem. And, 4. *Aurora*, a lyric drama.

In 1773, he published two new lyric dramas, *Alceftes*, printed at Leipzig; and *The Choice of Hercules*, printed at Weimar. In the same year he undertook the *German Mercury (Der Deutsche Mercure)* a periodical publication, which he continues to this day, with the greatest success.

In 1777, he published, in two volumes, the collection of his newest poetical pieces, from 1770 to that year *(Neueste Gedichte, vom jahre 1770 bis 1777*, 2 vols.) Afterwards appeared *Rosamonde* (Manheim, 1778) a lyric drama.

Oberon, one of his finest compositions, was published in 1780. It is the history of Fairyism, but worked up with all the pomp and bustle of an epic poem. The richness of imagination, the harmony of the verses, and the astonishing variety of situations, displayed in this piece, leave nothing to be desired by the most fastidious critic.

In 1782, he published a new edition, corrected and augmented, of his *Abderitics (Die Abderiten)* the former edition of which was out of print. In the same year, he also translated the Epistles of Horace, adding introductions and historical notes. In 1784, he made a selection of his poems, which he published in seven volumes.

After so many labours, and such extraordinary success, Mr. WIELAND had doubtless acquired the right of reposing in a literary leisure; study, however, his predominant passion, and the desire of rendering himself useful, did not allow him to claim this indulgence. In 1783, he published a translation of Lucian, which is considered, by the critics, as a *chef d'œuvre*, in the essential requisites of style and fidelity.

The foregoing are the principal productions * of WIELAND—productions which will certainly be sought after by posterity, and will render his name immortal. If any of your correspondents can furnish any additional notice relative to his works, or any biographical traits which may tend to develope his character, &c. they will highly interest the public, and at the same time, gratify your humble servant,

London, May 2, 1797. LUCIANICUS.

* I observed in a late foreign Journal, the announcement of a translation into French of all his works, by a celebrated French *Littérateur*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE observations of your learned correspondent MEIRION, on the structure and antiquity of the Welch tongue, are so interesting, and so important to the history and study of languages that, in my mind, nothing tending to illustrate or confirm them, ought to be withheld from the public eye. With this view it is, that I send you the following account of an old man whom it was my fortune to see frequently in France, a few years ago, and whose opinions corresponded exactly with those of Meirion, at the same time that they were carried to a much greater length.

M. le BRIGANT, the man I mean, was a native of *la Basse Bretagne*; but, from his name, and, as he said, from tradition, he was led to conclude, that his family derived its origin from the Brigantes *, and had removed to the continent, when the part of our island which that people inhabited, was disturbed by the irruption of Saxons from the southern provinces. Like all the descendants of the ancient Britons, he had ever entertained a high idea of the antiquity of his nation and language; but to the latter he had paid little attention, till about twenty-five or thirty years ago, when some novel opinions were promulged in the literary world.—At that time it was that, the celebrated *Court de Gebelin*, and several other of the French literati, after very deep philological researches, concurred in affirming, that if any original language existed, each simple sound or syllable it contained, must express a distinct and simple idea; and that all the polysyllables must necessarily convey complex ideas, according to the sense of the particles of which they were composed.

M. le Brigant having a vague perception of these qualities in the *Bas-Breton*, his mother tongue, which is well known to be a dialect of the ancient Gaelic, or Celtic language, employed himself in a critical examination of its structure, and

* The ancient inhabitants of Yorkshire.

was

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was pleased to find it possess all the supposed requisites of originality. He next compared it with the French, and other languages, which he understood; and perceived, that in words of a physical sense, and of the first necessity, it had so remarkable an affinity to each of them, that he concluded it to be the parent stock whence all the rest had sprung.—Nor did he find the resemblance fail him in any one of a great variety of languages, which he proceeded to learn, with surprising avidity and success, till the number seemed to exceed the capacity and powers of retention of the human mind. The result of all this study and erudition was a fixed opinion, that when the globe was first peopled, a single language prevailed over the whole face of it;—that the Celtic was that language;—and that all the others were only dialects of the same, differing from it, more or less, in proportion as they had been more or less disfigured by *neology*, corruption, and barbarous modes of speech.

With this opinion, and with very slender pecuniary means, M. le Brigant came to Paris, and published a small work, which, if I recollect right, contained the grammatical rudiments, and his leading ideas, of the Celtic language. In the capital, every thing extraordinary was sure to make a considerable, though generally but a momentary impression; this M. le Brigant experienced. For a short time it was quite the fashion to talk of his discovery; the French *beaux esprits*, who were accustomed to put every thing into the most magnificent dress, used to say that it was only necessary to learn the *Bas-Breton* to understand all the languages of the universe; and M. de Calonne, who, unlike certain ministers, equally profuse, was the friend of literary attainments, ordered two thousand copies of a larger publication to be printed at the Royal Press, and at the public expence, for the benefit of the author. The work in question was a complete dictionary and grammar of the Celtic language, in which M. le Brigant brought forward many proofs and arguments in support of the positions he maintained.

But unfortunately, at that very moment, the *deficit* in the French finances was exposed to the public eye; M. Necker was recalled to the treasury, and under his more economical administration, the printing of M. le Brigant's work was countermanded or postponed. Soon after followed the party rage, and political discussions, that led to the Revolution; and in the violent agitation of the public mind, M. le Brigant, and his book, both sunk to the bottom.

It was at this time that I became acquainted with him.—In the almost total oblivion into which he was fallen, he was happy to find any body who would listen to him while he descanted on his favourite subject; and I listened to him with pleasure, my taste for languages being at that time as great as my knowledge of them was small. In one of our conversations, the old gentleman produced a book, in which he had arranged, in opposite columns, a sentence of the *Bas-Breton*, with words of a correspondent sense in almost all other known languages, even in those of several American hordes. This sentence implied the very proposition he meant to prove, namely, that in the beginning one speech prevailed over the whole world. In expressing it, he used words sometimes of a direct sense, and sometimes of a figurative meaning; and by so doing produced, in some cases, a strongly marked resemblance, and in others, an approach to identity that was altogether astonishing, and gave a great degree of plausibility to the opinions he entertained.

The extraordinary nature of those opinions, and his fame as a linguist, recommended M. le Brigant to the notice of Louis the Sixteenth, and not unfrequently he was a visitor at Versailles. It was his custom to walk the four leagues between Paris and that place, and to present himself in the Royal Apartments, dressed in a whitish coat, waistcoat, and breeches, the ordinary dress of a French peasant, with his short grey locks untied, and with no previous preparation, except wiping the dust off his shoes. On seeing him approach "all travel-stained," and in "this questionable shape," the king used to turn to his courtiers, and say, *Voilà le plus savant homme de mon royaume**.—M. le Brigant, said he, one day to the old man himself, I hear that you understand thirty languages.—If your Majesty had said twice that number, answered the *Bas-Breton*, you would have been nearer the mark.

But "the man whom the king thus delighted to honour," found Royal munificence but a scanty resource in the hour of distress. In bringing up twelve children, he had spent almost the whole

* Here comes the most learned man in my dominions.

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of his patrimony, and of the profits he had derived from his profeſſion of advocate. The reſt was conſumed at Paris, in fruitleſs expectation of patronage, and of ſeeing his book printed at the public expence. When thoſe hopes failed him, he gradually ſunk to the loweſt extremity of poverty; and I have been aſſured, that for want of a lodging, he paſſed whole nights on the *pont neuf*, during the dreadful froſt that ſignalized the beginning of the year 1789, although he had already the ſnow of ſeventy winters on his head.

Compaſſionating his miſerable ſituation, a lady of the name of Philippe, an intimate friend of the celebrated Manuel, requeſted M. Necker, by letter, to repreſent the old man's indigence to the king. I ſaw the anſwer myſelf—it purported, That in conſideration of M. le Brigant's great age, knowledge, and diſtreſs, his Majeſty had been pleaſed to order his treaſurer to pay him the ſum of three hundred livres—about twelve pounds ten ſhillings.—Such was the bounty which the *Grand Monarque*, by the advice of the *virtuous* Necker, a man of letters himſelf, beſtowed upon *le plus ſavant homme de ſon royaume!* But if, inſtead of ſixty languages, and much uſeful erudition, he had poſſeſſed the handſome Dillon's face, or General Beaucharnois's legs*, heavens! what honours and rewards would have been ſhowered upon his head!

It was, indeed, the particular fate of this good old man to be ſtarving, while patronized by the moſt powerful monarchs upon earth.—The Empreſs of Ruſſia had alſo heard of his fame as a philologiſt, and having, at the time laſt alluded to, occaſion to ſend a courier to Paris, ſhe charged him with a handſome letter for M. le Brigant, accompanied by a dictionary in a great number of languages†, which had been printed under her Imperial auſpices at the Ruſſian capital—an uſeleſs preſent to a man already overloaded with languages, and in want of bread.

Upon my return to Paris, about twelve months after, I made ſeveral enquiries concerning the old *Bas-Breton*, and was told, in vague terms, that his poverty had conducted him ſucceſſively to diſtraction and to death. A year or two ago, however, I perceived, by the public prints, that there was a citizen le Brigant among the literary men who had received pecuniary aſſiſtance from the Convention; and was, at firſt, inclined to hope that the information I had before received was falſe. But I afterwards recollected that there was another man of letters of the ſame name, and have little doubt of his being the perſon to whom the national munificence was extended.

Happening to mention ſome of the foregoing particulars to a learned Iriſhman, whom I met with upon the continent, he related to me a fact, which, if real, conſiderably ſtrengthens M. le Brigant's theory, and the opinions of your correſpondent.—He told me, that the ingenious Col. Valancy, in reading Plautus, met with ſome paſſages in the Punic language, which ſeemed to bear a great affinity to the Erſe, and even to afford him an obſcure perception of the ſenſe they were intended to convey. His knowledge, however, of the old Iriſh being imperfect, he ſent for a ſtudent, whoſe mother-tongue it was, read to him the paſſages in queſtion, and was pleaſed to find, that he tranſlated them into Engliſh without heſitation; and that, when ſo rendered, they expreſſed a meaning which not only juſtified his conjecture, but accorded perfectly with the ſenſe of the Latin part of the dialogue. This is a very curious fact, if true, and worthy the attention of Meirion, to whoſe inveſtigation I beg leave to ſubmit it.

The only Punic words I know of in Plautus, occur in his Pœnulus, Act V, Scenes 1 and 2.

VIAGGIATORE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A DISSERTATION on the botanical and medical properties of the Coraline of Corſica, has been lately publiſhed at Erlang, in Germany, by HAEMMERLIN, Doctor in Medicine, of Ulm. It claims your attention: the writer gives a circumſtantial detail of the wonderful properties of this ſpecies of varec or ſea weed, as applied to worms of the inteſtines, with its manner of acting as a diſſolvent and expeller of that humour which ſerves as aliment to thoſe inſects. This marine plant is a tonic, and a ſtimulant;

* This officer obtained very rapid promotion and other favours, not on account of his merit, which was conſiderable, but becauſe he was the moſt graceful dancer in the courtly circle at Verſailles.

† I have a doubtful recollection of the number being no leſs than 112, of which a large proportion were ſpoken in her own dominions.

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mulant; is diuretic and ſudorific. It has been made uſe of in Corſica, from time immemorial, as an excellent vermifuge—a Greek huſbandman firſt made known its nature and properties. HAEMMERLIN enumerates the writers who have treated of the Coraline of Corſica, from Vacher, phyſician of the faculty of Paris, Stephanopoli, and Fleuri, ſurgeon and pharmaceutiſt of the military hoſpital at Adjaccio, to LATOURETTE, of Lyons, one of the preſent literati of France. This fucus abounds in Corſica, adhering to the rocks waſhed by the ſea, and ſometimes to the ſtones and ſhells thrown upon the ſhore. It is found in little tufts. It is generally of a yellow colour, with a reddiſh tincture. When dried, as it appears when offered for ſale, it contains a ſtrong ſmell of the ſea. It conſiſts of little cartilaginous ſtalks, with full threads, gradually cylindrical and tubulated. Its taſte is ſalt and unpleaſant. In the ſyſtem of plants of Linnæus, it belongs to the claſs *cryptogamia*. Its moſt common names are, ſea-rock moſs; the Grecian herb; lemithochorton; and the Coraline of Corſica. It is the *conferva helminthortos* of Schwendimann, and the *fucus helminthocorton* of Latourette. There is reaſon to think that all thoſe ſpecies of fucus whoſe texture is ſoft and ſpungy, might be applied to the ſame medicinal uſes. There is a ſort of red coraline found in Sweden, which, according to ſome writers, is a greater deſtroyer of worms than any other known ſubſtance; being not too ſtrong for the ſtomach, either of infants or of adults. Schwendiman aſſerts, that the *conferva dichotoma* of Linnæus, which is found in the ditches in England, bears a ſtrong analogy to the coraline of Corſica. The *fucus filum*, and the *fucus faſtigiatus* in the Daniſh *flora*, by OEDER, have a great reſemblance to it. FORSKAL relates in his *flora* of Arabia in Egypt, that the *fucus muſcoides*, is often made uſe of by the Turks, to deſtroy the worms in children, who take it two days ſucceſſively, in vinegar. It equals the virtues of the Corſican vermifuge, if it does not ſurpaſs them. This fucus grows in great abundance in the neighbourhood of Conſtantinople; its ſtalk is round and red, with a yellow top; it is ramified with ſoft *ſpinulæ*. The doctor adds a chemical analyſis of the coraline of Corſica, and gives rules how to uſe it in various diſorders which originate in worms. The doctor, in his own practice, has uſed it very ſucceſsfully in a number of complaints reſulting from verminous affections. This vermifuge is in great eſtimation in the pharmacies on the Continent. In the Geneva pharmacopæia, a recipe is given to prepare a ſyrup of it. A jelly is alſo ſometimes prepared of it.

A. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE POETRY OF HYWEL AB OWAIN, (CONTINUED).

THE FIFTH PIECE.

Hywel ab Owain a'i cânt.

PUM ucer uyed pan acubed Frainc,
Pan fariaon föed,
Pan vu yrv am gyrv amgaled;
Pan vai arv am varv à vwried,
Y'nghoez gorvynwy yn gorzibed 'Loegyr,
A 'lygru ei threved;
'Law ar groes 'lu à zygryſed,
A 'laz a 'livaid, a gwaedled y 'lavyn,
A gwaed-liw ar giwed,
A gwaed-len am vèn à vàned,
A gwaedlan, a grân yn greuled!

THE TRANSLATION.

Hywel, the ſon of Owain, compoſed it.

Five evening-tides were celebrated, when *France* was ſaved, when barbarian chiefs were made to fly, when there was preſſure round the ſteel-clad bodies; ſhould a weapon yet be brandiſhed round the beard, a public triumph would my wrath procure, ſcouring the bounds of *Loegyr*, and on her habitation hurling ruin; there ſhould be the hand of the haſtening hoſt upon the croſs, the keen edge ſlaughtering, the blade reeking with blood, the blood hue over the abject throng, a blood veil hiding its place of falling, and a plain of blood, and a cheek ſuffuſed with gore!

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT the funding ſyſtem which this country has purſued ſhould not long ſince have involved it into entire ruin, has been matter of univerſal aſtoniſhment; or that the flouriſhing ſtate of the country, previous to the preſent unfortunate war, ſhould ſurpaſs all our former proſperity, under the enormous expenditure of the American war, would be abſolutely incredible, was it not confirmed by experience. Various have been the opinions and ſpeculations to account for a phenomenon ſo unnatural, that the deeper a country plunges into debt, and the more it is burthened with taxes, it ſhould more quickly reſume its former proſperity, and that proſperity keep pace with its incumbrances. To connect cauſes and effects ſo oppoſite, and unlikely to proceed from, or to be productive of, each other, has, from the commencement of

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of a funding debt, engaged the enquiry of political and commercial writers;—few have choſen abſolutely to deny the general proſperity, while others have preſumptuouſly concluded, that the national debt and taxes may go on to any extent, and be ſucceeded with a ſimilar return to proſperity.

The preſent obſervations are intended to correct a very prevalent, but miſtaken prejudice, that the country is not injured ſo much by the taxes to pay the intereſt of that part of the debt which is received by ourſelves, as it is by that part of the intereſt which is paid to foreigners, and that it is the latter which conſtitutes the principal loſs to the community.

The proportion of ſtock held by foreigners has been eſtimated at a fifth; that when the debt was 250 millions, there was the intereſt of 50 millions paid to foreigners; ſhould the debt be 400 millions at the cloſe of the preſent war, it may be preſumed that foreigners advance to the country the value of 80 millions ſtock; but, from the unſettled ſtate of the continent, this proportion will for a time, at leaſt, be conſiderably exceeded; and it is this hope alone which can encourage the country to encounter its preſent burdens, and affords the only ſolid expectation of re-eſtabliſhing its proſperity; for a greater injury could not happen, in our preſent circumſtances, than to be either unable, from the reduction of our trade, to employ the capital lent by foreigners, or that foreigners ſhould want to withdraw it.

It requires to be particularly remembered, that all the money which is lent by foreigners is ſo much actual increaſe to our commercial capital, and although the nation pays intereſt upon it, the ſame national benefit reſults from it, as from a capital borrowed by individuals to improve in their particular trades; and may, in this view, be multiplied and increaſed to any ſuppoſable extent which the nation can employ, beyond what can be procured at home.

The taxes neceſſary to pay this part of the intereſt are amply repaid by the increaſe of labour and profit which the capital itſelf furniſhes to the country; whereas, that proportion of the intereſt which is paid to the public creditor at home is, at firſt, all collected from the induſtrious part of the community, whilſt only a part of it returns into circulation; by this change, the whole circulation is more probably diminiſhed than increaſed.

In the former inſtance, a large uſeful capital is retained, and improved by commerce in return for the intereſt. In the latter, a large intereſt is paid by the public, without any capital.

Theſe obſervations are ſubmitted to the public, to decide how far it is made evident, that the returning proſperity of this country, after ſuch a profuſe expenditure, will be chiefly promoted, and, in a great meaſure, dependent upon a large portion of the national debt being held by foreigners, for it is from this ſource that our commerce is furniſhed with a capital to ſupport the weight of the taxes; thus being able to extend our foreign trade, and our home conſumption increaſed by its enlargement, we are enabled to render our foreign commerce reciprocally advantageous. Theſe remarks may be continued in a future letter, by noticing ſome of the poſitive evils ariſing out of the preſent ſyſtem.

May 10, 1797. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, R. L. E. page 363, appears to have a good deal miſconceived the account which was given in Vol. I, p. 280, of Mr. SIMPSON's method of training peach-trees. No houſe, fire, or hot-bed, is employed, but each tree is planted in its ſeparate frame, which is nothing more than a hot-bed frame, only that, being placed on the common ground, its ſides are made proportionably higher, ſo as to allow the ſtem of the tree planted *within* it on its ſouth, or lower ſide, to riſe to the height of three feet five inches, from which height the branches are trained almoſt horizontally under the glaſs ſlides, upon a wooden frame, or trellis of laths: ſo that the tree lies within the glaſſes on its back, as it were, expoſed to the influence of the ſun. The ground is a good rich garden ſoil, from twenty inches to two feet thick. No other crop has hitherto been attempted to be raiſed from the ground thus incloſed in the glaſſes under the trees. The trees were planted in November, at four years of age, began to bear at ſix, bore very plentifully at ſeven, eight, and nine; the preſent is their tenth year; but the ſeaſon has been particularly unfavourable, and there is not much promiſe of an abundant crop.

I am, &c. HORTULANUS.

Newcaſtle, June 10, 1797.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

1. YOUR correſpondent W.F. (vol. III. p. 252) thinks, that Homer was acquainted with the year of Jemſhid.—The common opinion is, that the earlier Greeks dated by an erroneous year of 360 days; and that Thales firſt added the five deficient days. The paſſage cited does not interfere with this opinion.

2. He diſinclines to admit, that the captivity of the Jews is antedated in the received ſyſtem of chronology. One argument may be drawn from the age of Ezra, and another from the account of Zerubbabel, to corroborate what has been already advanced on this ſubject.

Ezra (vii. 1) was the ſon of Seraiah, the ſon of Azariah, the ſon of Hilkiah. Now, from 1 Chronicles (vi. 14, 15) we learn, that Jehozadak, a ſon of this ſame Seraiah, who was ſlain at the taking of Jeruſalem (2 Kings, xxv. 18) went into captivity with Nebuchadnezzar. Suppoſe Ezra, then an infant, to have accompanied this brother, ſtill he muſt have been more than ſeventy years of age, according to W.F.'s mode of reckoning, at the migration of Zerubbabel, whom he attended back, (Nehemiah, xii. 1). But Ezra was living; and was active ſtill, during the governorſhip of Nehemiah, and muſt have attained a truly patriarchal longevity, if we conſent to conſider the 70 years' captivity as already elapſed at the period of Zerubbabel's ſettlement.

Again, in the enumeration of thoſe *children of the province, who went up out of the captivity* with Zerubbabel (Ezra, ii. 1, 2) we find, that they came again unto Jeruſalem and Judah, *every one unto his city*. If the captivity had already laſted 70 years at this period, as W.F. ſuppoſes, would there have been any children of the province, any natives of Paleſtine ſtill living?—any coloniſts anxious for returning each to his own city?

Beſides, Daniel expreſsly tells us, that Darius took poſſeſſion of the Perſian throne (v. 31) during the captivity of the Jews. If W. F. will not allow this to have been Darius the ſon of Hyſtaſpes, he muſt *invent* ſome new Darius, wholly unknown to ancient teſtimony, for the hero of this conqueſt; a ſuppoſition too wild to need a ſerious reply.

3. He appears to think, that no ſatraps of the Perſian emperor would aſſume the title of *king*. Probably, the kings of Zobah, Damaſcus, Hamath, and Gethur, mentioned in Scripture, were no more than dependent provincial governors.

It may be very true, that the firſt year of Cyrus correſponds with the year 536 or 538 before Chriſt; was, therefore, ſubſequent to the captivity of the ten tribes, under Hoſhea; and that Joſephus places in this year a return from captivity. Joſephus was acquainted with the Jewiſh ſcriptures from the Septuagint verſion, and infers from them a chronology liable to ſtrong objections. The theory here ſuppoſed, by no means requires that Cambyſes ſhould conduct the Jews to Babylon;—Smerdis, the Mage, will make as good a Nebuchadnezzar;—and the interval which, in Daniel's legend, he paſſes among the beaſts of the field, may be then applied to the extraordinary diſappearance of this prince, during the anger of Cambyſes.

P.S. Mr. WOODHOUSE (p. 343) finds it difficult to reconcile the adventures of certain patriarchs with *probability*, even on the ſuppoſition of their lives being eſtimated by the lunar year. For it is certain, that the relative duration of growth, and of declenſion, ought to be the ſame in human animals of whatever longevity, and that to miſs the due proportion of infancy, or of manhood, tends to invalidate altogether the teſtimony. The inſtances of apparent precocity, with which he makes ſo merry, are *equally* ridiculous, or honourable, on either hypotheſis. May we not, however, ſuſpect, that in common with other nomade nations, the forefathers of the Jews were very negligent of regiſters; and even began, perhaps, to reckon their ages only from the period of their becoming adult? But all this is of little conſequence: for who can hope to aſcertain the baſis of hiſtoric fact, which certainly lies at the bottom of theſe documents, farther back than the diſperſion? (Gen. x).

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your readers, if they will inform me, through your Magazine, whether there is any exiſting ſtatute which annexes a puniſhment to an act of cruelty done to brute animals?—and, if there be, what ſtatute? I here mean more particularly a puniſhment for *cruelty* as ſuch, and not merely becauſe it may have ſome bad effects on the manners of the human race, ſuch as the prohibition againſt throwing at cocks, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read Dr. TOULMIN's account of the Liſt of Diſſenting Congregations; and many of your readers, as well as myſelf, will, no doubt, think themſelves obliged to the doctor, for his ſeaſonable communication. It will, however, be recollected, that I have not *merely* copied from this MS. I have, according to my original propoſal, endeadeavoured to ſupply omiſſions, and correct errors. The aggregate number of congregations, in each county, according to the MS. has been publiſhed already, in the appendix of DYER's Life of Robinſon. And, by compariſon, it will appear, that additions have been made to every county liſt; and ſome of theſe additions have been conſiderable; as in Cambridgeſhire, the additions make more than one-third; and for Cornwall, more than doubled. But notwithſtanding theſe endeavours to make the liſts accurate, after publication, additional information has been received; and I have found, that ſome of them are not correct. What is here remarked, reſpecting the incorrect ſtate of ſome of theſe liſts, appears applicable to the liſt for Devon, according to your correſpondent J. W. If, however, your correſpondent corrects ſome errors, he does not preſerve himſelf free from miſtakes, as will appear from his account of the Weſtern Academy. An academy has been ſupported, for many years, in the weſt of England, by the congregational fund in London. When the rev. Mr. Lavington was paſtor of an independent congregation, at St. Mary Ottery, he was choſen to ſuperintend this ſeminary. He continued to officiate in this capacity, till he was removed from this world, in the year 1764. The young men were then placed under the care and inſtruction of the rev. J. Rooker, of Bridport, and the rev. S. Buncombe ſucceeded Mr. Lavington in the paſtoral office at St. Mary Ottery. On the death of Mr. Rooker, the rev. J. Reader, of Taunton, was appointed, in 1780, to ſucceed him, as tutor to the young men ſupported by this fund. Mr. Reader dying in June, 1794, the young men who had been ſome time under his tuition, were removed to Axminſter, to finiſh their academical ſtudies, under the direction of the rev. J. Small.

The ſame fund which ſupported the young men during their academical ſtudies, granted exhibitions to the rev. S. Buncombe, of St. Mary Ottery, to inſtruct ſuch young men as were intended for this academy, in grammar and claſſical learning. Thus the pupils were prepared to enter upon their academical ſtudies with conſiderable advantage. It has been ſaid (though it is much to be deſired that it may be without foundation) that theſe exhibitions are ſuſpended, if not finally withdrawn; and that young men, in future, are to enter, as ſoon as under their patronage, immediately upon their academical lectures.

J. W. obſerves, that "the Liſts of Diſſenting Congregations muſt be peculiarly acceptable to a numerous claſs of your readers; but that they would be ſtill more ſo, if accompanied with ſome notices of their preſent ſtate, the religious perſuaſion, anecdotes of former miniſters, and the names of the preſent." I have by me ſeveral county liſts, where the congregations are arranged into their reſpective denominations; together with the names of their preſent miniſters.—Theſe I ſhould have ſent for inſertion, if I had not been apprehenſive of inability to perſevere in this mode. I have, therefore, continued to communicate theſe liſts as at the beginning. I hope, however, that the inſertion of theſe liſts in the Monthly Magazine, will be introductory to other communications of the like nature, that we may be able to form a more extenſive and accurate idea of the former and preſent ſtate of proteſtant diſſenters in this kingdom.

Wareham, B. CRACKNELL.
May 15, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM my own experience, as well as that of ſeveral of my friends, I am enabled to confirm the ſentiments and remarks of your correſpondent, MISOPONOS, p. 261, reſpecting the inutility of hand-mills for grinding corn. Indeed, when the labour and weight which is neceſſary to be employed in this buſineſs is conſidered, the ſcheme appears impracticable, or, however, to be attended with ſo many inconveniences, as to render it nearly uſeleſs; in ſhort, it is ſomething like attempting to make a thing heavier than itſelf, which, as a ſenſible writer obſerves, "has ſpoiled many a hopeful project for diſcovering perpetual motion." But, though theſe hand-mills are very imperfect, and, after every improvement which can be made, not likely to anſwer any valuable purpoſe,

yet,

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yet, perhaps, some ingenious mechanic might be encouraged to invent a *horse mill*, upon improved and convenient principles, occupying but little room, and calculated to serve two or more neighbouring families. In the country villages there is usually sufficient room in the outbuildings of a farm-house for the erection of such a mill as this proposed; and in large towns, where room is more scarce, private persons might be encouraged to set up the mill for the use of the neighbourhood, as ovens and bake-houses now are done. The business of grinding corn is not very difficult to be learned; and, if several mills of the proposed kind were set up, the trade would get into more hands; a competition would be raised, and the public be greatly benefitted. If, however, this proposal should be treated with neglect, or be found impracticable, the public would derive much useful knowledge upon the subject, by encouraging some intelligent professional man to collect and publish all the laws and regulations concerning millers, after which associations might be formed, if necessary, for prosecuting such of them as deserve it. Your's,

May 12. R.

P.S. As you have obliged Mr. BARTLETT by inserting his queries about the hand-mill, and the answer to them, I hope you will afford me room in your next Magazine for the following query: "Can any of your readers inform me whether a really good and complete Threshing Machine is yet invented, upon a simple construction, moderate price, and portable, if required?" N.B. If an answer is returned to this query, it is wished to come from a practical farmer, who has tried the machine he describes, and threshed with it at least one whole years' crop.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I IMAGINE that an accurate and satisfactory answer to the enquiry in your last Number, page 365, will be given by some of your literary correspondents; but if this should not be the case, it may gratify the proposer of the question respecting the phrase,

Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat,

to be informed, that it is translated from a fragment of Euripides. I am uncertain to what age the Latinity can be traced, and I have not the original at hand for citation: but I am greatly mistaken if a more particular account of the passage is not to be found in the Menagiana. I have, in vain, turned over those volumes in search for it, but amongst other Latin phrases of common usage, and of obscure original, the following occurs, which you and your readers may, perhaps, think to be not unworthy of notice. If it is not in the mouths and writings of politicians so frequently as the former, it may not be unseasonable, in the present crisis of Party Rage on both sides, to suggest it to their consideration. And, notwithstanding the numerous copies we have of the Menagiana, the subject I introduce to you is so far from being generally known, that I have seen two of the best classic scholars, and most elegant poets now living, puzzled by the query, to what author are we indebted for the common verse,

"Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim?"

It is observed, Menagiana, tome iii. p. 130, that "Erasmus confesses his ignorance of the author of this celebrated verse, with which he closes his expostion of a proverb, taken (though not quoted) from Apostolius:

Τὴν Χαρυβδιν ἐκφυγων τῇ Σκυλλῃ περιπίπτον.

"Galeottus Martius de Narni, who died in 1476 (for whom see Naudé, chap. v. of his Supplement to the History of Louis XI, and père Labbé, p. 373, of his new library of MSS.) was the first who discovered this verse to belong to Philip Gaultier, in his Alexandreid. He observes in his book, de Doctrina promiscua, 'Hoc carmen, incidit in Scyllam, &c. est Gualteri Galli de gestis Alexandri, & non vagum proverbium, ut quidam non omnino indocti meminerunt." The same remark was since made by Pâquier, chap. xxix. of the third book of his Researches.

"Philip Gaultier was born at Lisle, in Flanders, according to De Chatillon; and was living in the middle of the thirteenth century. Amongst others of his works still extant, is his poem, entitled the Alexandreid, in ten books; not nine, as the elder Vossius asserts, de Poetis Latinis, p. 74. The verse already cited, is the 301st of the Fifth Book, where the poet, in this manner, apostrophizes Darius, in falling by the hand of Bessus, whilst fleeing from Alexander:

Quo tendis inertem
Rex periture fugam? Nescis, heu! perdite, nescis
Quem fugias; hostes incurris dum fugis hostem.
Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim."

Your's, &c.

June 2, 1797. RABKASHER.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much ſurpriſed to ſee your learned correſpondent, NEPIODIDASCALOS, in the laſt Magazine, advance an opinion ſo unfavourable to hiſtorical compilations. For the inſertion of a few words in oppoſition to that opinion, I rely upon your candour and indulgence. Compilations of this kind, when ably executed, I conceive to be the only means by which hiſtorical facts can be fully and clearly inveſtigated; for, however your correſpondent may allege it to be the art of mercenary compilers to depreciate original hiſtorians, it muſt be allowed by every one converſant in hiſtory, whether ancient or modern, that, warped by prejudice, or led aſtray by paſſion, they frequently contradict each other, in relating the moſt material facts. The judicious compiler, on the other hand, who ſits down coolly and impartially to his taſk, after reading the contradictory accounts of each hiſtorian, weighs the different probabilities, reflects upon their jarring intereſts and paſſions; and, finally, reconciling their contradictions, preſents the world with a clear and connected hiſtory. How many contradictions are diſplayed in the Grecian and Roman hiſtorians! And how much is the dignity of hiſtory degraded by their credulity! The original hiſtorians of more modern times are equally pregnant with contrariety. Thus the ſtudent who confines his attention principally to original hiſtorians, according to the recommendation of your correſpondent, muſt have a taſk the moſt difficult, a labour the moſt arduous to perform: that of extracting a ſmall portion of information from a confuſed maſs of truth and contradiction, wiſdom and abſurdity. For this reaſon, I conſider compilations as the proper objects of ſtudy, and original hiſtorians only as objects of reference. Conſidering the ſubject in another point of view, it will be found, that by confining the attention principally to original hiſtorians, who generally only relate the events of a ſhort period of time, perhaps only thoſe which have happened within their own knowledge, the ideas impreſſed by them become confuſed; the mind only perceives detached parts of that picture which ſhould be ſeen and comprehended at once; and thus becomes, in ſome degree, incapable of reaſoning upon general principles and complicated relations. The miſrepreſentation, or ſuperior elegance of ſome hiſtorians, tends likewiſe to infuſe into the mind a prejudice, or bias, in favour of ſome particular nation, or individual, highly prejudicial to general information and fair reaſoning. I am aware that theſe objections will, in many inſtances, equally apply to compilations, but it ſhould be remembered, that in every one of that deſcription which deſerves to be ſtudied, the author ſtates the relations of the original hiſtorians upon any diſputed point, with the reaſons on which he founds his own opinion, referring, at the ſame time, to thoſe hiſtorians themſelves. It is eaſy then for the ſtudent, if diſſatisfied, to make the reference, and form his own opinion, with little trouble, difficulty, or labour: whilſt he glides ſmoothly along with the compiler, and views, at once, the outlines of the picture, and the detached parts which form the whole. Your correſpondent has recommended a variety of original hiſtorians, ancient and modern, to which theſe objections will apply, generally, without naming them again; but has obſerved, that the *Ancient Univerſal Hiſtory* is more fit for reference than ſtudy; from which opinion I cannot avoid diſſenting, becauſe, having read the whole of that work, I conſider the ſtudy of it as the beſt means of obtaining a large portion of hiſtorical information; and, as it refers to every author, from which any part of the materials has been drawn, it is eaſy for the ſtudent to conſult the hiſtorians referred to upon any particular point. If there is no opportunity of conſulting original hiſtorians, it is ſelf-evident that compilations are the only means of information; and, in this point of view, have been of infinite ſervice to ſociety, by diffuſing hiſtorical information amongſt a large portion of mankind, who would otherwiſe have remained in a ſtate of ignorance. From the *modern part of the Univerſal Hiſtory*, a large portion of information may likewiſe be drawn; and I conceive it would be by far the beſt plan for the ſtudent to begin with the *Univerſal Hiſtory*, where the relations of the different countries, geographical and hiſtorical, are at once perceived; and then to purſue the ſtudy more in detail, by peruſing detached hiſtories, as inclination might lead. By this plan, the mind would proceed according to the regular order of ſcience, from generals to particulars; and the foundation being well laid, the ſuperſtructure would be rendered more ſolid and durable.—The inſertion of theſe ideas upon the ſubject, will highly oblige, your's,

W. C. P.

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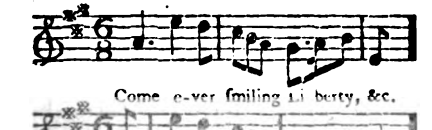
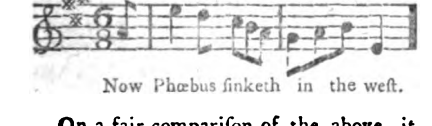
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE answer of your correspondent X. to my last, on the merits of Dr. ARNE, I am very sorry to find to be characterized by so high a degree of pertinacity. In reply to the plagiarisms of which that author was guilty, and which I have already noticed, your correspondent opposes a string of assertions wholly unsupported by facts; and "*the passages*," says he, "*are as unlike as any two that could have been named.*" As the best answer to this strange assertion, I have annexed the passages in question; and with all his affectation of musical acumen, I defy him to render them, in the least degree, dissimilar; unless, indeed, that he distort them by an accent unnatural to the composition, and contrary to genuine taste:





On a fair comparison of the above, it will immediately appear to your intelligent readers, not only that the notes, but that the *time*, *key*, and accent also, are precisely the same. I shall, therefore, leave it to them to decide upon whom the imputation of ignorance falls.

As standards of excellence, X refers us to the songs in lyric harmony, "*Behold the sweet flowers around*,"—"*Come, Rosalind*," &c. These, however, are so extremely deficient in taste and expression, that they bring to my mind what Dr. BURNEY says of those which found their way into the opera: "Dr. ARNE "had kept bad company; that is, had "written for vulgar fingers and hearers "too long to be able to comport himself "properly at the opera-house, in the "first circle of taste and fashion. '*He "could speak to the girls in the Garden*' "very well; but whether through "BASHFULNESS, or want of use, he "had but little to say to good company. "The common play-house and ballad "passages, which occurred in almost "every air in his opera, made the audience wonder how they got there;—"a tarnished Monmouth-street suit of "clothes in the side-boxes, would not "have surprised them more."

Were I, sir, to direct the attention of your readers to music that will affect the passions, I would refer them to the elegant canzonets of HAYDN, "*My mother bids me bind my hair*,"—"*Now the dancing sun-beams play*," &c. and to other masterly compositions; to the songs of STORACE, VIOTTI, BERTONI, PAESIELLO, and MAZZINGHI. The following are beautifully sweet: "*Care donne che bremata*,"—"*As wrapt in sleep I lay*,"—"*Hope told a flatt'ring tale*,"—"*Amante che nel core*,"—"*There the silver waters roam*."—The duo, "*Do' you think by this to vex me*," possesses the height of comic excellence. As examples of the bravura, the following may suffice: "*Be mine, tender passion*,"—"*Non te mer*,"—"*Spirit of my sainted sire*." Could it fail to excite surprise, after such an enumeration (without referring to HANDEL or CORRELLI) to see it asserted of Dr. ARNE's Comus, "*that its excellence is as conspicuous, and in as great a plenitude, as any performance of the same species and length, that any age or country has produced?*"

Not to prefer those enumerated above, to the vapid ballads of Dr. ARNE, is, I conceive, to be most unhappily "*deficient in taste and judgment indeed!*"

Having demonstratively proved the charge of plagiarism against the Doctor in one instance, I shall now proceed to prove the same, by quotation from the highest musical authority. Dr. BURNEY, whose opinion would certainly not be the less favourable from his being in habits of private friendship with Dr. ARNE, speaks in the following terms: "He had the merit of first adapting "many of the best passages of Italy, "which all Europe admired, to our own "language, and of *incorporating them* "*with his own property*."

Again—"The general melody of our "countryman, if analysed, would perhaps appear to be neither Italian nor "English, but an agreeable mixture of "Italian, English, and Scots. Many of "his ballads, indeed, were *professed imitations* of the Scots' style; but in other "songs, he frequently dropped into it, "*perhaps without design*." It often happens, that men of common abilities, being possessed of a good memory, are very fluent in conversation, and seldom at a loss to keep up their thread of discourse; but when this discourse is to be critically examined, we find in it nothing original, nothing that has sprung from the operations of an original mind: it proves

to

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to be a mere recital of common-place obſervation and hacknied phraſes.

" Let TOMMY ARNE, with uſual pomp of ſtyle,
" Whoſe chief, whoſe only merit's to compile;
" Who, meanly pilf'ring here and there a bit,
" Deals muſic out—as MURPHY deals out wit." CHURCHILL'S ROSCIAD.

Without affecting the general concluſion, in candour it muſt be allowed, that ARNE, in the maſs of his works, has produced ſome pieces, which may, for a long time, be eſteemed by men of taſte and ſcience. I am, ſir, your's, &c.

Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ, ſome months ago, in your eſteemed Miſcellany, a letter on the ſubject of *national unanimity*, in the ſentiments of which I fully concurred. I think, however, that there is room to make farther obſervations on the ſame topic; and that, in particular, the *unjuſt differences* which our laws have made between individuals equally members of the ſtate, and equally deſerving of its countenance, ought, at the preſent time, to be ſet in a clear light, for the information of every well wiſher to his country. As particular inſtances are commonly more impreſſive than general obſervations, I ſhall beg leave to begin with ſtating my own caſe, which, in fact, in its moſt important circumſtances, is that of thouſands of perſons over whom I can claim no ſuperiority of deſert.

Deſcended from anceſtors who were not content to pray, or believe, *according to Act of Parliament*, but thought proper to exert an active choice in their religion, I was educated in diſſent from the eſtabliſhed church of this country; and maturer examination having failed to conciliate me to its doctrines and worſhip, I have inherited the civil diſabilities which it has ſeemed good to the ſtate to impoſe on all who do not join the predominant ſect. I do not abſolutely aſſert that it would be impoſſible for me to elude them, by ſubmitting to what is called a *teſt*, but which I might, perhaps, only conſider as a ceremonial, in my eyes, perfectly indifferent; yet, I own, I ſhould not quite reliſh this expedient; and I am ſenſible that my abſolute excluſion from every office of truſt and emolument was really *intended* by the makers of the teſt law. As far, then, as this goes, I cannot but regard myſelf as one *ſuſpected* and *vilified* by my country.

I was deſtined to the profeſſion of phyſic, and, in conſequence, ſought medical inſtruction in thoſe ſchools where it was beſt to be found. I did not ſeek it in the Engliſh univerſities, for the obvious reaſon, that I knew it did not there exiſt; nor did I think it expedient to loſe invaluable years in purſuing, in thoſe ancient ſeats of ſcholaſtic diſcipline, a courſe of ſtudy ill adapted to the literary demands of the preſent age in *any* profeſſion—peculiarly ſo to thoſe in *mine*. I did not, however, forget that phyſic is a *learned*, as well as an *uſeful*, profeſſion; and that it may claim kindred by aſſociation with almoſt all the liberal and ornamental acquiſitions of the mind. Of theſe, too, I therefore ſought to lay in a competent ſtore, and I naturally reſorted for them to places where they were to be purchaſed on the faireſt terms; above all, I relied on *my own* efforts, ſufficiently aware, that with them I might, even in my own cloſet, acquire knowledge; and without them, might remain ignorant in the moſt celebrated ſeat of letters. In proceſs of time, I obtained, in a regular manner, and at a *medical ſchool* of repute, thoſe academical honours which cuſtom has made the warrant for practiſing in the higher line of the profeſſion. In this I have now been engaged many years, as I hope, upon juſt principles, and with unblemiſhed reputation. Thus circumſtanced, there appears no reaſon why I ſhould not look towards the higheſt honours my profeſſion can beſtow. But an obſtacle ſtands in my way, lately recognized by law to be *inſuperable*. The college of phyſicians in this metropolis, originally inſtituted for no other purpoſe than to ſecure the public againſt ignorant pretenders to the art, has thought proper *entirely to deſert this duty* (for never did quackery range more uncontrolled); and to conſtitute itſelf into a body of *graduates of the Engliſh univerſities*, monopolizing all the power, and as much as they can of the credit, of the medical faculty. And this uſurpation has been ſolemnly decreed to be according to the laws of the land. Thus, as a profeſſional man alſo, I find myſelf cut off by my country from what I conceive to be my right.

Farther—being an Engliſhman by birth, a father of a family, a houſekeeper, a conſiderable contributor to the public revenue, it ſo happens that I am poſſeſſed of no voice in the election either of a municipal magiſtrate, or of a repreſentative in the great council of the nation.

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nation. I am, in short, politically speaking, a *non-entity*; or, rather, am of that class in society who, as a learned prelate pointedly observed, "have nothing to do with the laws, but to obey them." This would be exactly my condition in Russia, Turkey, or Spain; it would be absurd, therefore, in me to consider myself as a member of a free state, or to indulge the feelings of one who is part of the *commonwealth*. I must not only submit to all that a majority determines (which is the necessary condition of an individual in society) but I must submit without an opportunity of making known my assent or dissent, without being heard personally, or by representation. And so much is this insignificance of persons in my situation reckoned a matter of course, that even in meetings for the purpose of promoting the general welfare, in points unconnected with individual rights, we are formally excluded. Such, then, am I, with relation to my place as one of the great civil community.

I shall now, sir, drop all consideration of myself, and hasten to the general inferences for the sake of which this letter is written. Much has been asserted and argued with respect to the abstract rights of mankind in society; and wide differences on these heads still continue, which are not likely to be compromised; but, with regard to questions of fact and expedience, one would think that common good sense might soon lead to uniform conclusions. Human nature being what it is, who will be so weak as to suppose that they who *think* themselves aggrieved by the arbitrary distinctions of society, can have the same attachment to its forms, as they who profit by them? Unanimity is loudly called for, at a period confessedly big with hazard to every part of the constitution; but shall it be expected, that those who are insulted, degraded, and reduced to insignificance by that constitution, will attend to the call with the same zeal as those who are its fondlings and favourites? All who live in the country have, no doubt, a stake in its prosperity; but it is merely as far as direct considerations of safety to life and property extend, that persons circumstanced as I am, are interested in its peculiar institutions. Many very essential changes might take place, from foreign or domestic causes, which would be so far from touching any thing dear to *us*, that they might greatly meliorate our condition. It would seem as if it had been the very purpose of several political regulations, to wean a great portion of the members of the state from that partial fondness for their country, which so readily steals upon an affectionate disposition. The angry and obstinate adherence to some of these unequal regulations, when opposed by arguments of reason and equity, cannot but have aggravated discontents; and have, at length, produced alienations which may hereafter be *felt*, if they are now disregarded. This is plain language; but it is the language of true instruction; and so much the worse for those who cannot, or will not, comprehend it! Reform, essential reform, is wanted (let it be believed!) not only to improve the administration of public affairs, but to give a *common interest* to the great body of the state, to heal wounds rankling in the bosom of society, to convert suspected subjects into cordial friends. Your's, &c.

London, June 6. M. D.

For the Monthly Magazine:

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON (CONTINUED).

THE SEA, SHIPS SAILING, &c.

VIRGIL gives a simile, not borrowed from HOMER, but drawn from the accurate observation of another striking appearance belonging to the sea. He has been relating the sudden flight, and as sudden rallying of the Latian cavalry:

Qualis ubi alterno procurrens gurgite pontus
Nunc ruit ad terras, scopulosque superjacit undam
Spumeus, extremamque sinu perfundit arenam:
Nunc rapidus retro, atque æstu revoluta reforbens
Saxa, fugit; littusque vado labente relinquit.
ÆN. xi. 624.

So swelling surges, with a thund'ring roar,
Driv'n on each others backs, insult the shore;
Bound o'er the rocks, incroach upon the land,
And far upon the beach eject the sand.
Then backward with a swing they take their way,
Repuls'd from upper ground, and seek their mother sea:
With equal hurry quit th' invaded shore,
And swallow back the sand and stones they spew'd before. DRYDEN.

I choose Dryden's translation here, as the most nervous and expressive, though coarse and incorrect. The language in the original is admirable; every word has its force and meaning, and though as precise as prose, it has all the spirit and elevation of poetry. This is, indeed, VIRGIL's characteristic excellence; to be perfectly clear, pure, and exact in his diction, and yet highly warm, energetic, and

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and animated. The ſimile itſelf is a very happy one, and cloſely imitative of the real ſcene.

The figure of a rock aſſailed by the waves, has furniſhed HOMER with a noble and expreſſive image of paſſive valour:

As on the hoary main a ſolid rock,
Abrupt and huge, abides the furious blaſt
Of whiſtling winds, and all the ſwelling waves
That burſt upon its ſides: thus firmly fix'd,
The Greeks, undaunted, wait the coming foe.
IL. xv. 618.

VIRGIL has copied this deſcription, with improvements; and has applied the ſimile to a different kind of fortitude, that of king LATINUS reſiſting the "*civium ardor prava jubentium*," a popular clamour urging him to what he diſapproved:

Ille, velut pelagi rupes immota, reſiſtit;
Ut pelagi rupes, magno veniente fragore
Quæ ſeſe, multis circum latrantibus undis,
Mole tenet; ſcopuli nequicquam & ſpumea circum
Saxa fremunt, laterique illiſa refunditur alga.
ÆN. vii. 586.

But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempeſt and the riſing waves,
Prop'd on himſelf he ſtands; his ſolid ſides
Waſh off the ſea-weeds, and the ſounding tides:
So ſtood the pious prince, unmov'd. DRYDEN.

The *cragh* of the ſea, the *barking* waves, the *foamy* rocks, and the *daſhed ſea-weed*, are circumſtances finely ſelected by the Latin poet, and but inadequately rendered by the tranſlator; who, however, has done juſtice to the expreſſion, *ſeſe mole tenet*, "Prop'd on himſelf he ſtands."

The ſame ſimile is applied by VIRGIL to Mezentius, when aſſailed by a hoſt of enemies (ÆN. x. 693) but as the deſcription is given in more general language, and without any new circumſtances, I ſhall not tranſcribe it.

We have as yet had nothing in theſe poetical ſea-pieces but what nature herſelf has given to vary and adorn them. In the paſſages which follow, *man* and human art have a ſhare, and add life and intereſt to the ſcene.

There is no part in HOMER laboured with more ſublimity, than where Hector, inſpired by Jupiter, leads the attack on the Grecian ſhips. In a crowd of noble images and ſimiles, the following appears with diſtinguiſhed luſtre:

He ruſh'd upon them, as the furious wave,
Swoln by the cloud-borne tempeſt, falls amain
On ſome ſwift ſhip, and hides it all in foam:
Amid the ſhrouds the roaring blaſts reſound;
And the poor ſailors view, with trembling hearts,
The near approach of death. IL. xv. 624.

This is a fine example of a picture boldly ſketched by a few well-choſen ſtrokes; the effect of which is more powerful than that of a more highly-finiſhed piece, in which the attention is divided by a number of ſtudied parts.—The application, as a ſimile, is not cloſe, indeed, but ſufficiently apt for the purpoſe.

The joy of the Trojan army, at the return of Hector from his viſit to the city, together with Paris, is expreſſed by an image from a ſimilar ſource.

As when from Jove a fav'ring gale deſcends
To longing ſailors, who, with poliſh'd oars,
Long time have ſwept the main, till ſpent with toil,
Their limbs are ſlacken'd: thus the pair appear'd
To wiſhing Trojans. IL. vii. 4.

It may ſeem extraordinary, that MILTON has not yet been introduced, as making uſe of a ſtore of imagery, apparently ſo well ſuited to his genius. But where he could not improve, he ſcorned to borrow; and HOMER and VIRGIL had anticipated him in all the moſt ſtriking phenomena relative to the ſea, afforded by nature. The improvements of art, however, greater, perhaps, in maritime affairs, than in any other department, afforded him a ſource of novelty, which he has not neglected. Thus, Satan flying through hell, upon his exploratory voyage, ſuggeſts the following compariſon:

As when far off at ſea a fleet deſcry'd,
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Cloſe ſailing from Bengala, or the iſles
Of Ternate or Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their ſpicy drugs; they on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape
Ply ſtemming nightly t'ward the pole: ſo ſeem'd
Far off the flying fiend. PAR. L. ii. 636.

This ſimile is purely of the ornamental kind, for it has too little affinity with the ſubject of compariſon to enforce or illuſtrate it. Nay, the ideas it excites are rather of an oppoſite nature, and too gay and pleaſing to correſpond well with the gloomy being and his dark purpoſe, which the poet is then deſcribing. However, the intrinſic merit of the picture may apologize for ſuch a defect.

In another paſſage of the ſame poet, where ſailing is alſo introduced in a ſimile, it is entirely a foreign and ornamental part of the piece, and has no counterpart in the narration:

——— As when to them who ſail
Beyond the Cape of Hope, and now are paſt
Mozambic, off at ſea north-eaſt winds blow
Sabean odours from the ſpicy ſhore
Of Araby the bleſt: with ſuch delay

Well

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Well pleas'd they ſlack their courſe, and many a league,
Cheer'd with the grateful ſmell old Ocean ſmiles.
PAR. L. iv. 159.

It is true, he immediately adds,

So entertain'd theſe odorous ſweets the fiend;

but it is obvious, that the only real compariſon is that of the fragrance of Paradiſe to the Arabian gales. The paſſage is, however, in an exquiſite ſtrain of poetry, and its ſcenery moſt agreeably varies the delicious proſpects of the garden of Eden.

Another more exactly applied ſimile, in which the ſailor's art is almoſt technically deſcribed, is that in which the winding and circuitous track of the ſerpent, in his cautious approach to Eve, is reſembled to the working of a ſhip:

As when a ſhip by ſkilful ſteerſman wrought
Nigh river's mouth or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft ſo ſteers and ſhifts her ſail:
So varied he. PAR. L. ix. 513.

Nothing can be more perfectly illuſtrative of the thing intended, than this ſimilitude; which, however, cannot, I think, be conſidered as original. In Dr. Newton's edition of Milton, a quotation is given from the Latin poems of a Scotch writer, Andrew Ramſay, publiſhed in 1633, in which the ſame image is given in words ſo nearly ſimilar, and applied to a ſimilar ſubject, that I ſee not how it is poſſible to reject ſuch ſtriking *marks of imitation*. The poet is treating of Chriſt's temptation, and the only difference in the application of the ſimile is, that it refers not to the corporeal motion, but to the wiles of the ſerpent.

Theſe are the lines:

—— Ut vento portum qui forte reflante
Non potis eſt capere, is malos & lintea vela
Carbaſeoſque ſinus obliquat, tendere rectâ
Qua nequit, incurvo radit vada cærula curſu;
Sic gnarus verſare dolos, & imagine falſa,
Ludere Tartareus coluber, &c.

MILTON has another ſimile in which a ſhip is introduced, as a compariſon for a woman richly dreſſed and adorned, the fair and wanton Dalila:

But who is this, what thing of ſea or land?
Female of ſex it ſeems,
That ſo bedeck'd, ornated, and gay,
Comes this way ſailing,
Like a ſtately ſhip
Of Javan or Gadire,
With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,
Sails filled, and ſtreamers waving,
Courted by all the winds that hold them play.
SAMPS. AGON. 714.

The eaſy motion and graceful figure of a fine woman could not be more happily illuſtrated, than by the image here painted. [*To be continued.*] J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, J. W. in your Magazine for April laſt, page 273, has fallen into other miſtakes beſide thoſe pointed out by A. B. in the Magazine for May, page 339. J. W. propoſes this query, "Preſcot, is there any ſuch place in the county?" there certainly is ſuch a place; it lies between Uffculm and Culmſtock. At Preſcot there is a congregation of Baptiſts; the miniſter's name is Tommas; they reckon themſelves the largeſt ſociety of that denomination in this county, Plymouth only excepted.

The academy for educating young men for the miniſtry, ſupported by the congregational fund, in London, was formerly at St. Mary Ottery, under the tuition of the Rev. John Lavington, who died in the year 1764 or 1765; the Rev. James Rooker, of Bridport, Dorſet, ſucceeded him as tutor, and the academy was removed to that place: after his death, which happened in 1780, it was removed to Taunton, Somerſet, under the Rev. Thomas Reader, who died in the year 1794. This academy is now under my care, as ſtated by Mr. CRACKNELL, page 121 of the preſent Volume. Mr. Buncombe never was tutor of it; he kept a grammar-ſchool to the time of his death.

I am, ſir, your's, &c.

Axminſter, June 7, 1797. JAMES SMALL.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,
(CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almoſt every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSEMAN, of Corby, near Carliſle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of diſtinction, for the purpoſe of collecting authentic information relative to the ſtate of the poor. This Journal compriſes an account of the general appearance of the country, of the ſoil, ſurface, buildings, &c. with obſervations agricultural, commercial, &c.

MAY 27, I left NEWARK, and reached LINCOLN, 16 miles.—Surface level; ſoil generally a ſort of ruſty gravel, mixed with mooriſh earth and a little clay, except about two miles from the extremities, where it is more loamy and fertile. This is a barren dreary diſtrict; only two ſolitary farm-houſes, ſituated near the road, preſent themſelves to the traveller's view. Wood ſucceeds here pretty well, and appears to be encouraged; the road is lined, for ſeveral miles together, with thickets of oak and bruſh-wood, ſo as almoſt to preclude any

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proſpect of the contiguous country. A ſteril common, covered with heath and furze, intervenes for about four miles, out of which turf is dug for fuel. After paſſing over the common, the proſpect expands; the aſpect, however, of the country, compared with the charming landſcapes I had lately ſurveyed, did not affect me with any particular pleaſure. Riſing grounds appear at a diſtance, as does Lincoln cathedral, which is built in a lofty ſituation; road pretty good, made with ſandy gravel.

Approaching Lincoln, I was not a little ſurpriſed to obſerve the great number of ſmall ruinous churches of that city, encompaſſed by trees and orchards. There are now fourteen churches in Lincoln, and formerly there were forty-five. The city, at preſent, principally conſiſts of one long ſtreet, occupied by about 5000 inhabitants. The appearance of ruins is viſible, on ſome ſides of the city, to a conſiderable diſtance, which corroborates the tradition of its having been formerly a place of much greater extent. LINCOLN is not remarkable for its trade or manufactures, having but little of either; a circumſtance which occaſions its population to decreaſe, rather than increaſe. The high part of the main ſtreet is very narrow, and ſo ſteep that carriages aſcend and deſcend with difficulty. The buildings are, in general, pretty good, made with brick, and covered with flat tiles. The cathedral is a magnificent Gothic pile; I aſcended the high ſteeple and had an agreeable proſpect; the city, and every thing in the ſtreets, reminded me of a Lilliputian ſcene. The rivers, roads, &c. of the adjacent country, were diſplayed before me as on a map. Great Tom, the large bell well known by that name, hangs in a leſſer ſteeple, which it ſufficiently occupies; a perſon rents the privilege of ſhowing it to travellers, &c. which he does at one ſhilling each, and earns a livelihood thereby. A canal comes up to this city, which communicates with all the principal ones in the county. In this neighbourhood, I obſerved ſome tracts of common field.

May 30, I went from LINCOLN to LOUTH, in Lincolnſhire, 27 miles.—The ſurface of this diſtrict is uneven, though not hilly; the ſoil various, but contains, for the moſt part, a great proportion of ſandy gravel, in ſome parts of which clay predominates. Here I obſerved, particularly towards Louth, a ſpecies of ſoil and ſtone quite new to me, viz. chalk and flint; the chalk, which has the appearance of burnt lime, lies about ſix or eight inches below the ſurface; it ſeparates eaſily, and is always mixed, more or leſs, with flinty gravel. I did not obſerve any ſuperior excellence in this kind of ſoil; on the contrary, where the bed of chalk lies near the ſurface, it is rather an enemy than friend to vegetation. It is often dug out to make roads with, for want of better materials, but being ſoft, is ſoon cut through. It is alſo burned for lime; its powers, however, upon land, are conſiderably inferior to our Cumberland lime. I was rather ſurpriſed at the practice of burning it with furze, inſtead of coals; this is chiefly owing to the dearneſs of the latter article, and becauſe the ſoft nature of the ſtone admits of being ſufficiently burned with the former.

This is, generally, an open country, with a few ſcattered pieces of woodland; in ſome parts it appears bare and expoſed; the farms are large, and population is ſmall; a great proportion of land is laid out in paſture for ſheep, which are of the large ſort. I obſerved three ſeats near the road, the principal of which belongs to —— Henwedge, eſq.; farm-houſes and cottages moſtly thatched, the latter generally have mud or clay walls, without gables. Tolerable crops of every kind of grain are raiſed in this diſtrict. I paſſed a long ſtring of ſtout horſes under the direction of *two* men leiſurely dragging a clumſy plough through the ſoil; the appearance of this unneceſſary collection at firſt excited my aſtoniſhment. The road is not a direct one, and I experienced ſome difficulty in finding it: in the winter it muſt be extremely bad, as ſeveral parts of it are entirely unformed, unleſs by the tracks of cart-wheels.

LOUTH is a ſmall market town, containing about 4000 inhabitants; it has no manufacture of conſequence; the buildings are of brick and tile, a few excepted, which are of clay, and the ſtreets are generally ſpacious and clean. The ſpire of the church is curiouſly conſtructed in an octagonal form, and is ninety-ſix yards high. A few years ago, a ſailor undertook to climb to the top of it on the outſide, ſupporting himſelf by means of ſmall ſtones regularly projecting out of the angles; one of the ſtones giving way, he was near falling, but fortunately recovered himſelf. After dancing

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round the weathercock for some time, he descended by the same means, in safety, contrary to the expectations of the townsmen, who had gazed at him with sensations of anxiety and horror.

I now found myself within a few miles of the sea, of which, from a rising ground near LOUTH, I had a clear prospect, and one day observed about fifty sail of colliers on their passage from Newcastle to London. I made a little excursion in order to visit a few parishes a little to the NE. of Louth, and partly in that district, called the WOLDS. This is a level open country, with a deep, rich, loamy soil; farms are small, houses mostly collected in small villages, and are wretched clay huts, without gables, and covered with straw. Here, as well as about LOUTH, the land is mostly in common fields, which precludes any good mode of husbandry from being adopted, should the farmers see the necessity thereof; most of those, however, with whom I conversed, were obstinately prejudiced in favour of old systems. Lands, in common fields, are kept in perpetual tillage: a village, or township, mostly has three fields, one of which lies fallow, another is sown with wheat or barley, and another with barley or oats, in rotation. I noticed some farmers laying their manure upon the fallows *now*, which, I was informed, was to continue above the surface, exposed to the sun and air, till the wheat seed time—the consequence of this practice is obvious. The real value of land is not so well known here as in the more northern counties; I saw land let for 16s. an acre, which is intrinsically worth 30s. under judicious management. Farther in the Wolds great numbers of sheep are bred and fed; the farmers, however, complain of that useful animal being very subject to fatal disorders in these parts. Parishes here are generally small, and churches equally so. At the village of Overington, it is remarkable, that there are two distinct parish churches erected in the same church-yard.

Walking one day near a farm-house, in the vicinity of Louth, I noticed a person busy in spreading something black on the ground, and going nearer, to see what he was doing, was much surprised to find, that he had consigned his dunghill to the flames, and was then preparing it for that purpose; I had before heard, that the scarcity of fuel in Lincolnshire, sometimes obliged persons to burn cows' dung, although I could scarcely credit the report. The use of that sort of fuel is, however, very common in these parts, but not so much so as formerly; and the farmers begin to acknowledge, that it is more profitable to lay their dunghills upon their grounds, than to burn them. The dung is first spread about two inches thick, on dry ground: when a little hardened, it is cut into flags of about a foot square, and set up edgewise, one against another, till they are perfectly dry, and then put up in stacks for use, as we do peat and turf in Cumberland. The roads in this country, particularly towards the sea-coast, are very bad in winter; and good materials for repairing them are expensive and difficult to procure. Canals, however, to the sea, might be cut at an easy cost, which would introduce a constant supply of coals into the country, from the shipping.

June 4, went from LOUTH to ALFORD, in Lincolnshire, fourteen miles. The roads made with coke or chalk, and must be bad in winter. The soil partly chalky, and partly a deep strong fertile clay. The country, in general, is very productive, but it is principally so in pasture for sheep and cattle, which are universally of the large Lincolnshire breed. The surface has some gentle swells; small tracts of woodland appear, as do a number of trees on hedge-rows. This is all a farming country; population small, miserable thatched clay huts, rents extremely low, and farms middle sized. A farmer, of the name of Grant, in this neighbourhood, who, in the former part of his life, was a common waggoner, seeing the opportunity a spirited farmer might have of excelling his neighbours in this country, turned his speculations that way, and with the assistance of a small capital, added to his honest industry, has now acquired a fortune rated at 20,000l. This is, in appearance, a delightful country, but being very subject to fogs from the sea, and there being generally a want of good water, agues are very frequent, and often attack a stranger, after a short residence in the place.

ALFORD stands on a plain, is a petty market town, containing 850 inhabitants; buildings of brick, and mostly thatched with reeds, as is a part of the church. From Alford I had a pleasant walk of three miles to the village of Willoughby, where I dined with the Rev. Mr. Bowyer, a gentleman who, some time ago, instituted schools of industry, in all this part of the county,

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for teaching poor children to spin jersey, partly with the view of rendering them able to support themselves more comfortably, and partly to introduce the woollen manufacture into this county; the finest wool being produced here in the greatest quantities. Unfortunately, however, the philanthropic exertions of this gentleman have not hitherto been attended with all the deserved success.—From Mr. Bowyer, I collected much information on the several subjects of my conversation with him.

June 9, went from ALFORD to SPILSBY, in Lincolnshire, nine miles; quite a farming country, and rather thinly inhabited. Soil partly a clay, and partly a mixture of sand, flint, and chalk, or coke, as it is commonly called here. Rent 16s. to 20s. per acre; roads in this part of the country are either formed wholly of sand, with a little mixture of flinty gravel, or are laid pretty thick with chalk. The large breed of sheep occupy a great part of the land: a considerable quantity of grain and turnips is, however, raised here: the latter are generally worth about 5l. per acre; farms from 60l. to 200l. a-year, inclosed with hedges of thorn, and convenient. Some vallies and rising grounds afford a variety not unpleasing to the eye. Farm-houses of brick, and generally thatched; a small building, with a cover of straw or reeds, in a sequestered vale, near a solitary farm-house, and which appeared to me to be a barn, on a nearer view, I perceived to be a church. SPILSBY is a pretty neat town, in a fine situation, and tolerably well-built: it contains 1850 inhabitants, of whom few are employed in any manufacture. The parish chiefly belongs to Sir Peter Burrel, bart. who had a seat near the town, which having been burned down, it has not been rebuilt since.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of your Miscellany, I take the liberty to enquire a philosophic explanation of the following electrical phenomenon:

On Sunday the 28th of May last, at about 11½ P.M. the atmosphere heavily cloudy, and the wind blowing fresh from the west, with a slow driving rain, I saw in the south, and near the horizon, repeatedly, for the space of half an hour, *the reflection* of flashes of lightning, at intervals of perhaps four or five minutes, and almost uniformly, at three seconds after, a report, similar in every respect to that of a large piece of ordnance, except, that no reverberation of sound was perceivable; it might, perhaps, be more aptly compared to the stroke of a muffled clapper on a massy bell. The sound was always from the same point, and seemed as if carried smoothly and gradually off to leeward, by the wind. That the luminous appearance proceeded from lightning, I am convinced, by its expanse, its quick effect, and its intensity; the light was so strong, as to enable me to see the hour by a watch, when the night was otherwise too dark for me to see the hands.

If any of your readers can either explain this philosophically, or furnish me with a circumstantial account of a similar appearance at any preceding or subsequent period, I, and many admirers of your Work, will feel ourselves particularly gratified. I am, sir, your's,

London, June 9, 1797. C. F. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I INCLOSE for your perusal, and that of your readers, a table of the denominations of the new French measures, as decreed by the temporary commission of weights and measures, and afterwards rectified and adopted by the legislature. I have accompanied the table with some introductory remarks, and added an explication of all the new measures found in it. Should the above be suitable to the plan of your respectable Miscellany, I propose to send you, for some future Number, such rules of the decimal calculation as are connected with the due understanding of the table*.

The weights and measures at present in use throughout Europe, were established at an epoch of the profoundest ignorance and barbarism. The commercial relations were then very circumscribed, and at every twenty leagues distance, the traveller, or voyager, was sure to meet with different measures. Louis XI, who was any thing but a philosopher, but who, nevertheless, favoured commerce from motives of policy, set on foot a project of reform in this article,

* The table, with the accompanying remarks, are chiefly selected and translated from a pamphlet, lately published by PRIEUR, *de la Côte d'Or*, who was appointed to draw up and publish Instructions relative to the new weights and measures, and the decimal calculations, &c.

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the neceſſity of which appears to have been acknowledged, even at that time. Long, indeed, prior to the French revolution, enlightened men, of all countries, have expreſſed wiſhes to the ſame effect. The inconvenience of a diverſity of meaſures is now generally felt and acknowledged; it is a real fetter upon commerce, conſtantly increaſing in proportion to the increaſe of trade in a country. It may alſo be aſſerted, generally, that an uniform eſtabliſhment of new meaſures is not only deſirable on the ſcore of convenience, but that it is a real facility afforded to induſtry, and a new communication opened between all the parts of a ſtate, ſimilar to the advantages of a new road, or a new canal. The new French ſyſtem has moreover the advantage of ſimplifying the mode of inſtruction in arithmetic.

This ſyſtem is the reſult of the meditations of the men the moſt celebrated in France for their attainments in mathematical and phyſical ſcience. The commiſſion to whom this work was delegated, conſiſted, at firſt, of MONGE, MEUNIER, LAVOISIER, HAUI, BORDA, COULON, BRISSON, VANDERMONDE, MECHAIN, DELAMBRE, CONDORCET, LAGRANGE, and LAPLACE. To theſe were afterwards added, BERTHOLLET, HASSENFRATZ, and PRONY. Many of the repreſentatives of the people alſo took a part in the labours of this commiſſion.

When the reſolution was taken to eſtabliſh an uniformity of meaſures, it was alſo determined, that the new ſyſtem ſhould compriſe every perfection of which it was ſuſceptible. From this motive, and with a view to the greateſt poſſible ſimplicity, it was decided, that the relations of the new meaſures ſhould be decimal, and that new names ſhould be invented to indicate thoſe relations. Thus all the new meaſures of capacity, for inſtance, are decuple, centuple, ſub-decuple, ſub-centuple, one of another, and the name of each, at once, indicates that it is a meaſure of capacity, and that it has a certain relation with every other meaſure of the ſame ſpecies.

The ten-millionth part of a quarter of a meridian of the earth is taken as the baſis of the whole ſyſtem, thus fixing the quantum of the new meaſures invariably; ſo that if every ſpecies of ſtandard mark ſhould hereafter be deſtroyed, a new one may be conſtructed, by meaſuring anew a quarter of the meridian*.

* This advantage is not confined ſolely to the new meaſures, for as ſoon as the length of a quarter of the earth's meridian ſhall, by this operation, be divided into determinate toiſes, or feet, the length of the toiſe, or foot, will thenceforward become fixed, and ceaſe to be arbitrary.

The advantage of decimal relations, between meaſures, is inconteſtibly very great; as a glance of the eye will, in many caſes, ſuffice to perform operations which, in the common practice, would require multiplication or diviſion. For example, knowing the value of a buſhel of any commodity, if you would know the value of a *litron* (another French wooden meaſure) of the ſame commodity, you muſt perform a queſtion in diviſion; but knowing the value of the *hectolitre*, you will know, at the ſame inſtant, the value of any other meaſure, greater or leſs. Thus, whatever would coſt 4525 francs the *hectolitre*, will coſt fr. 45.25, that is to ſay, 45 francs, 25 centimes, the *litre*;—which is perceived without any operation of the pen.

To expreſs certain weights, four different numbers are now made uſe of; a number of pounds, a number of ounces, a number of drachms, and a number of grains. The ſame method is practiſed in lengths, &c. In the new ſyſtem, however, every weight, length, capacity, is always expreſſed by a ſingle number; ſo that complex rules are hereby baniſhed from arithmetic. Thus, a weight of 3 pounds, 14 ounces, 5 drams, and 61 grains, is expreſſed by the ſingle number of gr. 1917. 79.

The decimal diviſion will alſo facilitate the uſe (otherwiſe ſo advantageous) of tables of logarithms; a uſe which cannot otherwiſe become very prevalent, on account of the neceſſity of reducing vulgar fractions into decimal fractions.

In the judgment of philoſophy, one of the moſt important diſcoveries of modern times, is that of the utility of methodical nomenclatures*. Locke and Condillac have ſhown us the influence which the mechaniſm of languages has on the operations of the mind; how a well-con-

* There exiſted in languages certain methodical nomenclatures, before all their advantages were foreſeen, or even gueſſed at; being adopted, ſo to ſpeak, by inſtinct. Such is the mariner's compaſs. In this, we find four words ſufficient to form the names of thirty-two winds, each name furniſhing a clear idea of the wind which it repreſents. If we imagine an unmethodical nomenclature, in lieu of this, conſiſting of thirty-two iſolated names, it would be requiſite to learn the whole by heart, and be habitually in the practice of them, ere the learner could attain a ſpecific idea of each.

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ſtructed language contributes to render our ideas preciſe, clear, and eaſy to apprehend, to retain, to recal. A methodical nomenclature is a part of a language brought to perfection. Every term containing its own definition, paints, ſo to ſpeak, the idea which it preſents, and gives a relief to the mind of the perſon uſing it, in the ſame manner as the figures of geometry relieve the minds of geometricians. Two applications have been already made of this diſcovery; one to chemiſtry, which has ſucceeded admirably; and the other, more modern and leſs known, to a particular branch of anatomy. It remained to make a third attempt in the new ſyſtem of meaſures*. By means of this nomenclature, knowing the ſignification of a dozen radical words, will ſuffice the learner to acquire the names and relations of all the meaſures compoſing the ſyſtem. Theſe names, and theſe relations, may be underſtood and learned by a ſingle inſpection of the table placed at the end of this article.

Of the objections urged againſt the ſyſtem of new meaſures in France, ſome are founded ſolely on its novelty; others on its alleged imperfection; this laſt objection, however, is advanced by ſuch as do not deny the neceſſity of a reform in the ancient ſyſtem. Some perſons pretend that unlettered ruſtics will never accuſtom themſelves to names derived from the Greek; but do not theſe every day pronounce words deduced from a foreign origin, ſuch as hiſtory, barometer, triumph, critic, &c. without ſo much as knowing from what language they are borrowed?—There is no law to compel perſons to learn the names by heart; the practice of them will, doubtleſs, be introduced gradually; firſt, among thoſe who have any relation with government; and then, in turn, among all the other claſſes of ſociety.

Explanation of the Table of new Measures.

The new meaſures are of five kinds; *meaſures of length, of capacity, of weight, of ſuperficies for land, and of wood for fuel.* For every kind, there are many meaſures of different ſizes, one of which has been taken as the baſis of all the reſt, and its name aſſumed as the root of their names. Thus METRE is called the principal meaſure of length; LITRE, of capacity; GRAMME, of weight; ARE, of ſuperficies of land; and STERE, of wood for fuel. Theſe words being the radical term of the names of other meaſures of length, capacity, &c. a relation is hereby preſerved between the names.

The meaſures of length above the *metre*, are ten times, a hundred times, a thouſand times, ten thouſand times, greater than the metre. The meaſures of length below the metre, are ten times, a hundred times, a thouſand times, leſs. To form the names of theſe meaſures, other words which indicate the relations of *ten times*, a *hundred times*, greater; and of *ten times*, a *hundred times*, leſs, &c. are placed before the word metre. The ſame annexes have been uſed to form the names of meaſures, greater or leſs, than the *litre*, the *gramme*, &c.

The relation of meaſures of every kind, to their principal meaſure, is found in the firſt column of the table; the deſignation of thoſe meaſures in cyphers, after the decimal method, and, by conſidering the principal meaſure as unity, is in the ſecond column. The *annexes*, which are to the number of ſeven, four for the meaſures above the principal meaſure, and three for thoſe below it, are placed in the third column. The other columns contain the five names of the principal meaſures. Each *annex* may be conjoined with each of the names. Thus the weight equal to a centième of *gramme*, conſidered as a particular meaſure, is named *centigramme*, and is expreſſed by gr. 0.01. the *gramme* being taken for unity. As all the names of the meaſures, formed on this plan, are not of equal importance, ſome of them only will, doubtleſs, be conſecrated by uſe, although it was neceſſary to be able to form them all.

In order to avoid the hiatus in names compounded of the word *are*, it will be proper to ſay *myriare*, *kilare*, *hectare*, *decare*, in lieu of *miriaare*, *kiloare*, &c.

At the bottom of the table are expreſſed: firſt, the relation which the new meaſures have to one another; and, ſecondly, their relation to the ancient meaſures which they are intended to replace.

The monetary unit is named FRANC; it is divided into ten *decimes*, and the *decime* into ten *centimes*. As it is not ſubject to the methodical nomenclature, it has not been introduced into the table of new meaſures.

* If other parts of modern languages could be replaced by methodical nomenclatures, great advantages would reſult from ſuch a reform. We might inſtance in the names of rigging of veſſels, of according ſounds in muſic, and of the different pieces which enter into the conſtruction of works of architecture, carpentry, &c.; and perhaps alſo of colours, by conſidering them all as a mixture of red, yellow, and blue, as all the other colours may be made up of theſe three.

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TABLE OF THE NEW FRENCH MEASURES,

WITH THEIR PROPORTIONAL RELATIONS.

Relation of all the Measures to their principal Measure.	Expressed in Cyphers.	First Part of the Name, which indicates the Relation to the principal name.	NAMES OF THE MEASURES.					
			Measures of Length.	Measures of Capacity.	Measures of Weight.	Measures of Superficies of Land.	Measures of Wood for Fuel.
Ten Thousand -	10000.	Myria -					
A Thousand -	1000.	Kilo - -					
A Hundred -	100.	Hecto -					
Ten - - - -	10.	Deca -					
One - - - -	1.		Metre	Litre.	Gramme.	Are.	Stere.
A Tenth (decime) - -	0.1	Deci - -					
A Hundredth (centieme) -	0.01	Centi - -					
A Thousandth (millieme) -	0.001	Milli - -					
Relation of the principal Measures to one another.			of a Quarter of the Meridian.	A cubical Decimetre.	Weight of a cubical Centimetre of Water.	100 Square Metres.	A Cubical Metre.
Relation of the principal Measures to the ancient ditto.			Ft. Inchs. Lines 3 0 11½	1 Pint 80, or 2½ of a Bushel.	18 Grains 44	1/10 of a French Acre, or 3 Perches.	19 Cubical Feet.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

IF you can find room in your Magazine, now and then, for ſome ſtrictures on the modern mode of ſtudying the law, I ſhall occaſionally trouble you with a letter on that ſubject. It is a ſingular circumſtance, that what is generally allowed to be ſo ſevere and dry a ſtudy, ſhould have leſs time and attention beſtowed on the attainment of it, than the commoneſt and eaſieſt trade. Is it, that, terrified with the barren and forbidding garb it firſt aſſumes, the ſtudent flies with diſguſt from its apparently inexplicable mazes, and ſeeks, in diſſipation and amuſement, for that recreation which the law itſelf, to a mind well trained to it, can with ſuch eaſe afford? or is it not rather from a deficiency in the mode of education of thoſe young men who are deſtined for the bar?—The latter idea ſeems to me the moſt reaſonable, which however, I will not at preſent diſcuſs; leaving that to be the ſubject of another letter. What I propoſe now to conſider, is the education, almoſt univerſally adopted, for fitting a perſon for the bar. A boy is ſent to a ſchool, where he acquires ſome Latin, leſs Greek, and a ſmattering of bad French; with theſe qualifications, he is ſent, when about ſixteen years of age, to one of our univerſities, without one notion of the law in his head; and in all probability, without having ever had one law book put into his hands. When arrived there, what is the improvement he makes? is a queſtion that naturally ariſes, and may as eaſily be anſwered—he learns to ſhoot, to hunt, to ride with gracefulneſs and eaſe, and to be a ſix-bottle man, the higheſt praiſe a man can arrive at in college. But of what uſe will theſe elegant accompliſhments prove towards the attainment of the law? This is, indeed, a queſtion not ſo eaſy to be ſolved as the former; though, if we may judge from the ſtrain in which the advocates of a college education ſpeak, no father ſhould regard it as a ſerious objection to his placing his ſon there;—it may, perhaps, be here objected to me, that there is a common law profeſſor appointed at the univerſity, and that it is the fault of the young men themſelves, if they do not attend his lectures; admitting this, and receiving, for the preſent, the expediency of ſuffering ſuch attendance to be merely optional; I will only aſk, what is to be gained by the moſt aſſiduous attention to theſe lectures? Without a previous acquaintance even with the firſt elements of the ſcience, they are plunged into a labyrinth of law enveloped with myſtery and technical expreſſions, out of which the lecturer himſelf is ſcarce able to extricate them, without giving opinions on caſes, which would puzzle a Mansfield or a Law, with all the dogmatiſm of a collegian, and in many caſes, with ſcarce the legal knowledge of an attorney's clerk. Having been two years at college, our ſtudent comes to town, with his head not overburthened with law, or his pockets with money—takes chambers, and is entered of an Inn of Court, the middle Temple for inſtance. His courſe here is too ludicrous to dwell long upon; and is ſuch a burleſque, that to perſons unacquainted with the ſubject, it will appear incredible:—two things only are required of him, theſe are—1ſt, to dine three days in each term in the hall, for two years;—2d, to perform, in that time, twelve exerciſes. Theſe, however, he may compound for, at twenty ſhillings a piece; indeed, he is obliged to compound for eight, as it has been the cuſtom, for many years paſt, not to perform more than four. The way this is done, is but little known; I ſhall, therefore, give a ſketch of it. A queſtion is propoſed in writing, by the under-treaſurer, which is *argued* before him, by four ſtudents; two of whom are to affirm, and the two others to deny: the firſt ſpeaker riſes with all due ſolemnity, and ſays, "under all the circumſtances of this caſe, I think, if ſo and ſo be ſo, A takes an eſtate tail;" his opponent, with the ſame preamble, forms a directly oppoſite concluſion; the third profeſſes himſelf as entirely of the ſame opinion with the learned gentleman who ſpoke firſt; and the fourth coincides in opinion with the ſecond. Thus, after eating twenty-four dinners, and *arguing* four caſes, he is, if he pleaſes, called to the bar; but before that period, he is generally placed with a ſpecial pleader, or equity draftſman, and practices for himſelf for ſome time in thoſe departments, previous to his becoming a counſel learned in the law. Special pleading, and the utility of attending a ſpecial pleader, ſhall form the ground work of my ſecond letter, and in the mean while, I remain, your's, &c.

A MIDDLE TEMPLAR.

London, June 9, 1797.

For

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE taken the liberty to furniſh you with the following *corrigenda & addenda*, to the account which you gave in your laſt Magazine of the death and character of Mr. Maſon. He did not proceed LL.D. nor was a F.R.S.; at leaſt, he never uſed theſe additions, as may be proved by inſpecting the titles of his various publications. He was not only an "able ſupporter of Britiſh literature and morals," but for many years a zealous aſſerter of Britiſh liberty; his good ſenſe and extenſive knowledge convincing him, that without liberty, "literature and morals" could not flouriſh, nor indeed ſcarcely exiſt. He profeſſed himſelf a Whig, and ſupported that party in its occaſional endeavours to preſerve and reform our laws and conſtitution againſt the corruptions which time, and other cauſes, had gradually introduced. The firſt time in which he is remembered to appear in the field of politics, was in the great conſtitutional queſtion reſpecting the Middleſex election, the deciſion on which he did not ſcruple to conſider as a groſs violation of the rights and privileges of the people. He, therefore, cordially joined with his friends, and the great body of independent freeholders throughout the nation, in their petitions and other conſtitutional proceedings for the recovery of their violated rights and franchiſes. He maintained, that the Houſe of Commons ought to be fairly and freely elected by the great body of the freeholders; that its duration ſhould be reduced to the ancient limits, and its independency ſecured by every proper expedient. Till the former was accompliſhed, he thought the people were imperfectly repreſented; and that without the latter, their liberties could not be ſafe, or long maintained. When, therefore, in the year 1779, and ſeveral following years, the city of London, along with moſt of the counties and great commercial towns thoughout the kingdom, agreed to preſent their petitions to parliament for a more economical expenditure of the public money, and a more equal repreſentation of the people, Mr. M. came forward, and took an active part in promoting theſe deſigns, as one who was convinced of their importance and real neceſſity. When the county of York aſſembled, on the 30th of Dec. 1779, and reſolved unanimouſly, "that a committee of correſpondence ſhould be appointed, for the effectually promoting the object of the petition then agreed to, and alſo to prepare a plan of *aſſociation* to ſupport that laudable reform, and ſuch other meaſures as may conduce to reſtore the *freedom of parliament*," he was choſen upon the committee, and was conſulted with, or aſſiſted in, drawing up thoſe various manly, high-ſpirited reſolutions and addreſſes to the public, for which the Yorkſhire committee were ſo celebrated; and which were afterwards generally adopted by the other aſſociated bodies of Reformers*. Several other clergymen alſo came forwards upon this important occaſion, rouſed thereto, no doubt, by the character, influence and example of Mr. Maſon, and took a very active part in endeavouring to obtain that parliamentary reformation, which they then believed to be neceſſary, and the want of which is now ſo ſeverely experienced. It is true, this part of their conduct expoſed them to the frowns of the miniſtry, and the cenſures of a very reverend divine, who made uſe of ſeveral acrimonious expreſſions againſt them, and hinted that they were "NOT IN THE ROAD TO PREFERMENT." But they defended themſelves with great ſpirit againſt theſe illiberal attacks. A manly and complete juſtification of their proceedings and deſigns, appeared in ſeveral of the county papers, ſoon after the charge was delivered; and though it was anonymous, the general opinion aſcribed it to the pen of Mr. Maſon†.

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* The whole of theſe papers and proceedings may be ſeen in the three volumes of political papers lately publiſhed by the Rev. Mr. *Wyvill* —a name which will be reſpected, as long as diſtinguiſhed talents, honour and conſiſtency, are allowed to be virtues. He yet remains an *Abdiel*, notwithſtanding the unexpected, and now almoſt general, apoſtacy of his aſſociates, who, after having taken great pains in ſtimulating the public to enquire into, underſtand, and procure their political rights, baſely deſerted their poſts, abandoned their former ſentiments and profeſſions, and are many of them now among the moſt noiſy and violent againſt all political reformation.

† This letter may be found in Almon's Remembrancer for the year 1779, or 1780. The Yorkſhire committee noticed the attack upon them in the following memorable manner: "They (i. e. the committee) have been menaced by high authority; they have been defamed by *reverend calumny*; but conſcious of the purity of their intentions, certain of the legality of their conduct, they cheerfully commit their reputation to the juſtice of their countrymen,

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The committee too, at their next meeting at York, reſolved, "that a proteſtant, by entering into holy orders, does not abandon his civil rights;" they alſo reſolved, "that the thanks of the committee be given to thoſe reverend gentlemen, who thus preferring the public good to their own private emoluments, have ſtood forth the firm friends to the true intereſts of their country."

Such were the political ſentiments and conduct of Mr. M. at the time abovementioned, and for ſeveral years afterwards. But *tempora mutantur*, &c. &c. about the year 1794, he caſt away his Whiggiſh principles, became a thorough Alarmiſt, and joined with, or, at leaſt, connived at his new friends in reprobating thoſe opinions which he had once ſo zealouſly promoted; and in aſcribing a certain degree of moral depravity and guilt to thoſe perſons who yet adhered to them. As a member of the Yorkſhire aſſociation, he was furniſhed with large parcels of tracts publiſhed by that body, and ſent to every member of it, to be circulated in their reſpective neighbourhoods: now all theſe tracts were intended to point out national abuſes, to propoſe conſtitutional remedies, and to promote a ſpirit of free, general diſcuſſion of political queſtions among the people at large. Certainly, therefore, Mr. M. by circulating theſe tracts, encouraged the people to enquire into their rights, and ſaw no impropriety or danger in free diſcuſſion. But of late, he appears to have adopted the common creed of the Alarmiſts, and to have thought, either that the public ought not to meddle with political affairs in any reſpect, or elſe, that all their information ſhould iſſue from the pure ſource at the *Crown and Anchor*—any other being dangerous, if not criminal. In fine, like our great premier, he once thought the Augean ſtable wanted cleanſing, and propoſed that the work ſhould be undertaken; but on entering into it, he found all right and clean: or elſe he agreed to the hackneyed illuſive cant of anti-reformers in all ages, that if a redreſs of grievances is really wanted, the preſent is, of all others, the moſt improper time for ſuch an undertaking, and that all thoſe who think otherwiſe are ſeditious innovators.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

and their perſonal ſafety to the protection of thoſe laws which cannot be infringed without a direct aſſumption of DESPOTIC POWER.—Vide Wyvill's Tracts, &c. vol. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent N. B. (in your laſt Number) on the ſubject of large farms, has inſtanced two objections to them, which, however abſurd and ill-founded they may, in his eſtimation, appear, contain much fact and fair reaſoning. In ſupport of his argument againſt the firſt, viz. that "large farms can, and do, withhold corn, and thus enhance the price;" he has ſimply adduced *individual*, inſtead of *collective* proof. It is not by the act of *one*, but of the *many*, farmers, who keep back their corn from market, that the price is increaſed; and it is proper to remark, that it is the occupiers of large farms only, who have the opportunity of reſerving their ſtocks; whilſt the ſmall farmers are compelled, by the want of money, to proſecute their buſineſs, to carry their corn to market, and diſpoſe of it at a moderate profit, compared with that which the *large farmer* derives from the reſervation of *his*, until the granaries of the ſmaller farmers are nearly exhauſted. Thus it happens, that they too frequently obtain their own price, and keep it up to an extravagant height; well knowing, that the millers have no other reſources to which they can reſort. N. B.'s argument, that "when a farmer reſerves his grain, if the ſpeculation anſwers to him, the public are alſo benefitted by it," is ſurely unfair:—public benefit cannot ariſe from individual accumulation, when that accumulation is the reſult of a ſyſtem of monopoly and extortion. The reſervation of corn is alone juſtified by the moſt poſitive neceſſity; without which, it is frequently productive of the moſt dreadful conſequences. It is, therefore, an object of the greateſt importance, to keep the markets regularly ſupplied, and by that means prevent the continual fluctuation in the price.

In reply to N. B.'s remarks on the ſecond objection, namely, "that one family only is ſupported, where two or more families might be ſupported;" it is obvious, that great national benefit would accrue from a diminution of the number of large farms, and the conſequent increaſe of ſmall ones; the occupiers of which would uſe their utmoſt exertions in the improvement of the land; and, in a ſhort time, would derive, from the produce, a capital fully adequate to the common purpoſes of agriculture.

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The monopoly of ſmall farms *muſt* detract from the ſum of national proſperity. I grant that *capitals* are equally neceſſary in agriculture as in commerce: but thoſe capitals muſt be more generally diffuſed, before real *public benefit* can reſult. Although it is laudable in the man, who employs a large capital to extend his agricultural ſpeculations; yet if the ſame means were, even in a leſſer degree, granted to the ſmall farmers, the advantages of ſpeculation and experiment would be more univerſally felt.

I am ſorry to obſerve, that a deſire of abſolute authority and power has made great inroads into the minds of ſo many of the large land-holders in this nation;——men, who ramble over their vaſt territory, puffed with the vain idea of being "monarchs of all they ſurvey"—who conſider the labourer as a being unworthy their notice; but let ſuch reflect, from whence their riches ſpring—let them view the wrinkled brow of the induſtrious huſbandman, and remember, that his hands have filled their coffers—let them conſider alſo, the ſcanty pittance he earns, who toils through life's long day," the ſcorn of arrogance, and the victim of unfeeling monopoly.

It is, therefore, earneſtly to be wiſhed, that the number of ſmall farms may be increaſed; by which, the labourer will reap a reward in proportion to the ſweat of his brow—content and happineſs would beam on the countenance of the ruſtic—the diſtreſs of the cottager would be mitigated—and the coffers of the large farmer experience no abatement of their treaſure. B. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the Happiness of Youth.

Gay Hope is their's, by Fancy fed,
Leſs pleaſing when poſſeſſed;
The tear forgot as ſoon as ſhed,
The ſunſhine of the breaſt;
Their's, buxom Health, of roſy hue,
Wild Wit, Invention, ever new,
And lively Cheer of Vigour born. GRAY.

THAT childhood and youth are the appropriate ſeaſons of happineſs, is an opinion, that, ſomehow or other, has gained almoſt univerſal aſſent. Whether it is, that man looks back upon the ſcenes of his paſt life, through a medium which at once magnifies the bright, and diminiſhes the dark ſpots; or that the reliſh of life ceaſes with its novelty: it is certain, that we daily hear from the man of buſineſs, oppreſſed by care—the man of leiſure, burthened with the weight of his own mind (which unlike every other recipient, weighs more heavily, as it approaches more nearly to emptineſs)—and indeed from every other claſs of ſociety, ſtrong expreſſions of regret, that the *ſpring* of life is gone. The juſtice of ſuch regret, is however diſputed, and the happineſs of youth denied, by Mr. GODWIN, in his *Enquirer*. The rank and eſtimation of Mr. G. as a moral philoſopher, certainly adds to the intereſt which the ſtudent of man muſt feel in examining the grounds of ſuch an oppoſition to the general opinion. An examination of which, I truſt, the Editor of the Monthly Magazine will willingly permit his ſheets to be the vehicle.

The enquiry involves obſervation (which includes experience) and reaſoning; with reſpect to the former, it is uſeleſs to diſpute; every one will draw his facts from his own recollections, and the examples ever before him. Though I think Mr. G. has too highly coloured his deſcription of the Pains of Youth, I will wave an unavailing controverſy concerning appearances, and examine his deductions from his own ſtatements.

He begins with obſerving, that the opinion he oppoſes, has ariſen "from the gratifying appearance of young perſons;" the ſprightly eye, the elaſtic limb, their kind temper, frankneſs, gaiety, and inexhauſtible ſpirits. And are not theſe the unerring ſymptoms of that internal condition, whoſe exiſtence, he, notwithſtanding, denies? The body may contain the ſeeds of inveterate and mortal diſeaſe, and the exterior be yet blooming. But—

The thoughtleſs day, the eaſy night,
The ſpirits pure, the ſlumbers light,
That fly the approach of morn,

are incompatible with the "fury paſſions," thoſe "vultures of the mind," by which man, as he deſcends the vale of years, is inceſſantly attacked, and ultimately deſtroyed. To acknowledge the frequency of thoſe appearances in children, and yet deny their happineſs, ſeems to me, to be affirming exiſtence and non-exiſtence at one time.

But the child "feels he is nobody," and is ſubject to parental tyranny.—Granted.—He feels too, that he cannot fly with the ſparrow, or make ſtone walls yield to his preſſure. The incapacity ariſing from bodily weakneſs, and from the reſtraints of his parents, are equally irremediable by him; and he has not learned to diſtinguiſh between them:

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he cries for the moon, and it is not given him—he wiſhes to play in the garden, and his papa locks the door; in both inſtances he ſoon diſpels the momentary grief. He has not read "*Political Juſtice*;" he does not know, that it is unjuſt for him to be deprived of pleaſure, which injures no other. He knows not that he ought to be free; he feels that he is a ſlave, and in general, he is contented.—Such is the child. With the youth, it is ſometimes otherwiſe. The young man, who, from 15 to 20, is ſubject to domeſtic tyranny, feels the galling chain—reflection opens the pores of moral feeling, and the iron of oppreſſion then enters his ſoul, which could not penetrate the calloufneſs of ignorance. But is man, in this reſpect, much favoured beyond the youth? When the fetters of houſehold oppreſſion are removed, thoſe of ſocial tyranny, complicated as they are, by all the intricate, involved, and perplexed inſtitutions of civilized ſociety, yet remain. The youth who is emancipated from his parent and maſter, is ſtill ſubject to the yoke impoſed by conſtituted authorities, by privileged orders, and by law. He ſees delightful gardens, which tempt every ſenſe—he cannot enter them—they are *private property*. He hears the ſong of revelry, and ſees multitudes crowd to the public feſtival—but he has no money. Life, to the majority of men, is an Eden, *ſtocked* with forbidden fruit: and for the refuſe of the garden, they are compelled to ſurrender every exerciſe of individual mind, and labour inceſſantly. Compared with ſuch reſtraints, the "bondage of twenty years" is ſurely not very heavy, freed as it is from the reſponſibility and cares of manhood.

"The pleaſures of youth, too, are comparatively ſlight and worthleſs."—*Worthleſs pleaſure* is a combination I did not expect from Mr. G. Pleaſures can be eſtimated only by their intenſity and duration*; and ſenſual gratifications, whilſt they are the moſt tranſitory, are the moſt intenſe of any †; and the ſuperior enjoyment of them by the youth, Mr. G. concedes.

"The pleaſures of youth are like the friſking and frolic of a calf:" and who does not envy ſuch friſking and frolic, when he ſees the bull tied, in the full poſſeſſion of his powers, to the ſtake of ardent conteſt? His rope allows him a wider range than his former fold—he too enjoys "ſelf-complacency" and triumph, when he compares his perſonal abilities with thoſe of his numerous aſſailants, and daſhes them to pieces; yet, in the end, he is ſacrificed to the barbarity and cupidity of his enemies.

But is it true that youth has not the pleaſures of intellect? If the child's taſte be not "refined," he has *a* taſte which produces all the pleaſures of refinement. In youth every paſſion has ample ſcope—*ambition* is equally efficacious in producing talent, whether its object be the empire of the world, or priority in a claſs. A bag of marbles excites *avarice* no leſs forcibly than the treaſures of Peru; and as many artifices are practiſed to gain the favour of an uſher, as of a miniſter of ſtate. The triteneſs of theſe remarks is an evidence of their truth.

But "youth has its cares:" it is true, but they are thoſe of the day only. The young man is a traveller in a country where his proſpect is narrowly limited, the green paſture and the ſhady grove are ſometimes ſucceeded by the hard rock and the moiſt fen; but the evil that is paſt, he forgets; that which is to come, he ſees not; and his fancy eaſily reſts on the termination of what is preſent. But man journeys on a wide heath, where a few woods and ſtreams diverſify the ſcene; the proſpect is open, but that only enables him to diſcern the dangers he has to encounter, and to recollect the evils he has ſuſtained.

It is not difficult to diſcover the cauſe of Mr. Godwin's preſent opinion. In all his works he ſeems to conſider the cultivation of the intellect, and the practice of benevolence, as *eſſential* to happineſs. Whilſt I allow the efficacy of theſe inſtruments of enjoyment, to minds ſuited to their delicacy and refinement, I am compelled to aſſent to the leſs flattering, but more ſimple, theory of *Helvetius*. Eſtabliſhing, with him, all our motives of action on corporeal ſenſibility, I recognize equality of enjoyment by all men, during the gratification of their animal neceſſities. In the long intervals which ſeparate theſe periods, active employment conſtitutes happineſs.

The *Trader*, whoſe thoughts are intenſely fixed on his pecuniary affairs—the *Lady*, at her toilette, aſſiduouſly labouring to gratify her love of admiration—the *Naturaliſt*, idly buſy in furniſhing his cabinet—the *Metaphyſician*, "Immers'd in rapturous thought profound"—the

* Paley's Moral Philoſophy.
† Helvetius on Man.

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the *Patriot*, ardently occupied in the emergent duty of saving his country—and the *Moral Philosopher*, studiously engaged in the developement and publication of truths, which promise happiness to mankind—ARE ALL HAPPY. They are equally free from *ennuies* and *painful motives* to exertion.

Even if man had more intellectual pleasures than the child, that would not determine the question of relative happiness. To know which of two vessels, of unequal bulk, is most nearly filled, we do not measure the liquor contained, but the vacant space at the top.

If we anticipate Mr. Godwin's *Millenium*, the superior happiness of children would cease. As the capacity of man would be greater, so must be his enjoyments. Yet Hume's simile should not be forgotten—"the decanter holds more than the wine glass—but neither can be more than full."

May, 1797. SINBORON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read several observations in your Magazine, on a subject, that to me appears interesting—I mean coins; more particularly *on the state of provincial coins*.

The subject, I think, may be still farther amplified:—If, therefore, you have no objection, I will submit to your consideration, a few additional reflections, and will follow them up with a proposal: though I profess myself no great adept in the numismatic art; and shall implicitly leave the issue of my proposal to your judgment, and to that of your readers.

The first point of view in which I shall propose to consider coins, will be in reference to ancient literature:—though I expect to offer no observations, that have escaped others; more particularly when I recollect, how ingeniously the USEFULNESS of ANCIENT MEDALS has been handled by ADDISON.

The second point of view, in which I would wish to contemplate coins, is, in reference to any important transactions in our own time; and the proposal which I would submit to your consideration, is, when medals are struck, illustrative of any recent occurrence, of public notoriety, or of acknowledged utility, that a short history of the event, and a plate descriptive of the coin, should be inserted in your Magazine. How far the occurrence may be of sufficient importance to insure celebrity, or how far the coin may display workmanship, so as to invite attention, must always be left to your decision.

My mind was led into this train, by the return of the 3d of June. This day was distinguished in Herefordshire, by the independent manner in which Mr. ROBERT BIDDULPH was chosen representative for that county, in 1796. The 3d day of June, therefore, is celebrated by the yeomanry of Herefordshire, and an appropriate medal is struck. I have sent you one of them; and, as I think some useful hints may be suggested on this subject, I shall be happy to pursue them in a future paper. But so much having already been said on coins, I hazard no observaions, till I know how far, in your judgment, they may prove acceptable to your readers.

D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING had occasion, in the year 1790, to pass along the frontiers of that part of Tartary which borders on Poland, I have it in my power to send you the following authentic and unpublished anecdotes relative to the COSSACKS OF THE UKRAINE. I am not without hopes that they will interest many of your readers.

When a young woman, in the Ukraine, feels a tender passion for a young man, she goes to his parents, and says to him "*Pomagai-bog**" (be you blessed of God). She then sits down, and addressing herself to the object of her affection, makes her declaration of love in the following terms: "Ivan, Theodore (or whatever else may be his name) the goodness I see written in your countenance, is a sufficient assurance to me, that you are capable of ruling and loving a wife; and your excellent qualities encourage me to hope, that you will make a good *gospodar* (husband or master). It is in this belief, that I have taken the resolution to come and beg you, with all due humility, to accept me for your spouse." She afterwards addresses the father and mother in words to the same effect; and solicits them earnestly to consent to the marriage. If she meets with a refusal, or apology, she answers, "that she will not

* The customary salutation, on entering a house.

quit

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quit the houſe, till ſhe ſhall have married the object of her love." Sometimes the parents perſiſt in their refuſal; but if the girl be obſtinate, and have patience to ſtay a few days or weeks in the houſe, they are not only forced to give their conſent, but frequently to perſuade their ſon to marry her. Beſides, the young man is generally moved by her perſeverance and affection, and gradually accuſtoms himſelf to the idea of making her his wife; ſo that the young female peaſants of the Ukraine ſeldom fail of being provided with a huſband to their mind, if they do but poſſeſs a tolerable ſhare of conſtancy. There is no fear of their being obliged to leave the houſe of the youth they prefer: the parents never think of employing force, becauſe they believe, that by ſo doing, they ſhould draw down the vengeance of heaven upon their heads; and to this conſideration is added, the fear of offending the girl's family, who would not fail to reſent ſuch behaviour, as a grievous affront.

The Coſſacks have another ſingular uſage, which is obſerved at the marriage of their daughters. When the hour for conducting the bride to the nuptial bed is come, her relations take her aſide, and and examine her, with the greateſt care, to prevent her making uſe of artifice in the myſtery about to be conſummated.—As ſoon as the new-married couple are in bed, all the gueſts come dancing into the room; and if the bride utter ſighs and complaints, the dance redoubles, and her kinſmen give a looſe to their joy; but if ſhe continue mute, the dance ceaſes, and they wait the event in ſilent ſadneſs. When it proves favourable to her virtue, a red ſtandard is hoiſted at her window, and the neighbours come and congratulate the bride. But if her miſconduct, or a defective conformation, prevent the appearance of the ſigns deſired, a flag, with a hole in it, is hung out, and every one who chooſes, has a right to load her with reproaches, of which her father and mother come in for a due ſhare.

It ſometimes happens, that the lord of a village, in the Ukraine, gives the peaſants a dance before his door, and joins in it himſelf, with his wives and children. (Let it be obſerved, that moſt of the villages in the Ukraine are ſurrounded with thick woods, in which the peaſantry conceal themſelves in the ſummer, when afraid of a viſit from the Tartars). Although the peaſants are *ſerfs*, they have poſſeſſed, from time immemorial, the right of carrying off any young woman they like from the dance, not excepting even the daughters of their lord, providing they do it with ſufficient dexterity; for otherwiſe, their lives pay the forfeit of their temerity. On theſe occaſions, they watch an opportunity to ſeize their prey, and haſten to conceal themſelves in the thickeſt parts of the neighbouring woods. If they can find means to ſtay there four and twenty hours undiſcovered, the rape remains unpuniſhed, and they are at liberty to marry the young woman, provided ſhe conſents; but if taken before that ſpace of time expires, they are beheaded, without farther ceremony.

On Eaſter Monday, early in the morning, the young men aſſemble in the ſtreets, lay hold on all the girls they meet with, and pour five or ſix buckets of water on their heads. This ſport is not permitted later than twelve o'clock.—The day after, the girls take their revenge; but as they are inferior in ſtrength, they are forced to have recourſe to ſtratagem. They hide themſelves five or ſix in a houſe, with each a jug of water in her hand, a little girl ſtanding centry, and giving the ſignal, when ſhe ſees a young man approach. In an inſtant the others ruſh out; ſurround him with loud acclamations, two or three of the ſtrongeſt lay hold on him, the neighbouring detachments arrive, and the poor devil is almoſt drowned with the torrents of water that are poured upon his head.

The men have alſo another amuſement on Eaſter Monday. They meet in the morning, and go in a body to the lord of the manor, to whom they make a preſent of fowls, and other poultry. The lord, in return, knocks out the head of a caſk of brandy, places it in the court-yard, and ranges the peaſants around. He then takes a large ladle, fills it, and drinks to the eldeſt of the company, who pledges him; and thus it paſſes from hand to hand, and from mouth to mouth, till the caſk is empty. If this happens at an early hour, the lord ſends for another, which is treated in the ſame way; for he is bound to entertain the peaſants till ſunſet. But as ſoon as the ſun ſinks beneath the horizon, the ſignal of retreat is given; and thoſe who are able, walk away. The reſt paſs the night in the open air; and in this manner, ſome have been known to ſleep for upwards of four and twenty hours.

London, May 12, 1797. S.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WAS it not an overſight in your correſpondent, Mr. TAYLOR, to ſay (page 260, in Mag. for April) that "Moſes introduces a darkneſs over the face of the deep, without even inſinuating that there was any cauſe of its exiſtence?" Now, ſir, I think, that ſo far from not inſinuating that there was a cauſe, Moſes expreſsly mentions it; his words are: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth; and the earth was without form, and void, and *darkneſs* was upon the face of the waters." If it was aſked, what was this darkneſs? it would, with propriety, be anſwered, ſtagnate air; for the word which, in the firſt verſe, is tranſlated heavens, is alſo frequently rendered air; we read of the fowls of the שָׁמַיִם, or air, and רָשַׁךְ, which ſignifies, as a verb, to impede, to keep back, and to ſtagnate, is here uſed as a deſcriptive name of the fluid; before it is ſaid, the רוּחַ, or ſpirit, moved on the face of the waters. But leaving, for the preſent, the Monads, Duads, and Triads, of the philoſophers, ſurely no ſcholar can be at a loſs for beautiful and ſublime deſcriptions of nature, or its Supreme Author, ſince we have had ſo many great men, whoſe learning and taſte have at all times been acknowledged, and who have confeſſed, that many paſſages in the Scriptures ſtood unrivalled, for their ſuperior excellence to all other writings whatever. Certainly, then, their taſte and diſcernment may be ſuſpected, that cannot perceive thoſe reiterated inſtances of the various excellencies, and beautiful paſſages, that are to be met with in the Scriptures. Neither need we go to any other book for ſome of the fineſt deſcriptions of the Firſt Cauſe of things; for we ſhould "exalt the Lord our God, and worſhip at his foot-ſtool, for he is holy." How beautiful and ſublime is that addreſs of David, when gifts were preſented for the temple, 1 Chron. x. 11 and 12 verſes: "And David ſaid, bleſſed be thou, Lord God of Iſrael, our father, for ever and ever! Thine, O Lord, is the greatneſs, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majeſty; for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine. Thine is the kingdom, O Lord; thou art exalted head, above all. Both riches and honour come of thee, and thou reigneſt over all; and in thy hand is power and might, and in thy hand it is to make great and to give ſtrength unto all.' After reading in Iſaiah, ch. xl. 12 and 22 verſes:

Who hath meaſured the waters in the hollow of his hand,
And hath meted out the heavens by his ſpan,
And hath comprehended the duſt of the earth in a meaſure;
And hath weighed in ſcales the mountains, and the hills in a balance?
It is he that ſitteth on the circle of the earth,
And the inhabitants are to him as graſshoppers;
That extendeth the heavens as a thin veil,
And ſpreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in.

Well might it be aſked, after this, as in the 25th verſe—

To whom then will ye liken me;
And to whom ſhall I be equalled, ſaith the Holy One.

And thus ſhould every mortal man conſider of the moſt high God.

For thus ſaith Jehovah, the high and the lofty,
Inhabiting eternity, and whoſe name is the Holy One:
The high and the holy place will I inhabit.
And with the contrite and humble of ſpirit,
To revive the ſpirit of the humble,
And to give life to the heart of the contrite.

ISAIAH, lvii. 15.

June 13. PHILOBIBLOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM your correſpondent C. (No. XIV, p. 98) ſaying that "objections to the uſe of the blood of horned cattle, as food, can only ariſe from abſurd prejudice," I am led to ſuppoſe that it may be matter of information to a part of your readers to know, that there are diſtricts in this country, where *that* prejudice, at leaſt, is not entertained by the inhabitants; and by ſome, perhaps, it may be conſidered as peculiarly applicable at the preſent juncture, to recommend to the attention of our *proviſional cavalry* and *volunteer* guardians of our lives and fortunes,

"——— *Black puddings*, proper food
For warriors who delight in *blood*."

Till I read your correſpondent's letter, I did not imagine that a diſh held in ſuch eſtimation by our anceſtors, in the days of Butler, was entirely unknown, at preſent, in any part of the iſland; but if ſuch is the caſe, I am doubtful of gaining credit when I venture to inform you, that the blood of horned cattle is not only eaten when ſlaughtered, but procured, as an article of food, from the *living* animal, both in Scotland and the north of England. For the Abyſſinians have gone only one ſtep farther, and the narrator of the fact has been held up to ridicule. But Mr. Bruce, probably, from being a native of a country where it was com-

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mon to make free with the fluid, had leſs difficulty in crediting the teſtimony of his ſenſes, when he ſaw the ſolid and muſcular parts of the ſame animal appropriated to the ſame uſe. In the county of Northumberland, it is a customary diſh, at leaſt, once a year; and I have eaten of it frequently. It may be dreſſed in various modes—but the moſt common, and the beſt, is to mix with it, while warm, a ſmall proportion of oatmeal, and fry it as a pancake; in which ſtate, as the Vienna author obſerves, it aſſumes the conſiſtence of liver, but its taſte is, in my opinion, much preferable, as it is not ſo bitter.

I have not a doubt, ſir, that in former ages, the blood of horned cattle, obtained from the living animal, was generally uſed as an article of food in this country; and muſt have been particularly grateful to the inhabitants, at a ſeaſon when their ſalted meat was exhauſted, and their cattle, fed only on ſpontaneous herbage, yet unfit for ſlaughter. Now, when the ſame neceſſity no longer exiſts, it is ſtill in the month of June that the northern farmer bleeds his cattle; not indeed for the ſake of the blood, but from an idea that it is neceſſary to their health, becauſe his father and grandfather never omitted it;—the *true* reaſon, by the bye, for more things than we are always perfectly aware of. I know not why C ſhould ſuppoſe that "the blood of the hog is univerſally eaten without diſguſt;" for, in the highlands of Scotland, where the blood of horned cattle is reliſhed as a luxury, the people could not even think of eating either the fleſh or the blood of the hog, without horror; and only about a century ago, actually preferred ſtarving to the eating of an eel. Your valuable correſpondent, the Enquirer, has ſaid, and ſaid truly, "that legiſlators have nothing to do with the eſtabliſhment of truth;" but they have much to anſwer for on the ſcore of error; and why the blood of horned cattle did not ſhare the ſame fate with the fleſh of ſwine, and of fiſh without fins and ſcales, can only be accounted for by ſuppoſing, that it was too firmly eſtabliſhed as a neceſſary article of food, for the promulgation of the laws of Moſes to extirpate it; yet, to do the Hebrew legiſlator juſtice, he certainly never intended that his inſtitutions ſhould extend to the Hebrides.

In this communication, Mr. Editor, it were only fair for me to acknowledge, that I am not actuated by the ſame benevolent motives as your correſpondent C. Indeed, when I conſider the laviſh waſte and miſapplication of human food, and of the means of producing it, I am inclined to regard the article of blood as a remarkable exception, and in this country, at leaſt, as an object of ſingular economy. For where it is not eaten, it is carefully collected, and applied in the chemical proceſſes of various manufactures; by which means, in all probability, it contributes more to the comfort of mankind, than if it were entirely conſumed as food. That it will in any wiſe tend to "diminiſh the price of any of the neceſſaries of life," a certain train of ideas prevents me from entertaining the leaſt expectation:—but I have already troubled you with ſome opinions on that head, which, whether conſidered as proper, or improper, for inſertion in your Miſcellany, would, with equal impropriety, be repeated here. There was a time when, with ſome of your correſpondents, I might have attributed the ſcarcity and dearneſs of theſe articles to the apparently obvious increaſe of population, had I not recollected that corn was exported by Spain, when that country contained twenty millions of inhabitants; and imported now, when its population is eſtimated at little more than a third of that number. And I might, to this day, have exulted in the proſperity, the riches, and the glory of my own country, could I have aſſigned any other adequate cauſe for the decline of Spain, than an influx of *factitious wealth*. But theſe difficulties led to enquiries and concluſions which preclude me from attaching that degree of merit their labours might otherwiſe claim, to the late reſearches of many ingenious men, into the beſt manner of preparing food, which ought not to be prepared at all: it is with diſguſt that I have ſeen the manner in which the members of the Board of Agriculture have amuſed themſelves, and tantalized the nation: and it is with regret that I have ſeen ſcience directed to the diſcovery of what, when diſcovered, was not worth knowing. For I muſt own, ſir, that it affords me very little ſatisfaction to know, that ſoup may be made of bones, and bread of potatoes, ſo long as I know that better ſoup may be made of beef, and better bread of grain; and that, were the exertions of mankind directed to the means of mutual preſervation, inſtead of their mutual deſtruction, every inhabitant of this iſland, were its inhabitants more numerous, by many millions, than they are, might be ſupplied with a ſufficiency of both theſe articles, without ſending to Ireland for the one, or to the ſhores of the Baltic for the other. I am, &c.

A POOR NORTHUMBRIAN.

March 13, 1797.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

COLLECTION DES NOUVEAUX COSTUMES;

Or the Dreſſes worn by the Conſtituted Authorities of the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

1. COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

THE members compoſing this council wear a long white robe, a blue girdle, and a ſcarlet cloke, reſembling the Roman *toga*; all of which are manufactured of wool. The *toque*, or dreſs for the head, conſiſts of a bonnet of blue velvet, extremely like that worn by the Scotch Highlanders, and which, from the place where they are uſually manufactured, is called a *Kilmarnock bonnet*.

2. COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS.

The veſt is of the ſame form, the robe is of violet blue, the girdle ſcarlet, the cloke white, bordered with ſcarlet; the bonnet of violet blue velvet, to match the robe. All the garments, *la toque* excepted, are of wool.

3. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

The Executive Directory has two dreſſes, the one for its ordinary functions, and the other for national feſtivals, &c.

1. *Ordinary dreſs.*—The outer dreſs, termed *l'habit manteau*, which is a coat, with broad lapells falling over the ſhoulders, is white, embroidered with gold. The ſcarf, which is tied acroſs the middle, is blue, adorned with fringes of gold; and the pantaloons are white; as is alſo the inner garment, or waiſtcoat; the whole of ſilk. The hat is round, turned up on one ſide, by means of a gold button and loop, and adorned with a *panache tricolor*, or bunch of three coloured feathers. The ſword is hung *en baudrier*, or by means of a rich ſhoulder belt, of a lively orange red. Blue ſtrings in the ſhoes.

2. *Grand, or dreſs of ceremony.*—An upper blue garment, and above that *(un manteau nacarat)* a cloke, of a lively orange red colour. The ſhirt falls down in what is uſually termed a *Vandyke collar*, with a rich border of thread lace in both dreſſes. Blue ſtrings in the ſhoes.

4. SECRETARY TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

A dreſs of the ſame form as that uſually worn by the Executive Directory.—The whole coſtume is black, except a ſingle red feather, in the *panache* of the hat. Black ſtrings in the ſhoes.

5. MINISTERS.

The ſeven miniſters are clad in a dreſs of the ſame form as that of the Executive Directory. The upper garment is black, and the lapells, veſt, and pantaloons, of a deep poppy colour: the whole is ſilk, ornamented with borders wrought in coloured ſilk. The hat black, ſurmounted with poppy coloured feathers; the ſhoulder-belt for the ſword is black, and the ſcarf white. Vandyke collar, bordered with a running pattern of thread lace. Poppy coloured ſtrings in the ſhoes.

6. MESSENGERS OF STATE.

A long white veſt, blue girdle, and pantaloons, and blue cloke, lined with red, in the Spaniſh manner. Black round hat, adorned with a white plume, ſtreaked with red and blue. Half boots.

7. DES HUISSIERS, USHERS, OR SERJEANTS AT ARMS, *attendant on the Executive Directory and Legiſlative Bodies.*

Cloke, long veſt, and breeches and ſtockings, or pantaloons, all of black. The ſcarf, worn by way of girdle, black. The head covered with a red bonnet, adorned with a plume of the ſame colour. A black ſtaff, with an ivory head, is worn in the right hand.

8. MEMBERS AND PUBLIC ACCUSERS *of the High Court of Juſtice.*

The veſtments, which are white, bordered with red and blue, are the ſame as thoſe worn by the Legiſlative body.—The bonnet is white, adorned with a three-coloured band.

The two Public Accuſers, attendant on this court, wear a ſky-blue robe, and bonnet, and girdle; and a white cloke.

9. MEMBERS OF THE TRIBUNAL OF CASSATION, AND OF THE COMMISSARY OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY, *attendant on this and other Tribunals.*

The ſame dreſs as the Legiſlative Body. The robe and bonnet of ſky-blue, the cloke white, and the girdle red.

10. TRIBUNAL OF CORRECTIONAL JUSTICE.

The members wear their ordinary dreſs, which is generally black. A ſmall faſcis, without the axe, is ſuſpended, *en ſautoir*, or ſaltier-wiſe, by means of a blue ribband, with a red and white border.

11. TRIBUNAL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

A *faſcis*, with a hatchet, ſuſpended *en ſautoir*, by means of a red ribband, with a blue and white border.

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12. CIVIL TRIBUNAL.

An eye, in ſilver, ſuſpended by a white ribband, with a red and blue edging.

13. JUDGES OF THE PEACE.

No particular dreſs; but by way of diſtinctive mark, they wear an olive branch, cut in metal, and ſuſpended at the breaſt, by means of a white ribband, with a very narrow border of blue and red. They alſo wield in their hands a white ſtaff, of the height of a man, ſurmounted with an ivory head, on which is engraved a black eye.

14. ADMINISTRATORS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

The dreſs of the ſame form as that of the Executive Directory. The upper garment black; lapells, cuffs, and veſt of ſky-blue. The ſcarf, worn as a girdle, white; breeches and ſtockings, or pantaloons, black. The hat round, black, and turned up on one ſide. It is adorned with a three-coloured plume, in which the blue predominates.

15. TREASURER.

Common black dreſs. On the left breaſt a key, embroidered in gold.

16. PRESIDENTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

A black round hat, ſurmounted by a plume, ſtreaked with the patriotic colours. They alſo wear a narrow three-coloured ſcarf, falling acroſs the ſhoulder, and meeting in a knot a little above the left-hand pocket. The other municipal officers are diſtinguiſhed by the ſcarf alone.

17. AGENTS OF GOVERNMENT, *in the French Colonies.*

The veſt is of the ſame cut and form as that worn by the members of the Executive Directory; the colours only are different: the cloke is blue, faced with ſcarlet, the veſt white and long, the pantaloons white, the girdle and feathers of three colours, the embroidery and gold fringe very rich.

N.B. All the ſilks, cloths, embroideries, laces, &c. of the above, and alſo all the military dreſſes, muſt be of the production of the republic.

STAFF OF THE ARMY.

1. GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Blue coat, ſcarlet collar and cuffs, with a liſt of white along the latter; three buttons to the pockets; a ſcarf, by way of girdle, acroſs the middle, of white and red, ending in a fringe of twiſted gold. The collar, pockets, and facings, adorned with two rows of gold lace, in the manner of embroidery, the firſt row being twelve, and the ſecond eight lines in breadth. The hat, which is ornamented with a red *panache*, elevated above three party-coloured feathers, is bound with a lace, fourteen lines in breadth. The veſt and breeches are white. The coat laced behind as well as before.

2. GENERAL OF DIVISION.

Blue uniform, ſcarlet collar and cuffs, yellow buttons. Three buttons on the coat. Red ſcarf, worn at the girdle, and ornamented with a three-coloured fringe. Gold-laced hat, ſurmounted by three poppy-coloured feathers, in a three-coloured *panache*. The cuffs, facings, &c. laced, as in the former, but no lace behind. Veſt and breeches white.

3. GENERAL OF BRIGADE.

The uniform the ſame as the former, only one row of lace, fourteen lines broad. The hat, which is laced, is ſurmounted with three party-coloured feathers, and a *panache*, or plume, of the ſame colour. The girdle is ſky blue, ornamented with a three-coloured fringe. Veſt and breeches white.

4. ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Blue uniform, ſcarlet collar and cuffs, with a double row of gold embroidery, wrought in the manner of lace, and two button-holes on each ſide, of gold lace alſo. Two epaulets of corded gold. Laced hat, with party-coloured plume. White veſt and breeches.

5. AIDES-DU-CAMP.

Blue coat and flaps, ſky-blue collar, ſcarlet cuffs. An epaulet and *contre epaulette*. A ſcarf on the left arm, in conformity to the uniform of the general to whom they are attached. A three-coloured cockade, in a plain cocked hat, ornamented with a feather, tipped red and blue. Breeches and veſt white.

6. ADJUTANT, OR ASSISTANT *to the Adjutant General.*

The ſame dreſs as the former, except that they have not embroidered buttons on the collar and facings. A gold button and loop in the hat. White waiſtcoat and breeches.

7. COMMISSARY AT WAR, &c.

Coat of blue cloth, with lappels of the ſame colour, ſcarlet cuffs and collar, ſcarlet edgings to the pockets, and three buttons to each. White veſt and breeches, large and ſmall buttons of yellow metal, and the following legend, ſurrounded with a garland: "*Adminiſtration Militaire.*" The collar, cuffs, &c. have a narrow gold-lace border. A

black

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black cocked hat, with an uniform button and gold loop, adorned with a national cockade. An uniform ſword, adorned with a yellow *dragonne*, or ſword-knot, and ſuſpended in a black leather belt, denote the *Commiſſaires Ordonnateurs*.

N.B. The whole *Etat Major* appear in military boots, with black tops; and all thoſe employed as commiſſaries, &c. who wear a ſmall ſword, carry alſo a large ſabre, curved ſcymitar-wiſe towards the end.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIST OF DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS (CONTINUED).

HAMPSHIRE.

	Congregations.
ALTON	1
Andover	1
Baſingſtoke	1
Brokenhurſt and Sway	1
Broughton and Wallop	1
Chriſtchurch	1
Cowes (Iſle of Wight)	1
Fareham	1
Fordingbridge	1
Goſport	2
Havant	1
LONG PARISH	1
Lymington	3
Lyndhurſt	1
Newport (Iſle of Wight)	2
Petersfield	1
Portſea	3
Portſmouth	2
Ringwood	2
Romſey	2
Southampton	2
Tadley	1
Whitchurch	2
Wincheſter	1
	34
Baptiſts	8

Note. For ſeveral years there has been an academy at Goſport, under the direction of the rev. David Bogue. This gentleman has had the pleaſure to ſee many young men formed for the miniſtry, under his tuition, who have gone forth, diſtinguiſhed for their piety, and conſpicuous for their uſefulneſs. This academy was ſupported at the ſole expence of George Welch, eſq. banker, Cornhill, who died in Bath, Nov. 27, 1796. In all probability, this academy will not long ſurvive the death of its ſupporter.

Beſides this academy, Mr. Welſh ſupported the academy at Painſwick, in Glouceſterſhire; and another at Blackburn, in Lancaſhire, under the direction of the rev. James M'Quhae. I think theſe three academies were ſupported by Mr. Welſh at the ſame time. That, however, in Lancaſhire, has been diſcontinued for ſome years; that in Glouceſterſhire, but very lately; and that in Hampſhire was continued till the time of his death. The ſtudents that had then entered upon their ſtudies, will remain the uſual time with Mr. Bogue.

Mr. Welſh was a man of exemplary piety and diffuſive benevolence. As he was anxious to do good, ſo was he judicious in his ſelection of objects. What can a man do, that is more beneficial to ſociety, than to promote the intereſt of learning and piety? Many pious young men have been brought forward, with advantage, into the ſacred miniſtry, by his means; by whoſe miniſtry, many ſinners have been turned to righteouſneſs, and, ſo far, a foundation has been laid for national exaltation. Were opulent diſſenters to follow the example of Mr. Welſh, it would add much to their reſpectability and uſefulneſs in the world.

Wareham, May 15, 1797. B.C.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE arrangement of that very uſeful department of your valuable Miſcellany, under the title of Provincial Occurrences, merits great praiſe, particularly the frequent notices of the inland navigations. Theſe, however, would be ſtill more valuable, if correſpondents in every part of Great Britain would enable you, in future, to ſtate the original eſtimate, length, numbers of locks, and their length and breadth, riſe and fall, draught of water, courſe, and actual expence when completed. The information being chiefly conveyed by figures, might be comprized in a few lines, and would be highly acceptable to the public, and very uſeful to the people of this country, who are not ſuch economiſts in their public works of that deſcription, as you are in England. The canals of this iſland, I can ſtate as a fact, coſt, on an average, 12,000l. per Iriſh mile, or 1¼ mile Engliſh! The attention of perſons concerned in canals to this reſpect, I dare ſay, will give pleaſure to moſt readers, and greatly oblige

Your conſtant reader,

Dublin, April 8, 1796. S J.T.

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MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE

QUESTION XXVII (*mis-numbered* XXVI, No. XIV).—*Answered by Hermes.*

LET x^2+2x and x^2-2x express the two numbers which fulfil the two first conditions; then if $2x^2+1$ and $4x+1$ be squares, the question will be answered. To effect this, their rectangle $8x^3+2x^2+4x+1$ must be a square; suppose it $=(1+ax+bx^2)^2=1+2ax+2b\ldots x^2+2abx^3+b^2x^4$; then, by comparing the terms, we find $2a=4$, and hence $a=2$; also $2b=2-4=-2$, and hence $b=-1$; lastly, $-4x^3+x4=8x^3$ (see the Append. to *Hutton's* Diarian Miscel. vol. iii.): consequently, by division, &c. $x=12$; which, substituted in the assumed expressions, gives 168 and 120 for the two numbers sought.

The same answered by Mr. James Ashton, of Harrington.

Put $x^2+2x=$ one of the required numbers, and $x^2-2x=$ the other; then x^2+2x+1, and x^2-2x+1 are both evidently square numbers; but their sum is $2x^2$, and their difference is $4x$, hence, by the question, $2x^2+1$ and $4x+1$ must also be squares. Now put $4x+1=n^2$, then $x=\frac{n^2-1}{4}$, and here the least number that n will admit of (so that $2x^2+1$ and $4x+1$ may both be square numbers) is 7; then $x=\frac{49-1}{4}=\frac{48}{4}=12$; and hence 168 and 120 are the numbers required, to answer the conditions of the question; and the four square numbers are 169, 121, 289, and 49.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Joseph Youngs, of Norwich.

QUESTION XXVIII (No. XIV).—*Answered by the Rev. L. Evans, Froxfield, Wilts.*

By multiplying the first and second equations, we have $y^2+2xy+x^2=ab$, and the root is $y+x=\sqrt{ab}$. Mult. the second equation *by* xy, gives $y+x=bxy$; therefore $bxy=\sqrt{ab}$, and $4xy=\frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{b}$; this taken from $y^2+2xy+x^2=ab$, gives $y^2-2xy+x^2=ab-\frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{b}$, and the root is $y-x=\sqrt{ab-\frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{b}}$; which being added and subtracted with $y+x=\sqrt{ab}$, &c. gives $x=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{ab}+\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{ab-\frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{b}}$, and $y=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{ab}-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{ab-\frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{b}}$, as required.

The same answered by Mr. J. H. Hearding, of Ringsost, Devonshire, aged 16 years.

The product of the two given equations ($x^2y+y^2x=a$, and $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}=b$) is (Equa. 3d) $x^2+2xy+y^2=ab$; make $ab=r^2$, and we shall have (Equa. 4th) $x+y=r$.

Again, the second equation multiplied by x^2y^2, gives $x^2y+y^2x=bx^2y^2$; which, taken from the first equation, leaves $a-bx^2y^2=0$, that is $x^2y^2=\frac{a}{b}$; make $\frac{a}{b}=s^2$, and we shall have (Equa. 5th) $xy=s$.

From the third equation subtract 4 times the 5th, and there will remain $x^2-2xy+y^2=r^2-4s$, Hence (Equa. 6th) $x-y=\sqrt{r^2-4s}$. Then by adding and subtracting the 4th and 6th equations, and dividing by 2, give $x=\frac{r+\sqrt{r^2-4s}}{2}$, and $y=\frac{r-\sqrt{r^2-4s}}{2}$.

This Question was also ingeniously answered by Mr. J. Ashton, Mr. T. Hickman, Mr. R. Wood, and Mr. Jos. Youngs.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

QUESTION. XXXII.——*By Mr. James Ashton, of Harrington, near Liverpool.*

The wall of a house being 30 feet high, a spout, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet length, is to be fixed on the top of it; it is required to find the angle the spout must make with the plane of the wall, so that the water may fall into a reservoir, on a horizontal plane, at ten feet distance from the bottom of the wall?

*** *The Solutions to* QUESTIONS XXV *and* XXVI (No. XIII) *having been unfortunately lost, or mislaid at the printer's, the Authors of those two Questions are requested to supply us again with the solutions of them.*

ORIGINAL

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ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMARKS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

This Article is devoted to the Reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c.; and we requeſt the Communications of ſuch of our Readers as can aſſiſt us in theſe objects.]

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

AMAR

WAS, by birth, a gentleman of Grenoble, and a counſellor, under the ancient regimen, in the parliament of Dauphiné. In early youth, he was expoſed to the calumnies of the abbé Elie, canon in the cathedral of Grenoble, who accuſed him of having offered violence to him (the prieſt) piſtol in hand, to force him to impart the ſacramental abſolution to a young lady, his couſin, with whom he had cohabited in the ſecret practice of inceſt. Amar was able completely to refute this abominable calumny: the circumſtance, however, ſeemed to inſpire him with a melancholy humour, an averſion for ſociety, and a predominant love for ſolitude. After having, therefore, fulfilled the duties of his profeſſion, he conſtantly employed his leiſure hours in the ſtudy of philoſophy, and natural and political hiſtory. His reputation daily increaſed in the province of Dauphiné, both as an honeſt lawyer, and a well-informed man. In 1792, he was choſen by the department of *Iſſere*, a deputy to the National Convention. When the revolutionary government was moved and carried, by Danton, patriots of the moſt auſtere principles were ſelected for the offices of the committees of government; and AMAR was appointed a member of the committee of *General Security*. He immediately became the organ of that committee to the National Convention, the reports of which were, for the moſt part, drawn up by him; and all orders of arreſtation were commonly ſigned by him. This power, with the exerciſe of it, could not fail to draw upon him the animoſities of all the ariſtocrats and royaliſts, who imputed to him the various horrors of the revolutionary regimen. The moſt celebrated report made by AMAR to the National Convention, was that againſt the Girondine party, in November, 1793. It was in conſequence of his report, that the National Convention iſſued a decree of accuſation againſt the 21 Girondine members, all of whom were ſoon afterwards beheaded. AMAR continued to exerciſe his functions until the death of Robeſpierre, when a new order of things was introduced. Covere, who ſucceeded AMAR in the committee, ſpared no pains to ſtain the memory of his magiſtracy, and to involve him in the ſame proſcription with Barrere, Vaudier, &c. All his efforts, however, proved fruitleſs; for though AMAR was known to be a violent patriot, or as it was then the faſhion to call them, a *terroriſt*, he was by no means a Robeſpierriſt. AMAR acted a very obſcure part during the remainder of that ſitting; and when the famous conſpiracy of the 1ſt of Prairial was diſcovered, being afraid leſt the inflamed ſpirit of party ſhould ſuſpect him of having been concerned in it (as others of his colleagues had been ſuſpected) he concealed himſelf in the neighbourhood of Paris; neither durſt he appear in public again, till the new government was re-eſtabliſhed, and a general amneſty proclaimed for all paſt errors. He repaired, therefore, to Paris, in the winter of 1796, where he lived in great obſcurity, and in honeſt poverty. He dined every day at Mrs. Meux's, in the Palais Royal, among other poor people, and was unknown to every one, until he, one day, happened to diſcover himſelf, by a jeſt:—going out of the dining-room, the landlady obſerved to him, that he had left his hat behind; AMAR politely thanked the lady, begged her pardon for being ſo diſtracted, and added, with the uſual French vivacity—*It is better for me, madam, to leave my hat here, than my head on the ſcaffold.* Theſe myſterious words excited a curioſity in the lady, to know who he was; and ſhe took the liberty to aſk his name. He replied, that he was AMAR, ſo much talked of in the time of the late government; that he was now happy to have eſcaped all farther proſcription; and that he was ſatisfied with having ſpent his time and fortune in ſerving his country, although he had been rewarded by it with notorious ingratitude. The landlady, though by no means a republican, could not but feel ſome intereſt for a perſon

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perſon ſo roughly handled by fortune, and ſhe communicated her ſentiments to ſome of her cuſtomers. Among them was a gentleman, who made it his buſineſs to become acquainted with him, and obſerving his good ſenſe, his civility, his modeſty, his various knowledge, and oratorical abilities, deſired to know, why he had been ſo ſevere during his adminiſtration? AMAR, ſcarcely able to ſuppreſs a tear, replied—"Becauſe we are French. If my name was hated by the enemies of the republic at home and abroad, I can pardon them, becauſe I have done them the greateſt injury. But when I find myſelf ill-treated by the republicans, I cannot help looking at the examples of Democritus and Heraclitus. We are French, and no other nation could betray ſuch proofs of inconſtancy and ingratitude. When I was in the committee, the revolutionary laws purported, that all forms were to be diſpenſed with, with regard to counter-revolutioniſts; that all ſuſpected perſons were to be arreſted; and that the members of the committee were reſponſible for the execution of theſe laws, under penalty of death. Toulon was, at that time, in the hands of the Engliſh; Lyons was in open rebellion; all the ſouthern countries of France, from Nice to Bourdeaux, from Marſeilles to Orange, were embroiled in civil commotions; Valenciennes, Condé, &c. in the power of the Emperor; Landau and Straſburg beſieged; the Spaniards poſſeſſed Rouſſillon; and La Vendée menaced the very exiſtence of the republic, and the metropolis itſelf. Certain it is, the republic could never have ſurmounted ſuch a hoſt of difficulties, if the committee had not adopted rigorous meaſures. It was the indefatigable zeal of the committee which ſaved France from ſo many combined and powerful enemies. Barras, Rewbell, &c. are become rich under the republic, and are eſteemed; we have contributed to ſave the republic, and are poor, and deſpiſed." During the ſame winter of 1796, AMAR frequented the meetings of the new popular ſociety of the Pantheoniſts, but was too prudent to take any very active part in it. When the conſpiracy of Drouet was diſcovered, the legiſlative body iſſued a decree, that all the ex-members of the late convention ſhould quit Paris in the ſpace of twenty-four hours, under penalty of tranſportation. AMAR, who was of the number, remonſtrated, that no ſuſpicion could fall on him, who lived in Paris, like a monk, in entire ſolitude, and that he did not mean to retire to Grenoble, where his recent misfortunes had left him no friend at all. His remonſtrances not being liſtened to, the Executive Directory gave orders for his arreſtation. AMAR was, conſequently, carried before the high national court, at Vendome, where, having been tried, the judges pronounced him not guilty, unleſs of a neceſſary diſobedience. Accordingly, on the 28th of May, he was acquitted, and ſent back to the ordinary criminal court of juſtice at Paris.

AMAR is about 40 years of age.—Whatever might have been his errors, while an active member of adminiſtration—and whatever may be the efforts of his enemies to ſlander him, no one has ventured, hitherto, to arraign him on the charge of ambition or rapacity: and he will always be eſteemed, by conſiderate perſons, as a man of principle, character, and integrity, who was led, perhaps, into ſome extremities not juſtifiable, from a miſtaken notion of promoting the welfare of his country.

FABRE D'EGLANTINE

Was born at Châlons, in Champagne. He was early educated, by the care of his parents, in polite literature, and natural philoſophy. From his youth, he felt an invincible inclination to court the muſes, and in the year 1786 he publiſhed, in a French periodical work, entitled *Les Etrennes du Parnaſſe*, a little poem, called *Châlons ſur Marne*, in which he drew a very charming picture of the moral pleaſures that were to be found in that place, and its neighbourhood. This piece, however, was then conſidered as a juvenile compoſition, and fell very ſhort of that high degree of celebrity which the author afterwards attained to. In the years 1789 and 1790, he publiſhed two well-known comedies: *Le Philinte*, and *L'Intrigue Epiſtolaire*. Beſides his talents for writing comedies, he felt, like Moliere, an inclination to perform parts on the ſtage. He accordingly acted his own plays in the theatres of Lyons and Nimes. In 1792, his acknowledged patriotiſm cauſed him to be choſen deputy to the National Convention. In that aſſembly, during the winter and the ſpring of the year 1793, he acted a part not very commendable; for at that time, the Girondine party was the moſt powerful. It is very generally reported among the beſt informed people at Paris, that FABRE contributed, together with DANTON and ROBESPIERRE, to the famous

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famous maſſacre of the 31ſt of May, when the Girondine faction was overthrown by a popular inſurrection. What gives the appearance of authenticity to this report is, that FABRE himſelf, ſome days afterwards, obſerved to a friend, that the domineering ſpirit of the Girondines, who had engroſſed all power and office, had induced him and his colleagues, in order to ſhake off the yoke, to throw themſelves into the hands of the *Sansculotterie*; that he could not help, however, foreboding dangerous conſequences from that day, 31ſt of May, as the ſame mob which they had taught to deſpiſe the legiſlature, might, at the inſtigation of another faction, overthrow him, in his turn;—thus FABRE appeared to have a preſentiment of his own future deſtiny. On the overthrow of the Girondine party, and the eſtabliſhment in power of the Sansculotterie, FABRE began to act a conſiderable part. He was appointed member of the Committee of Public Inſtruction, in which ſtation, in the month of Auguſt, 1793, he gave his vote for ſuppreſſing all academies and literary corporations, which, from their privileges and ariſtocratic ſpirit, were conſidered as unfriendly to a truly Republican Government. In October, 1793, he ſubmitted to the National Convention, the plan of a new calendar, which was afterwards adopted. The accuracy and regularity with which this calendar was executed, evinced an uncommon degree of knowledge in the mathematics and natural philoſophy, and failed not to reflect on its author, great reputation. It gave birth, however, to a pleaſant pamphlet, entitled, *Le Légiſlateur à la Mode*, in which it was demonſtrated, that the 31ſt chapter of the travels of Anacharſis, by the Abbé Barthelemy, where the deſcription of the ancient Greek calendar was introduced, had furniſhed no inconſiderable part of the plan of the new Fabrine calendar. The Sansculloterie had now become too powerful to be tolerated any longer. In the winter of 1794, that faction was divided into two parts, the *Jacobins* and the *Cordeliers*, or, in other words, the *Robeſpierriſts* and the *Dantoniſts*. FABRE was of the faction of Danton, and was confined, with Danton's adherents, in the priſon of the Luxemburg. From that priſon he wrote a number of letters, which were afterwards printed, theſe letters are highly extolled as beautiful deſcriptions of ſenſibility and talents in diſtreſs. After a month's impriſonment, FABRE was, with many others, executed in the *place de la Revolution*, in April, 1794, in the 35th year of his age.

HERAULT DE SECHELLES.

Few men made a greater figure, and, it may be added, a more reſpectable figure, in the French revolution, during the ſix months previous to, and as many after, the fall of the Briſſotines, as HERAULT DE SECHELLES. He was of a rich and diſtinguiſhed family, who had given him a liberal education, and was, independantly of his patent place, as advocate general of the parliament of Paris, *ennobled*. He was born at Paris, and was choſen a deputy for that department to the National Convention. He enjoyed an independant fortune of his own, but he had very conſiderable expectations from a wealthy uncle, greatly advanced in years.

The fall of HERAULT is not, perhaps, wholly to be aſcribed to the politiral ſins imputed to him; he was unqueſtionably a republican to the heart, but, from a vanity which may be conſidered natural, he paid too much regard to the character he had acquired of being what the French term, *un joli garçon*. Thus, though his language was never incompatible with the auſterities of the newly-adopted government, yet his dreſs was, by many, thought highly inconſiſtent with it, and frequent ſarcaſms would be thrown againſt him, on this ſubject, by his fellow deputies, who made it a point to dreſs as much as poſſible *en Jacobin*.

However unpardonable this offence againſt the exterior of republicaniſm might appear in the eyes of thoſe ſhallow-minded reformers, who confound its attributes with its eſſence, others, at that time, with more influence in the meaſures of government, conſidered it as a peccadillo only, and fixed upon him as the moſt proper perſon to open a communication with foreign powers, for obtaining a peace. The Committee of Public Welfare diſtinguiſhed him by the appellation and authority of *diplomatic member*. In this capacity he made various fruitleſs efforts to treat with two of the powers combined againſt the infant republic, but ſuch was the haughty and overbearing tone and conduct of the league, at that period, that every overture was rejected with a diſdain as raſh as it has ſince proved puerile.

When thoſe jealouſies became general, which may be conſidered as the natural concomitants of a revolution like that of

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France, and those who were in the secret of his duties and designs had conceived projects which they were sure HERAULT would not join in; they converted the means he had adopted for sounding the hostile cabinets, and especially that of Great Britain, into suspicions, and charges of compromising the honour of his country.

Another act, unsupported, however, by proof, was imputed to him, which could not fail greatly to injure his reputation: it was, that he had employed more than one agent to vest a considerable sum in the English funds. The circumstances of his speaking English, and associating greatly with the English, in Paris, gave colour to those surmises. HERAULT not only failed in every endeavour at pacification, but the war, at this precise time, took a peculiarly unfavourable turn: several of the strong garrison towns fell into the hands of the allies, and these circumstances were, by the enemies of the diplomatic member, attributed to HERAULT's complaisance, and to the symptoms of weakness which he had betrayed in his offers for accomodation.

In collisions of parties of this kind, the least popular is sure to fall. While Robespierre and Couthon were flattering the powerful Jacobins in their hall, and the facile people in the tribunes of the Convention, HERAULT was inconsiderately trifling his time in the company of a *chère amie* and her mother, whom he had *gallantly* conducted to Paris, on his return from Chambery, whither he had been sent on a commission, and on which expedition he was accompanied by the celebrated American JOEL BARLOW.

The envious foes of HERAULT DE SECHELLES had by far the advantage over him, in the people's eyes; since, while they were seen walking on foot to the Jacobins, or other popular societies, he was discovered in a *tête-à-tête* with a fair lady, at a splendid house, on the Boulevards, or peeping through the glass of a gilded chariot. These were scenes which, however tolerated a short time before, could not be looked on with composure by the stern eyes of republicans, especially by those who considered themselves such *par excellence*. Thus the very man who had, a few weeks before, presented the plan of the new constitution to the Convention, and had presided in the Field of Mars, on the appointed day of confederation for its formal acceptance, was now treated as a suspected person, by his colleagues in the government-committee; insomuch that when BARRERE, on the 17th of March, 1794, announced to the Convention that HERAULT had been arrested, by the order of that committee, it appeared, that he had not, for several weeks, assisted at its councils.

Above half a million of people had lately looked up to HERAULT, on the elevated altar of liberty, and done homage to him, as personifying the new democratic constitution: he was now, sad reverse! about to be ingloriously sacrificed, on an ignominious scaffold!

Danton, the famous leader of another party, had been taken up the evening before HERAULT, by order of the same committee; and, as such violent factions give but little breathing-time to their antagonists, when the favourable moment arrives for directing a blow with effect, the accused were brought to trial on the third day, and, to the surprize of a great many, the *acte d'accusation* (indictment) charged them with conspiring together to overturn the National Convention, to re-establish royalty in France, and to massacre the Committee of Public Welfare. There are times when the *ipse dixit* of a popular orator is sufficient to condemn any obnoxious character to public odium. The corrupt servility of the Revolutionary Tribunal studied and obeyed the will of the few in power, who now appeared to have perpetuated their authority. The judge and jury, therefore, after the most inconsistent accusation and evidence, condemned HERAULT DE SECHELLES, and the other designated conspirators, to die by the guillotine. This the new tyrants called the *second weeding* of the republican garden, which work, if they had been allowed to proceed in their own way, would doubtless have ended in converting it into a desert for the chase and pleasure of one or a few despots.

HERAULT, Danton, Chabot, Philippeaux, and five others, were, on the 5th of April, conveyed in three carts to the place of execution, compelled to wear the scarlet cloke, the opprobrious badge of treason; they suffered in the presence of an immense multitude, among whom, many did not fail to express their doubts concerning the justness of the sentence, and the truth of the charges.

HERAULT, who was but thirty years of age, was of a handsome person and pleasing address. He spoke with considerable energy when before the tribune, and

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and told the people, as he aſcended the platform of the guillotine, that they would ſoon diſtinguiſh their enemies from their friends. It was pretty generally believed that a reſcue would have been attempted, as ſome hundreds of the ſociety of the Cordeliers, women as well as men, had entered into an engagement to that effect. Robeſpierre, however, by means of his *mouchards*, was apprized of the deſign, and fruſtrated it, by ordering the execution ſooner than it was expected to happen.

DUFRICHE DE VALAZE'

Was born at Alençon, the chief town in the department of l'Orne. His parents were honeſt burgeſſes, who lived in circumſtances which allowed them to give him a liberal education. As the paternal eſtate was divided among three brothers, his ſhare was ſcarcely ſufficient for his ſubſiſtence; he, therefore, entered himſelf at the bar, and for ſome time exerciſed the functions of a counſellor, with honour and reputation. Although he was conſidered as one of the beſt counſellors in the baillage, and pleaded cauſes with a grace and eloquence ſeldom witneſſed in a provincial town, he had not many clients. Either his diſtinguiſhed manners gave him an air of ſuperiority, which was conſtrued into affectation, and even folly, or by his well-known contempt for prieſts, and averſion to the eſtabliſhed religion, he had drawn upon himſelf the diſfavour of the inhabitants of a country where every man who did not go to maſs, and rehearſe his *chapelet*, was conſidered as an atheiſt.

His elder brother, who was alſo a counſellor, and reckoned as great an orator as himſelf, was well followed, and had many clients. He was, however, notwithſtanding, a zealous partizan of the revolution, and, by that means, procured himſelf a ſeat in the Conſtituent Aſſembly. On this occaſion he ſeparated his intereſts from thoſe of VALAZE', and thereby prevented the latter from being nominated deputy to the firſt aſſembly, where he would quickly have diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a firſt-rate orator.

In the firſt Electoral Aſſemblies, the public mind was ſo prepoſſeſſed againſt VALAZE', that, although he outſhone, as a public ſpeaker, all the electors of the department, he was hiſſed and hooted whenever he opened his mouth. This treatment, however, did not diſconcert him; and very frequently, after having allowed ample ſcope to the deriſion or ſarcaſms of the electors, he aroſe, and, with admirable *ſang froid* and preciſion, repeated, verbatim, all he had ſpoken before, and refuted every objection made againſt him. His eloquence, like that of Alcibiades, bore along with it the ſuffrages of his enemies themſelves, who, in ſpite of their inveterate prejudices, never failed to adopt his propoſitions.

VALAZE' was *maire* of a little town, called Eſſay, diſtant two leagues from Sees, and four from Alençon: in this capacity, he took care that all the decrees of the National Aſſembly ſhould be rigorouſly executed; he explained the ſame to the peaſants, directed the pariſhes of the canton in their operations, and managed all intereſts with ſuch addreſs, that he prevailed on the curate of the town to take the oath preſcribed to the prieſts, and on an abbeſs, with all the *religieuſes* of her community, to acknowledge the conſtitutional biſhop, and thereby ſeparate themſelves from the refractory clergy. Of all the religious communities known in France, under the name of Royal Abbeys, this was, perhaps, the only one which ſacrificed bigotry to reaſon, and the neceſſity of circumſtances: it was, doubtleſs, to the management of VALAZE' that we muſt aſcribe this ſpecies of anti-ſuperſtitious phenomenon.

After having diſcharged ſucceſſively the offices of elector, mayor, and adminiſtrator of the diſtrict, he was, at length, nominated deputy to the National Convention. It is well known that he early attached himſelf to the Girondiſt party, then the only party which was truly republican. He boldly avowed his principles, and never varied from them. The celebrated Madame Roland aſſures us, that the Girondiſt deputies ſometimes met at the houſe of VALAZE', to concert meaſures to prevent the ſtorm which the ſtill increaſing aſcendant of the deputies of the mountain in the Convention, portended.

He had been appointed to draw up a report of all the papers found at Verſailles, which were to ſerve as articles of accuſation againſt Louis XVI. How he acquitted himſelf of this delicate and difficult commiſſion, is well remembered.

On the famous 31ſt of May, when the decree of arreſtation was carried againſt the twenty-two Girondine deputies, VALAZE' might have eſcaped, and found an aſylum in the revolted departments, which might have lengthened out his

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life, and perhaps saved him. He was pressingly solicited to take this step; he obstinately refused, however, and rather than sully his reputation by even the appearance of fear, he chose to remain at his post, and surrender himself to the satellites of Robespierre, who sent him, together with Brissot and his virtuous colleagues, to the scaffold, on the 31st of October, 1793.

Valaze' heard his sentence of death pronounced with *sang froid*, and without complaining. He had anticipated it, and provided himself with a poignard, with which he struck himself in the court before his execrable judges, who were covered with the blood of this wife and virtuous man. In fine, he died with all the enthusiasm of the most high-spirited Republican.

Life of Charles Bonnet, of Geneva.

This celebrated philosopher was born at Geneva, on the 13th day of March, in the year 1720. His ancestors, who were compelled to emigrate from France, in the year 1572, after the dreadful slaughter of St. Bartholomew's day, established themselves at Geneva. His grandfather was advanced to the magistracy, in that city, and he adorned an eminent station. His father, who preferred the station of a private citizen, paid unremitted attention to the education of his son. M. Bonnet recompensed, at a very early period, his father's assiduity, by the amiableness of his disposition, and the rapid progress he made in general literature. When he was about sixteen years of age, he applied himself, with great eagerness, to the perusal of *Le Spectacle de la Nature*, and this work made such a deep impression on his mind, that it may be said to have directed the taste and the studies of his future life. What that publication had commenced, was confirmed by the work of *La Pluche*; but having accidentally seen the treatise of *Reaumur* upon insects, he was in a transport of joy. He was very impatient to procure the book, but, as the only copy in Geneva belonged to a public library, and as the librarian was reluctant to entrust it in the hands of a youth, it was with the utmost difficulty that he could obtain his end.

By the possession of this treasure, our assiduous youth was enabled to make several new and curious experiments, which he communicated to Reaumur himself; and the high applause he gained, from so great a naturalist, added fresh vigour to his assiduity.

In compliance with his father's desires, he applied himself, though with much reluctance, to the study of the law. The works of *Burlamaqui* pleased him the most, on account of the perspicuous and philosophic manner in which the subject was treated; the institutes of *Heineccius* gave him some courage also, as he perceived order and connection; but the *Roman Law* terrified him as the *Hydra of Lerna*. Notwithstanding his application to these authors, he still continued attached to natural history, and was very active in making experiments. The experiments which demonstrate that tree-lice propagate without copulation, was communicated by Reaumur to the Academy of Sciences, and this circumstance occasioned an epistolary correspondence between M. Bonnet and that great naturalist. This was, doubtless, very flattering to a youth of twenty years The letter of Reaumur was accompanied with a present of that very book which he had borrowed, with so much difficulty, two years before.

Animated by such distinguished marks of approbation, he diligently employed every moment he could steal from the study of jurisprudence to the completion of his natural history of the tree-louse; to experiments on the respiration of caterpillars and butterflies, which he discovered to be effected by stigmata, or lateral pores; to an examination of the construction of the *tenea*, or tapeworm; in frequent correspondence with Reaumur; and in assisting *Trembley* in his discoveries, and publication, concerning millepedes, &c. Having, in the year 1743, obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws, he relinquished a pursuit which he had commenced with so much reluctance. In the same year he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, to which he had communicated a treatise on insects.

Bonnet being now liberated from his other pursuits, applied himself, without intermission, to collecting together his experiments and observations concerning the tree-louse and the worm, which he published in 1744, under the title of *Insectology*. This work acquired deserved approbation from the public, and was honoured by the commendation of the celebrated B. de Jussieu. He was reproached, however, in a periodical publication, with having paid too little attention to the delicacy of his reader; though his patience and accuracy were acknowledged to be deserving of praise. Such unremitted application and labour could not fail of becoming injurious to his health. Inflamations, nervous fever, sore

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ſore eyes. &c. compelled him to relinquiſh the uſe of the microſcope and the ſtudy of inſects. This prevention was ſo extremely mortifying to a man of his taſte and activity of mind, that he was thrown into a deep melancholy, which could only be ſubdued by the reſolution inſpired by philoſophy, and the conſolations of religion: theſe gradually rouſed him from a dejected ſtate of mind. About the end of the year 1746, our philoſopher was choſen member of the Literary Inſtitution at *Bologna*, which introduced him to a correſpondence with the famed *Zanotti*, who may be deemed the *Fontenelle* of Italy.

In the year 1747, he undertook a very difficult work on the leaves of plants; which, of all his publications in natural hiſtory, bore the ſtrongeſt marks of originality, both with reſpect to the manner in which his experiments were made, and the diſcoveries reſulting from them. His extreme attachment to natural hiſtory gradually led him to a ſtudy of a very different nature: ſpeculative philoſophy now engaged his whole attention. The firſt fruits of his meditations in this department, was his Eſſay on Pſychology. In this work, the principal facts obſervable in human nature, and the conſequences reſulting from them, are ſtated in a conciſe and conſpicuous manner. He contemplated man, from the firſt moment of his exiſtence, and purſued the developement of his ſenſes and faculties, from ſimple growth up to intelligence. The work, which was publiſhed without his name, met with great oppoſition, and was criticiſed with ſeverity; but the cenſures were directed more againſt his expreſſions than his principles, nor were they of ſufficient importance to impede the general acceptance of the publication.

His analyſis of the mental faculties was ſimply a developement of the ideas contained in the preceding work. It engaged his inceſſant attention for the ſpace of five years; nor was it completed before 1759. It is ſomewhat ſingular, that both he and the *Abbé de Condillac* ſhould have illuſtrated their principles by the ſuppoſition of a ſtatue, organized like the human body, which they conceived to be gradually inſpired with a ſoul, and the progreſſive developement of whoſe powers they carefully traced. In the year 1760, this work was publiſhed at *Copenhagen*, by order and at the expence of Frederick V; and it was followed, in 1762, by contemplations on organized bodies. In this the author had three principal objects before him: the firſt was to give a conciſe view of every thing which appears intereſting in natural hiſtory, reſpecting the origin, developement, and re-production of organized bodies; the ſecond was to confute the two different ſyſtems founded upon the Epigeneſis; and the third was to explain the ſyſtem of Germs, indicate the ground upon which it was founded, its correſpondence with facts, and the conſequences reſulting from it. This work was received with much ſatisfaction by natural philoſophers. The Academy of Berlin, which had propoſed the ſame ſubject, as a prize-queſtion for 1761, declared that they conſidered the treatiſe as the offspring of cloſe obſervation and profound reaſoning; and that the author would have had an indubitable right to the prize, if he had confined his labours to the preciſe ſtatement of the queſtion. It muſt alſo be recorded, to the honour of the great *Malesherbes*, that he reverſed the interdict which the public cenſor had laid upon this book, under the pretext that it contained dangerous principles.

The Contemplations of Nature appeared in 1764. In this work, the author firſt enlarged upon the common conceptions entertained concerning the exiſtence and perfections of God; and of the order and uniformity obſervable in the univerſe. He next deſcends to man, examines the parts of his compoſition, and the various capacities with which he is endowed. He next proceeds to the plants; aſſembles and deſcribes the laws of their economy; and, finally, he examines the inſects, indicates the principal circumſtances in which they differ from larger animals, and points out the philoſophical inferences that may legitimately be deduced from theſe differences; and he concludes with obſervations reſpecting the induſtry of inſects. This work being of a popular nature, the author ſpared no pains in beſtowing upon it thoſe ornaments of which it was ſuſceptible. The principles which he thus diſcovered and explained, induced him to plan *a ſyſtem of moral philoſophy*; which, according to his ideas, conſiſted ſolely in the obſervance of that relation in which man is placed, reſpecting all the beings that ſurround him. The firſt branch would have comprehended various means, which philoſophy and the medical ſcience have diſcovered, for the prevention of diſeaſe; the preſervation

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and augmentation of the corporeal powers, and the better exertion of their force: in the second, he proposed to shew, that natural philosophy has a powerful tendency to embellish and improve our mind, and augment the number of our rational amusements, while it is replete with beneficial effects, respecting the society at large. To manifest the invalidity of opinions, merely hypothetical, he undertook, in the third place, to examine, whether there were not truths within the compass of human knowledge, to which the most sceptical philosopher must be compelled to yield his consent, and which might serve as the basis of all our reasonings concerning man and his various relations. He then would have directed his attention to a first cause, and have manifested how greatly the idea of a deity, and supreme law-giver, favoured the conclusions which reason had drawn from the nature and properties of things; but it is deeply to be regretted that his health, impaired by incessant labour, would not permit him to complete the design.

His last publication was the *Palingenesis*, which treats of the prior existence and future state of living beings.

Of his publications in natural history, those deemed the most excellent, are, his Treatise on the best Means of preserving Insects and Fish, in Cabinets of Natural History; a Dissertation on the Loves of the Plants; sundry pieces on the Experiments of Spallanzani, concerning the Reproduction of the Head of the Snail; a Dissertation on the *Pipa*, or Surinam toad; and different Treatises on Bees.

In the year 1783, he was elected honorary member of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris; and of the Academy of Sciences and the *Belles Lettres*, at Berlin.

Much of his time was employed in a very extensive correspondence with some of the most celebrated natural philosophers and others. Of this number were *Reaumur*; *De Geer*, the Reaumur of Sweden; *Du Hamel*; the learned *Haller*; the experimental philosopher *Spallanzani*; *Van Swieten*; *Merian*; and that ornament of Switzerland, the great *Lambert*. He entertained, however, the utmost aversion to controversy. He thought that no advantage to be obtained by it could compensate for the loss of that repose which he valued, with Newton, as the *rem prorsus substantialem*. He never answered remarks that were made to the prejudice of his writings, but left the decision with the public: yet, ever ready to acknowledge his errors, he was sincerely thankful to every one who contributed to the perfection of his works. He was used to say, that *one* confession, *I was in the wrong*, is of more value than a thousand ingenious confutations.

His literary occupations, and the care he was obliged to take of his health, prevented him from travelling. He delighted in retirement, and every hour was occupied in the improvement of his mind. The last twenty-five years of his life were spent in the same rural situation where he had passed the greater part of his early days; yet, notwithstanding the pursuit of literature was his supreme delight, he never refused to suspend his studies, when the good of his country seemed to demand his services.

He was chosen, in 1752, member of the Grand Council, in the republic of Geneva; and he assisted regularly at their deliberations, till the year 1768, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence, his moderation, united with firmness; by his good sense and penetration, in cases of difficulty; and by the zeal with which he endeavoured to reclaim his fellow citizens to that ancient simplicity of manners which had been so conducive to the welfare of the state, and to the love of virtue, so essential to the existence of genuine liberty. His conduct, in every case, was consistent with his principles. He took no pains to accumulate wealth, but remained satisfied with a fortune equal to his moderate wants, and to the exercise of his benevolence. The perfect correspondence between his extensive knowledge and virtuous deeds, procured him universal esteem.

In the year 1788, evident symptoms of an *hydrops pectoris* manifested themselves; and from this time he gradually declined. He sustained his indisposition with unremitted cheerfulness and composure. After various fluctuations, usual in that complaint, he died, on the 20th of May, 1793, in the seventy-third year of his age; retaining his presence of mind to the last moment; administering comfort to surrounding friends and relatives; and attempting to alleviate the distress of his disconsolate wife, in whose arms he expired.

As a demonstration of the high value placed upon his labours and talents, by the literari, we have only to remark, that he was member of most of the learned societies of Europe.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE TO TERROR.

MONARCH of the gloomy train!
Which haunt the fear-diſtracted brain;
I feel—I feel, my lab'ring breaſt,
Grim Terror, by thy potent ſpells poſſeſs'd:
As thy diſmal ſcenes unfold,
The flagging ſtream of life grows cold;
My trembling limbs, my briſtly hair,
My hurried breath, and ſtarting eye,
Fix'd, tho' blaſted—all declare,
Tremendous power, thy ghaſtly form is nigh!

Upborn by thee, amid the darken'd air,
Now dimly breaks the boiling deep below;
While the livid lightnings glare—
While the raging whirlwinds blow!
Hark! by ſtarts, what mournful cries
'Mid the mingled ſtorm ariſe!
Some veſſel ſtrikes, with ſudden ſhock,
Upon the lurking pointed rock:
O mercy! hear the dying crew!
See how aloft the ſtraining ſurge they gain!
'Tis paſt—the dim diſcover'd fragments view,
Snatch'd in wild eddies o'er the fiery main.
Their agonizing cries are o'er—
Deep, deep they ſink—to riſe no more.

Too well that cruel ſmile I read,
Turn'd on the ſpot, where thouſands ſoon muſt bleed;
Whoſe bright arms, gleaming from afar,
Now ſwell the ſavage pomp of war.
As array'd, on either hand,
Front to front, the ſquadrons ſtand;
Ere the ſhrieks of death reſound—
Ere they bite the crimſon ground;
See grim Havoc, hot from Hell,
With all the furies in her train,
Hov'ring low, with dire delight,
'Twixt the cloſing ranks of fight;
Prepar'd the tide of blood to ſwell,
And ſcour the groaning plain:
Now the thundering peals ariſe,
Vengeful ſhouts and dying cries;
Till Victʼry waves her purple flag on high,
And echoing triumph rends the tortur'd ſky.

'Tis night! now o'er the ſilent field,
By the pale moon's light reveal'd,
I ſee thee ſteal to view the feaſt of death!
To hear the faint expiring groan,
The mutter'd prayer, the hollow moan,
The parch'd throat gaſping hard for breath;
Arm'd with a dagger deep imbru'd,
While coward Rapine prowls the ſlippery plain,
And giant Slaughter, ſmear'd with blood,
Reclines his weary limbs on heaps of ſlain!
But who is ſhe? Misfortune's child,
With hurried ſtep, and aſpect wild,
Who hither ſeems to move?
And bending oft, ſurveys each palid face,
As if ſhe wiſh'd ſome friend to trace?
Alas! ſhe ſeeks her love!
And, lo! his breathleſs corpſe ſhe ſpies—
She cannot weep—ſwift frenzy lights her eyes,
She ſhrieks, ſhe falls, and on his mangled boſom dies.

Now waving high, in proud diſdain,
His broad red pinions o'er the tainted plain,
See ſavage War exulting flies,
Wafted on a million's ſighs,
Where Ambition points the road,
Scenting afar new ſcenes of blood;
Yet, wherefore lag yon fiends behind,
By earth accurſt—by life abhorr'd—
Wheeling, like vultures, on the infected wind,
Dreadful followers of the ſword?
Famine and peſtilence! I know you now,
The country's blaſted as you tread;
The groaning city's chok'd with dead,
Your horrid work's complete!
No face is ſeen, no ſounds ariſe,
Save where ſome wretch infected flies,
And ſcreams along the empty ſtreet!

Grim power! O ſpare my aching ſight,
Nor call thy foul unreal train to light,
By Superſtition formed of old,
In fickly Fancy's giant mold!
Yet, lo! they come—along the midnight air
What ſpectres dire in wild confuſion ſweep!
See by yon dim and diſmal glare,
At once they ſink into the yawning deep;
While faintly from the gulf below,
Riſe the ſhrieks of tortur'd woe!

Now deep within the tangl'd dell,
I hear the wiſard's mutter'd ſpell:
Round him flit a ghaſtly brood—
The ſetting moon is turn'd to blood!
Prompt his orders to perform,
Ruſh the ſpirits of the ſtorm;
Pitchy darkneſs veils the ſkies—
Piping loud the winds ariſe.
Hark! they howl along the heath,
While the fiends, with mournful yell,
To the benighted wretch foretel,
Scenes of woe and death!

The ſtorm is paſt! and o'er yon mould'ring tow'r
Steals through yon ſable clouds a ſilv'ry beam;
Avaunt! thou viſionary power,
Nor lead me to the haunted ſtream,
That laves its ivy'd walls.
In vain—its gloomy paths I tread;—
What horrid phantom now my ſight appals?
From the green pavement burſts the ſhrouded dead;
A clear blue flame conducts it through the gloom,
'Mid broken ruins to the fatal room;
And now it points the blood ſtain'd bed!
—The firm-built turret ſhakes, with diſmal ſound,
'Mid lonely courts that ſpread their echoes round;

The

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The iron clank of chains I hear,
While shrieks of torture swell more near.
Scarce the crazy boards uphold
The armed spectres that advance;
While one behind, of horrid mold,
Impels them with his fiery barbed lance;
And oft, transfixing each, in fury, cries,
'Thus, every hour, the guilty murd'rer dies!'

Fearful yawns the dark profound!
Muttering thunders heave the ground!
Down, through her riven entrails, lo! we sweep,
'Till a dim distant light just glimmers from the deep.
Behold the damned crew—
O'er the furnace blue;
By the brimstone's livid flame,
Doing "a deed without a name:"
Around them heavier hangs the cavern'd gloom:
While summon'd to foretel
The dark designs of hell;
In accents dread the monstrous throng,
Chaunt the strange prophetic song,
And write, in blood, the fated warrior's doom.

S. W.

VERSES LEFT IN A CHAISE BY A CANDIDATE ON HIS CANVASS.

HOW happy is the Peer's unchanging lot,
Forgetting voters, and by votes forgot;
For him no more the well-paid sexton rings,
For him no more the venal poet sings;
Peers, ravish'd with the whistling of a name,
Leave wretched commoners to toil for fame;
The golden key awaits their ready hand,
The blushing ribbon, and the milk-white wand.
Far other thoughts my restless soul employ,
Far humbler visions, and more vulgar joy;
Eight station'd couriers bear me from afar,
Twelve different steeds successive whirl my car,
From town to town, from house to house I fly,
Yet "where's our candidate?" the voters cry—
So from each corner of some festive hall,
At merry Christmas eager children call;
Still in the middle stands the *fool* confest,
By all invited, and of all the jest—
What strange vicissitudes of woe and bliss!
Each toothless wife, each tender maid I kiss;
Now with loud curses badger'd from the door,
Now *—for ever! boys, and butchers roar;
Alas! in vain, for **** appears,
Loud shakes his purse in every voter's ears;
— sneaks forth with promises and lies,
Points to the church, the army, and excise—
Can Poverty from gold withdraw his hand?
A gauger's rod what voter can withstand?—
Retire, presumptuous man! in time retire!
Say, if thou can'st, to what thou would'st aspire?
With friendship, love, and philosophic ease,
Form'd to be pleas'd, and wishing still to please;
Say, could'st thou add one real pleasure more,
To all the blessings you enjoy'd before?
Could'st thou retard, by all that man could say,
Thy country's ruin for a single day?
Retire, presumptuous man! in time retire!
Leave knaves to plunder, and let fools admire.

R. L. E.

MEDITATIONS OF AN INVALID, DURING A LONG CONFINEMENT.

ENCHAIN'D in solitude and woe,
I vainly hope or vainly mourn;
While o'er the grave my sorrows flow,
Of joys, that never must return.

Ere while in Fancy's airy choir,
With rapid hand I wak'd the lyre,
To many a blithsome strain;
No tear had ever dimm'd mine eye,
Mine heart had never heav'd a sigh—
Save for another's pain.

Ah! cruel Memory, why renew
The pangs which else might cease?
Why thus the fleeting shade pursue,
Of my departed peace?

On beds of pain my blasted strength reclines,
Slave to disease, and hopeless to be free:
For me no zephyrs blow, no moon-beam shines,
No morning dawns, no seasons change for me.

Farewel! companions boon of youthful joy—
The song, the dance, the banquet, and the bow'r!
Torn from the ways of mirth, e'er mirth could cloy,
Silent I mark the slow revolving hour.

Yet let me, with impartial eye,
The long-lost ways of mirth review;
Reason, perchance, may check this sigh,
And peace my weary soul renew.

What are the joys for which I weep?
The bubbles of a day:
The dreams of Pleasure's fev'rish sleep,
That in their birth decay.
Where their unhallow'd footsteps fly,
The virgin bloom of Virtue fades,
Wisdom and Peace their aid deny,
And seek Reflection's tranquil shades.

But heedless of impending fate,
Man wantons in imperial state;
High rears his head, and gazes round,
With fancy'd joy, and fancy'd triumph crown'd;
Bids Mirth and Ease his nod obey—
Bids Thought resign her spleenful sway—
And rushes to the promis'd joys
Of Vanity and Noise!—
See yon fantastic crew,
Pleasure's varying steps pursue:
Jocund they frisk on fairy ground,
In many and many a mazy round;
Now retreating, now advancing,
Joy and Laughter round them dancing,
Spurning Care and mocking Sorrow,
Bidding Reason frown to-morrow:
Till as the flow'ry wilds they tread,
Sudden—the bloom of Youth is fled,
And Age has silver'd ev'ry head.

Age has revers'd the spell—the shadowy train
Of roseate smiles is melted into air:
Leafless the trees, and desert is the plain,
Scorch'd are the meads, the mountain summit bare.—

No

No treasur'd blessings crown the mental store,
To cheer the languid moments as they roll:
Reason, too late recall'd, avails no more,
And fruitless, keen remorse corrodes the soul.
But who are they, with eyes of fire,
That seize the ratt'ling car of wild Desire;
And following fast as Frensy leads,
Urge into rage the madding steeds—
And chace o'er Danger's sultry heath,
Guilt and her first-born—Death?
Hostile to ev'ry friendly care,
The warning voice—the parents' prayer,
They hurry to the brink of black Despair:
Then down the dreadful steep
They plunge ten thousand times ten thousand fathom deep,
To find their woe, and wail their folly,
In realms of endless Melancholy—
'Mid pangs, that only fiends can know—
Vengeance above, and penal fires below!

From such delusions safe immur'd,
In salutary grief I dwell;
From danger, by disease secur'd;
And screen'd from furies in my lonely cell.
Far hence Temptation roves,
While Wisdom gilds these gloomy groves;
And Piety, with charms of holy power,
Purges from vain Desire each suff'ring hour—
Presenting nigh, and yet more nigh,
The glories of eternity!

* Why then disquieted, my soul—
Why art thou vexed sore?
Hope thou in God, thine help of old,
Thine help for evermore.

ÆGER.

EFFUSION TO A YOUNG LADY,

Whose unambitious worth endeared her to all her acquaintance; and who had absented herself for a short time from Society, on account of the Illness of a Brother.

WHILE *affectation*, deck'd with *borrow'd* grace,
Each varied plan to captivate displays,
Thy modest virtue, thy ingenuous heart,
Disdains the vain embellishments of Art—
What tho' thy lovely face do not disclose
The *harlot* beauties of the vermil rose;
Still does that face, adorn'd with truth and sense,
Glow with th' unsullied blush of innocence.—
Tho' grief, array'd in robe of sable hue,
O'er thy sweet form a veil of sadness threw;
Soon shall that form its wonted charms assume,
And hail a brother, rescu'd from the tomb.
So the pale violet, wet with vernal show'rs,
Droops its fair head among its neighb'ring flowers;
Emerging from the clouds, the orb of day
The silv'ry drops dispels with soft'ring ray;
To meet his beams its silken petals spread,
And through the air a grateful fragrance shed.

G.

* Psalm xlii. 5.

TO THE RISING SUN.

SEE! how with thund'ring fiery feet,
Sol's ardent steeds the barriers beat,
That bar their radiant way;
Yok'd by the circling hours they stand,
Impatient, at the god's command,
To bear the car of day.

See! led by morn, with dewy feet,
Apollo mounts the golden seat,
Replete with seven-fold fire †;
While dazzled by his conqu'ring light,
Heav'ns glittering host, and awful Night,
Submissively retire.

See! cloth'd with majesty and strength,
Thro' sacred Light's wide gates at length,
The god exulting spring:
While lesser deities around,
And demon powers his praise resound,
And hail their matchless king.

Thro' the dark portals of the deep,
The foaming steeds now furious leap,
And thunder up the sky:
The god to strains now tunes his lyre,
Which Nature's harmony inspire,
And lavish as they fly.

Ev'n dreadful Hyle's sea profound,
Feels the enchanting, conqu'ring sound,
And boils with rage no more;
The wo'ld's dark bound'ry Tart'rus hears,
The life-inspiring strains reverces,
And stills its wild uproar.

And while, thro' heav'n, the god sublime,
Triumphant rides, see rev'rend Time
Fast by his chariot run:
Observant of the fiery steeds,
Silent the hoary king proceeds,
And hymns his parent sun.

See! as he comes, with gen'ral voice,
All Nature's living tribes rejoice,
And own him as their king;
Ev'n rugged rocks their heads advance,
And forests on the moutains dance,
And hills and vallies sing.

See! while his beauteous, glittering feet
In mystic measures ether beat,
Enchanting to the sight;
Pæon, whose genial locks diffuse
Life-bearing health, ambrosial dews,
Exulting springs to light.

Lo! as he comes, in heav'n's array,
And scattering wide the blaze of day
Lifts high his scourge of fire,
Fierce demons, that in darkness dwell,
Foes of our race, and dogs of hell,
Dread its avenging ire.

Hail, crown'd with light, creation's king!
Be mine the task thy praise to sing,
And vindicate thy might;
Thy honours spread thro' barb'rous climes,
Ages unborn, and impious times,
And realms involv'd in night.

Minor-Place, Walworth. T. TAYLOR.

† That is, with his own proper fire, and the fire of the other planets.

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VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. HARWOOD, of Lichfield, is ſhortly about to publiſh *Alumni Etonenſes*, in quarto. This work will comprehend a catalogue of all the provoſts and fellows of Eton college, and of King's college, Cambridge, from the foundation, in 1443, to the preſent year; with a biographical account of the moſt eminent of them, and a liſt of the preferments which were held by the reſt.

Dr. WARTON's new edition of Pope, in nine volumes, octavo, with additional Notes, and a whole length engraving of Pope, will be ready for publication the firſt week in July.

The Rev. H. H. NORRIS, of Hackney, is preparing for the preſs a volume of Strictures on the Diſcipline, Liturgy, and Articles of the Church of England; accompanied with an Addreſs to its Miniſters, reſpecting a more evangelical conduct.

A new edition of MONTUCLA's *Hiſtoire des Mathématiques* is hourly expected in England; and as the hiſtory will be brought down to the preſent time, every mathematician will be anxious to ſee this new product of the republican preſs at Paris.

Mr. L. T. REDE, late of the Inner Temple, has circulated propoſals for printing, by ſubſcription, a Free Examination of the Laws of England, in Theory and Practice; with an Enquiry into ſuch Modern Deviations from the Ancient Spirit of the Conſtitution, as prove the Neceſſity of a Digeſt and Reform. The work to be elegantly printed in one volume quarto. The price, one guinea, half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery; and not being intended for general publication, the number to be printed will be limited to the number of Subſcribers.

Capt. JONES, of the 14th regiment, announces, by ſubſcription, an Hiſtorical Journal of the Britiſh Campaign on the Continent, in 1794, with the Retreat through Holland, in 1795. It will be printed in quarto, and dedicated, by permiſſion, to the Duke of York.

Dr. BREE, of Birmingham, is about to publiſh a work on the Aſthma, in one volume, octavo.

Mr. WILLIAM JONES, optician, of Holborn, has juſt completed a corrected and enlarged edition of the late Mr. *George Adams*'s Geometrical and Graphical Eſſays.—He has alſo in the preſs, a new and improved edition of the ſame author's Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philoſophy.—And likewiſe, a new edition of Eſſays on the Microſcope, with corrections and additions, from the author's copy, and occaſional Notes, by Mr. *Frederic Kanmacher*, Fell. Lin. Soc. This work is expected to be ready about the end of next month.

BAROLIN's New Britiſh Globes, of 18 inches in diameter, containing all the lateſt diſcoveries and communications, with conſiderable improvements, in the manner of mounting, &c. by Mr. WILLIAM JONES, are nearly completed, and will be ready for ſale in about two months.—The Celeſtial Globe contains nearly 6000 ſtars, nebula, cluſters, &c. all rectified to the year 1800, or the commencement of the next century, by Mr. W. JONES.—The Terreſtrial, engraved from a drawing containing all the lateſt diſcoveries, determined poſition of places, &c. by Mr. ARROWSMITH.

Mr. THOMAS KEITH, teacher of the mathematics, is about to publiſh, by ſubſcription, an Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and the Orthographic and Stereographic Projections of the Sphere.

Mr. BURGESS, bookſeller, of Ramſgate, has announced for publication, during the ſummer, "A Series of Familiar Poetical Epiſtles, from Mr. Simkin Slenderwit, ſummeriſing at Ramſgate, to his dear Mother in Town."

The Bath and Weſt of England Society, for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have publiſhed the Eighth Volume of the Letters and Papers of their very uſeful and reſpectable body. The credit which that ſociety has derived from its former proceedings is generally known; and the repeated new editions of theſe volumes afford a convincing proof of the eſtimation in which the labours

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labours of the Society are held. In a future Number in our Account of the Proceedings of other Public Societies, we ſhall preſent our readers with an analyſis of the novelties contained in this volume.

The Abbé DELILLE has given a new ſpecimen of his poetical talents, in his *Amélie & Volnis.*

The Duke de LAVAUGUYON, who was lately diſmiſſed from the command of the body-guards of the perſon ſtyling himſelf Louis XVIII, has publiſhed a pamphlet, entitled, "*Lettre de Monſ. le Duc de Lavauguyon au Roi, ſur ſa Diſgrace.*"

General FITZPATRICK's ſpeech, relative to the impriſonment of *La Fayette*, has been tranſlated into French at Hamburgh, and is now in circulation throughout the continent.

LALLY TOLLENDAL, ſo celebrated on account of his own and his father's misfortunes, has written an eloquent appeal to his countrymen, in behalf of the exiled French: the following is a copy of the title-page: "*Défenſe des Emigrés Français, addreſſée au Peuple Français.*"

J. B. GAIL, profeſſor of Greek literature in the college of France, has lately publiſhed a French tranſlation of a number of the Dialogues of Lucian; he has ſelected thoſe which preſent, in their *enſemble*, a ſynopſis of the mythology, which that philoſopher ſo ingeniouſly ridiculed.—The ſame author has alſo lately publiſhed a tranſlation of the Idylls of Theocritus.

M. MIRABEAU formerly publiſhed a literary fragment, called *Eſſai ſur l'Amitié*; this has lately been reclaimed by the original author, and republiſhed, with additions. M. de RIVAROL is the perſon who complains of this literary piracy.

DUMOURIER, after regulating, for ſome time, the deſtinies of Europe, now ſuperintends the literature of the North, in a journal publiſhed at Hamburg.

The Academy of Stockholm has offered a reward of 26 ducats for the beſt Hiſtorical Diſſertation on the Herring Fiſhery on the coaſt of Sweden.

The German poet KLOPSTOCK, has juſt publiſhed an ode, entitled, DIE ZWYTE HÖHE, which he has tranſlated into French:

Aufgeſchwungen hatteſt du hoch über der menſchheit.
Elancée t'étois tu hautement au-deſſus de l'humanité.

Gröſſe dich, Gallien, hatteſt dem Krieg' enſtagend, der Erde
Grandeur toi, France, avois à la guerre renonçant de la terre.

Völker alle beſiegt des Alterthums und die ſpätern,
Peuples tous vaincus de l'antiquité—& les plus tardifs,

Durch das melodiſche himliſche wort.
Par la mélodieuſe celeſte parole, &c.

About 300 Letters of HUET, the biſhop of Avranches, in Lower Normandy, have been lately diſcovered (together with other valuable manuſcripts) in the library of an emigrant Ex-jeſuit. Theſe are all written in Latin. It appears, however, from the *eulogium* on HUET, pronounced by the Abbé de OLIVET, that there were originally between 500 and 600 letters of that learned man, written in Latin and French, to different men of letters, his cotemporaries.

The following remarkable and intereſting experiment in Galvaniſm has been lately made by VALLI, an Italian experimentaliſt; it does not appear to have been made by any other foreign chemiſt, and therefore may be conſidered as original: Let a frog be prepared after the manner of Galvani; ſtrip off that part of the ſkin which covers the muſcles of the legs and thighs, ſo that the muſcles may remain expoſed; take in one hand one of the legs of the frog, and after that manner ſuſpend the reſt of the body of the animal, you will then have elevated the leg of the frog, which you hold in your hand; next you will have ſuſpended to the ſame leg the thigh, the thigh pan and the crural nerves bare; and laſtly in the lower part the vertebral column. The other leg, of which you have not hold, will, of courſe, remain floating in the air. According to this diſpoſition, take the laſt-mentioned leg in the other hand, bend it back on the thigh, and cauſe one of the muſcles of the leg, or of the thigh to approach gradually to the crural nerves; you will perceive, at the very inſtant of contact, very ſenſible agitations and contractions. This experiment is the more remarkable, as the reſult ſtrikingly exemplifies the power of animal electricity, without the intervention of metals, or of any other ſubſtance foreign to the body of the animal. It will ſucceed equally as well, if in the proceſs, you uſe ſilk gloves, or gloves of any other deſcription, competent to intercept the communication between you and the animal you handle.

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The following Literary Journals, formerly of the highest celebrity in France, have all been discontinued since the commencement of the Revolution: *Le Journal des Savans, Le Journal Encyclopédique, Le Journal de Physique, Le Journal d'Histoire Naturelle, Les Annales de Chymie, L'Esprit des Journaux.*

GIROD CHANTRANS read lately to the Philomathic Society of Paris, an observation which he had made on the *conferva bullosa*, a plant which he had preserved dry for about eighteen months, and which then resembled nothing but a small heap of greyish dust: this, however, after the vase which inclosed it was filled with water, gradually resumed its green colour, its little tubes filling up again, and new filaments growing. This was not a resurrection merely in appearance, like that of dry mosses after they are wetted again, but real and complete, like that of certain animals. He communicated also an observation relative to the organization of the *Byssus botryoides & velutina*, which varies according to the times in which it is observed. At first it is nothing but a confused assemblage of corpuscles; after which follow the tubes, which, when they become developed, they also fill up with similar corpuscles. These corpuscles he considers as the grains, or eggs, of the *Byssus*.

The same writer has also noticed a common mistake of naturalists relative to two members in the male shark, which they have hitherto considered as the genitory organs of those fishes. These are demonstrated by BLOCH to be a sort of paws, articulated or jointed, by means of which, in the act of copulation, the male is enabled to gripe and compress the female. Monsieur HERBST has also made a similar discovery with respect to the double parts of cray-fish, hitherto always treated as organs of generation, and which he proves to be intended for the same uses as in the instance abovementioned. These discoveries form a new point of union for fishes and insects in the history of the affinities of animals. It is erroneously, therefore, that Linnæus has said in his System of Nature, of the fishes which he has called Amphibia nantia, "*mares pene duplici insidentes feminis*," since there are only two genera of fishes on which these parts are found, and in these they are not organs of generation, but a kind of articulated extremities. The bones of which these extremities are composed, have been already described separately by BATARRA, in the *Atti dell' Academia di Siena*, Vol. IV, p. 358*.

Gustavus III, king of Sweden, had purchased, at Rome, some valuable antiques, an account of which has lately appeared at Stockholm, under the title of *Ex museo Regis Suecia antiquarum e marmore statuarum Apollinis Musagetæ, Minervæ pacificeræ, ac novem Musarum series integra, post Vaticanam unica, cum aliis selectis priscæ artis monumentis, ad curante C. F. Von Fredenheim*, inspector of the the king's cabinet, in folio. The plates are seventeen in number. Among these monuments is a very singular bas-relief, representing a tripod placed upon an altar, about which a serpent is winding; at the bottom of the altar is a flambeau; on the altar this inscription appears: *Malus Genius Bruti.* Facing it stands a winged genius, with his bow bent, in act ready to strike the serpent; the costume of the genius is Phrygian or Persian. The editor conceives this piece to have been of the early times of Augustus, prior to that perfection which the arts attained in the subsequent part of his reign.

The Batavian prints make the most honourable mention of HENRY DANIEL GUYOT, institutor of the deaf and dumb at Groninguen. This worthy pupil of the Abbé de l'Epée (who is also an evangelical minister) meets every day with astonishing proofs of success in his virtuous undertaking. Extraordinary public honours have been paid to him on this account by his fellow-citizens. J. A. METGER is now appointed an associate of his useful labours. The National Convention also of Batavia, have passed a resolution, purporting, that "the virtuous Guyot has deserved well of suffering humanity," and has promised its protection to the institution, which now contains about thirty pupils.

* ROESEL, in his *Memoirs on Insects*, has given a correct representation of these parts, in the fifty-sixth plate of the third volume; but in his explication of this cut, in his description of fresh-water cray-fish, he acknowledges his ignorance of the use of them. He gives his opinion, however, that they are not the sexual parts of the male, as the seminal vesicls never terminate in that kind of organ, but in two vesicles which are seated between the last pair of true claws.

☞ *The Reader is requested to correct, with the pen, an error of the printer in the first page of this article, and to read, for* "Barolin's *new Globes*"—"BARDIN's new British Globes." *Mr.* BARDIN's *name is doubtless familiar to many of our intelligent readers.*

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ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.

ACUTE DISEASES.	No. of Cases.
MEASLES	10
Scarlatina Anginosa	6
Small Pox	3
Swine Pox	2
Malignant Fever	3
Catarrh	6
Acute Rheumatism	3
Gout	2
Otalgia	1
Pleurisy	1
Inflammation of the Bowels	1
Peritoneal Inflammation	1
Summer Fever	1
Aphthous Sore Throat	2
Puerperal Fever	1
Acute Diseases of Infants	6
Herpetic Sore Throat	1
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Asthenia	24
Hysteria	3
Syncope	2
Epilepsy	1
Cephalæa	3
Apoplexy	1
Paralysis	2
Dropsy	6
Chronic Rheumatism	5
Cough and Dyspnœa	15
Spitting of Blood	4
Pulmonary Consumption	8
Pleurodyne	3
Dyspepsia	12
Gastrodynia	4
Enterodynia	3
Diarrhœa	3
Chlorosis	4
Fluor Albus	4
Menorrhagia	2
Prolapsus Uteri	1
Worms	3
Gravel and Dysury	4
Hæmorrhoids	2
Schirrhous Liver	1
Scrophula	6
Tabes	5
Herpes Zoster (Shingles)	2
Herpetic Ringworm	3
Scaly Tettar	1
Porrigo	2
Itch	3
Morbus Pedicularis	1
PERIODICAL DISEASES.	
Tertian	1
Hectica Senilis	5
Hectica Adolescentium	2
Hemicranium	1

The cold and wet weather in the month of May protracted the duration of inflammatory diseases, and made an unfavourable season for the measles, scarlatina, &c. In a girl, about nine years old, the eruption of the measles was suddenly repelled, soon after its appearance, by exposure to cold. A most violent fever ensued: the pulse became quick, small, and irregular:—the tongue was moist, though furred—the eyes dull and heavy—the skin pale and livid—the extremities generally cold;—she had a slight cough; her breathing was laborious, and attended with a rattling in the throat, owing to an an increased secertion of phlegm from the lungs.—She was usually comatose; but when disturbed, extremely querulous and fretful.—She drank only milk and water; and took no other food, nor any medicines. The above symptoms continued, without much variation, for four days; and she died on the ninth day of the disease.

Since the commencement of warm weather, in the present month, both the measles and scarlatina have appeared in their mildest forms: in two cases of measles, the eruption was not attended with the least catarrhal complaint, nor with any febrile symptom, excepting a slight fur on the tongue.

The species of sore throat, termed *angina herpetica*, is little noticed by medical writers. It is preceded by violent shiverings, head ach, pain of the stomach, nausea, aching pains in the limbs, a quick pulse, flushing of the cheeks, restlessness, and great heat of the skin during the night. A day or two after the commencement of these symptoms, there is felt a disagreeable roughness in the throat, with a difficulty and pain in swallowing. On the third day, little watery vesicles arise on the uvula, tonsils, &c. and are attended with a sensation of soreness or pricking. On the fourth and fifth day, clusters of herpetic pustules appear about the mouth, and sometimes on the red part of the lip. On the sixth and seventh day, the fluid in the pustules turns yellowish; the internal vesicles break; and the fever subsides. On the eighth and ninth, the slight ulcerations in the throat are healed, and the circular blotches about the lips are covered with slight scabs, which soon fall off; and the patient experiences no farther uneasiness.

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The deaths in the bills of mortality, from the 23d of May to the 20th of June, are ſtated as follows:

Aſthma and Conſumption	344
Apoplexy and ſuddenly	15
Aged	92
Abortive and ſtill-born	51
Convulſions	258
Child-bed	13
Cancer	4
Dropſy	53
Fever	105
Gout	7
Gravel	1
Hooping Cough	15
Jaundice	2
Inflammation and Abſceſs	20
Lunatic	3
Meaſles	22
Mortification	13
Palſy	6
Pleuriſy	3
Small Pox	37
Sore Throat	1
Teething	15
Thruſh	3
Water in the Head	7

Out of this number 318 died under two years of age, 26 between eighty and ninety, and one perſon between ninety and a hundred.

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Months of May and June.

Mr. Todd's Hydraulic Pump.

ON the 9th of May, letters patent were granted to Mr. Thos. Todd, of Hull, Yorkſhire, engine-maker, for a new invented hydraulic pump.

The hydraulic pump of Mr. Todd's invention, in ſome particulars, bears a reſemblance to the ordinary one, but he has contrived to double its powers by the following means:

Having prepared the piſton cylinder, which may be twelve feet high, he cuts from the bottom thereof about three feet; at the end of the great cylinder he places an atmoſpheric valve, and to the top of the ſmall cylinder a ſerving valve. In the bottom of the ſmall cylinder, which contains the ſerving valve, is inſerted an oblong eliptical curved tube, of equal calibre with the principal cylinder, and the other end is again inſerted in the top of the great-cylinder. This tube is divided in the ſame manner as the firſt cylinder, with atmoſpheric and ſerving valves, exactly parallel with the valves of the firſt cylinder. The pump thus having double valves, produces double effects, which effects may be ſtill farther increaſed, by extending the dimenſions.

The cylinder is ſcrewed, for ſervice, on a male tube-ſcrew, which projects from the ſide of a reſervoir, or water ciſtern, and is worked by hand.

The piſton-plunger is worked by a toothed ſegment-wheel, ſimilar to the principle of the one uſed in working the chain-pumps of ſhips belonging to the royal navy; and the wheel receives motion from a hand-winch, which is conſiderably accelerated by a fly-wheel of variable dimenſions, at the oppoſite end.

This pump, in addition to its increaſed powers, poſſeſſes another very great and prominent advantage. By ſcrewing to it the long leather tube and fire-pipe of the common engine, it is in a few minutes converted into an effective fire engine. Hence, whoever poſſeſſes one, may be ſaid to have a convenient domeſtic apparatus againſt fire. Three men can work it, one to turn the winch, another to direct the fire-pipe, and a third to ſupply the water.

Mr. Garlick's Progressive Motion Machine.

On the 9th of February, letters patent were granted to Mr. Aaron Garlick, of Daggenwald, county of Cheſter, ſpinning machine maker, for a machine which produces progreſſive motion in ſpinning and roving cotton, &c. &c.

Mr. Garlick's machine is of the *loom* kind, in the form of a parallelogram, elevated on four cornor pillars, and conſiſts of three rows of cotton ſpindles in the front.

The cotton ſpindles receive their motion from three long round bars, placed horizontally, one over the other, upon both ends of the loom, and theſe again are turned by three large toothed wheels, the upper one of the three gives motion to the other two.

Thus the progreſſive motion is communicated to the cotton ſpindles in the ſame manner as it is to the different parts of a common time-piece—by a *train of wheels*, placed vertically inſtead of horizontally. In the centre of the wheels are inſerted the points of the great horizontal bars, and thus the firſt motion produces all the reſt. A lever hand-winch is the means employed to work the loom.

REVIEW

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

LES Délaſſements Militaires; the favourite divertiſement, compoſed by Monſ. Gallet, as danced at the King's Theatre, adapted for the Piano-Forte, by Joſeph Mazzinghi. 5s. Goulding.

This publication conſiſts of fourteen movements, ſo conſtructed as happily to contraſt and relieve each other. The firſt movement, or overture, is in common time, and is conceived in a bold and manly ſtyle. The ſecond in $\frac{3}{8}$ andante, is ſmooth and pleaſing, as alſo is the third in $\frac{3}{4}$ maeſtoſo. The ſucceeding movement is of a leſs ſtriking character; nor are we greatly attracted by the fifth; but the ſixth, in $\frac{3}{8}$ vivace, and the ſeventh, in common time, andante, are charmingly imagined, eſpecially the latter. With the two following, in $\frac{2}{4}$ allegro, we are particularly ſtruck; and the tenth in $\frac{3}{4}$ vivace is agreeable, though ſomewhat common-place. The eleventh and twelfth, in $\frac{2}{4}$ ſpiritoſo, poſſeſs much ſpirit and hilarity; and the thirteenth, a Polonoiſe, is characteriſed by much ſweetneſs and novelty. The finale, in $\frac{2}{4}$ allegro, is a rondo, the ſubject of which is pleaſing and original; and the reliefs are judicious; particularly one in the minor, and another in the fifth of the key major.

Muſica del Ballo, intitolato La Ritrovata Figlia di ottoneii, compoſta e ridotta ad Uſo di Cembalo, or Piano Forte. Dedicata a S. M. L'Imperatrice Maria Tereſa de Bourbon, dall' umiliſſimo, e riſpettoſiſſimo Servitore Leopoldo Kozeluch. 7s. 6d. Li ley.

The muſic of "La Ritrovata Figlia" fills fifty-five pages. The movements are various, and admirably adapted to the ſeveral ſcenes to which they are appropriated. Among them we cannot but diſtinguiſh the paſtorale, the Fanfare, La Tempeſt, La Sorpreſa, the Marcia Lugubre, and the concluding Ciacone. Many paſſages of perfect novelty occur in theſe movements, moſt of which diſplay the ſcience as well as ingenuity of the compoſer. In their preſent form they are perfectly congenial to the pianoforte, and calculated, as much to improve the finger, as to delight the ear, of the young performer.

The Clarionet Preceptor, or the Art of playing the Clarionet rendered eaſy to every capacity. 5s. Goulding.

The author of this publication profeſſes to give "every elucidation relative to the clarionet, in the moſt clear and ſimple manner; and by which any one may, without the aſſiſtance of a maſter, learn to play, with taſte and judgment, in a ſhort time." What more book-inſtruction can effect towards perfecting the pupil, this work may juſtly pretend to perform. The precepts are methodically and judiciouſly laid down; and beſides the information principally and excluſively requiſite for the clarionet performer, includes much general tuition. The ſcale for this inſtrument is pourtrayed in a very perſpicuous and ſatisfactory manner; and the "ſcale of cadence" we think, highly uſeful. Many niceties and particulars are here noticed and explained, which are not commonly found in inſtruction books; and the airs, tunes, duets, &c. which accompany the work, are well-choſen exerciſes.

Stop Bellona's Crimſon Car, written by G. S. Carey, and compoſed by J. Ambroſe. 1s. 6d. Riley.

Mr. Ambroſe has evinced conſiderable genius in this vocal effort. Much characteriſtic ſpirit pervades the compoſition, and exhibits the poet and the muſician hand-in-hand. We are obliged, at the ſame time, to obſerve, that ſome few theoretical inaccuracies appear, which a thorough acquaintance with the laws of compoſition would have avoided: and the accompaniment is not, perhaps, always ſo appropriated to the ſcene as a perfectly chaſte judgment would have directed.

Six Sonatas for the Harpſichord or Piano-Forte, by Madame La Marquiſe de Montalembert. 7s. 6d. Birchall.

Madame La Marquiſe de Montalembert merits much praiſe by theſe pieces. She has not ſelected for the exerciſe of her talents, the higher ſphere of inſtrumental compoſition; but, ſo far as her plan extends, ſhe has acquitted herſelf with much ſucceſs. The ſtyle is ſimple, clear, and attractive; and the young practitioner may derive much improvement from her publication.

Old Vocal Delights, with a New Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Price 3s. Skillern.

Of this work, which is deſigned to be periodical, only the firſt number has yet appeared. Its contents are chiefly French airs, ſome detached, others taken from French operas. They are, for the moſt part,

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part, chosen with judgment; and, together with the Italian air, *Padrona Bella*, and the English catches, "*I've lost my horse*," and "Mr. Speaker, tho' '*tis late*," form a desirable collection of vocal music.

Of Noble Race was Shenkin, with variations, for the Piano-Forte, by Signor Molini. 1s. Skillem.

Sig. MOLINI has rendered this celebrated Welch air an acceptable exercise for practitioners on the Piano-Forte. The variations he has given it are fanciful, without too great a digression; and active, without too much difficulty.

Sereno Raggio di Bella, as sung by Signora Storace, in the Comic Opera of L'Albore di Diana, composed by Sig. V. Martini. 2s. 6d. Lavenu.

This air is conceived with much vigour and chasteness of fancy. It is given in score, and we find the several parts adjusted with the skill of a real master. The Accompaniment of the Flauti and Oboe are particularly happy, and add greatly to the brilliancy of the effect.

Two easy Duets, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by Sig. Agrippino Rosselli. 3s. Lavenu.

Sig. ROSSELLI has not displayed any considerable portion of taste in the present publication. In some passages he is happy in his expression; as at the words "*ne'al mio dolore*," in the first duett, and "*vo narrando l'amor mio*" in the second. They are both in the key of E flat, major, a circumstance which we would have wished had been avoided. In a publication consisting of two pieces only, the relief of different keys would certainly have been eligible.

Fifty Select Tunes, adapted to the best parts of the first Ninety-Six Psalms. 7s. 6d. Linley.

This collection of church music, which is published for the benefit of THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, contains, besides almost the whole of the tunes generally brought into parochial use, some new ones; some by CHARLESWORTH, others by SPOFFOTH, and one by Dr. MILLER. They are all given for two voices, and are harmonized by Spofforth. In their present form, they present an agreeable assemblage of sacred music, and are particularly eligible for the Sunday use of private families.

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[*For an Account of the Mutiny at the Nore, see the latter part of this Magazine.*]

ONE of the moſt important circumſtances which has occurred in the courſe of the month, is the ſeceſſion of the minority from both Houſes of Parliament.—A meaſure of the ſame nature was in agitation during the American war, and of the nature, plan, and object of that ſeceſſion, we expect to be enabled, in the courſe of the ſucceeding month, to afford our readers a ſatisfactory account.

Previous to this ſeceſſion, however, Mr. FOX conceived it a duty to his country to ſubmit to the Houſe of Commons, on the 23d of May, a motion for the repeal of the Treaſon and Sedition Bills, which were paſſed into laws near the end of the year 1795. With reſpect to the firſt of theſe Bills, namely, that which came from the Houſe of Lords, he did not trouble the Houſe at much length, but confined himſelf to obſervations upon two points, 1ſt, That the Bills unneceſſarily extended the laws of Treaſon, becauſe the Statute of Edward the Third, in the plain, ſimple, and obvious conſtruction of it, was entirely adequate to the prevention or puniſhment of that offence. The life of the king was guarded as carefully as the valuable life of the chief magiſtrate of the country could be. Secondly, that another part of the Bill is productive of the moſt ſerious conſequences; he meant that part where all publications of libels upon a ſecond conviction, enable the judges to go far beyond what they have ever been allowed to go before. If ſuch a law had been paſſed a hundred years ago, ſome of the greateſt ornaments of the country, whoſe writings have been admired, and whoſe principles have inſtructed us, might have been tranſported to Botany Bay. There might have been times, he ſaid, in which, upon the modern principles, a great part of the works of Locke would have been conſtrued to have had a tendency to bring the government of the country into contempt. Mr. FOX then referred to the caſe of Mr. WILKES, who had been proſecuted for repeated libels; if the Bills in queſtion, he ſaid, had exiſted before the preſent reign, Mr. WILKES would, upon the ſecond conviction, have been ſent to Botany Bay. We are told that a part of this iſland, the North, was ſubject to that barbarous law, which was ſo lately introduced into this country; Mr. FOX ſaid, he had been preſent at debates that took place upon this ſubject, and had read other documents which clearly convinced him, "that ſuch was not the law of Scotland, and that thoſe who had inflicted ſuch ſentences, would meet with the day of juſt retribution." But whether it was the law of Scotland, or not, he knew that we had miniſters here, who were reſolved to ſend men to Botany Bay for ſo vague a crime as that of ſedition; who would have ſacrificed the lives of men for their political opinions—ſacrificed them for what proceeded from an exceſs of love for the conſtitution of Great Britain—for carrying opinions, which were right in their principle, to a degree of extravagance which might deſerve cenſure. Such was the crime; the puniſhment was to ſend perſons, who might have been excellent men in other reſpects, to die in diſtant climes, to tranſport perſons of *extraordinary learning* and *abilities*, ſuch as Mr. GERRALD poſſeſſed, and to mix them with the moſt illiterate and abandoned of the human race; ſuch was the conduct of miniſters.

Upon the ſecond Bill, Mr. Fox obſerved, that the fundamental Rights of the People were, to ſpeak their minds freely, to ſtate their grievances to legal authorities, and, by ſo ſtating them, to procure redreſs. This is recognized in the Bill of Rights, reſpecting the power of the ſubject to petition the Crown. The Bill in queſtion, he contended, went to abridge and diminiſh the exerciſe of the right the people had to petition the Crown and Parliament. It tended even to circumſcribe the right; it left us in full enjoyment of it, as far as relates to laws that were pending, but it clogged it in every thing that reſpected grievances felt from the laws that have paſſed; it made a diſtinction between aſſemblies called by ſheriffs, and aſſemblies called by other individuals; a diſtinction of the moſt dangerous kind, becauſe it made a difference between thoſe who had an elective franchiſe, and thoſe who had not. He farther contended, that the Bill added greatly to the power of the magiſtrates, and that there ſeldom had been ſo many refuſals to convoke meeting, as ſince the paſſing of this Bill. The ſheriff of Suffolk, when requeſted to convene a meeting, gave as a reaſon for not doing it, "that the points had been

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often diſcuſſed before, and *that he was going to town!*" Reſpecting an aſſertion which had been made, that events had declared in favour of the two Bills, Mr. Fox obſerved, that he regarded this as one of the many inſtances of the total ignorance of human nature, and of the utter incapacity invariably evinced by the preſent adminiſtration. He ſaid, the ſtrength of the Executive Government could not be increaſed without weakening every other part, and making the government itſelf pay a fine for its injuſtice, and a mulct for its weakneſs. That wiſe legiſlators ſhould not ſo ſtop up the current, as to make it, at ſome future period, burſt upon us like a torrent—they ſhould open new channels—they ſhould be in a conſtant habit of increaſing the privileges of the people—they ſhould, at leaſt, yield to neceſſity, and endeavour, by an able direction of the ſtream, to prevent it from being clogged and checked in its career, and from breaking like a torrent, and overwhelming us. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the repeal of the Acts in queſtion. Mr. Serjeant Adair replied, at great length, to the eloquent and impreſſive ſpeech of Mr. Fox; he contended for the neceſſity there was of paſſing the Treaſon and Sedition Bills, and for the ſalutary conſequences which they had produced. The learned Serjeant was followed on nearly the ſame ground, by Major Elford, Colonel Fullarton, Lord Morpeth, and Mr. Ellison. To the obſervations made by theſe gentlemen againſt the motion, Mr. Fox made an argumentative and energetic reply. When the Houſe divided, there appeared for the motion, 52; againſt it, 260. This was the laſt motion Mr. Fox made in the Houſe; but, in a few days afterwards, he ſupported Mr. Grey.

On the 26th of May, that great national queſtion, a Parliamentary Reform was again agitated in the Houſe of Commons. Mr. Grey prefaced his motion for this purpoſe, with a ſpeech of great and impreſſive eloquence, in the introduction to which, he obſerved, that after recollecting the fate which every propoſition from that ſide of the houſe had met with, he had not very ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs, but a determination to do his duty prevailed over every other conſideration. While he preſſed upon the houſe the neceſſity of reform, he did not go upon natural and impreſcriptible rights, but avowed himſelf an enemy to univerſal ſuffrage. Before he could give his conſent to that principle, the advocates for it muſt prove, to his conviction, that they will ever be able to derive thoſe advantages from it with which they flatter themſelves. After examining the component parts of the Engliſh conſtitution, he took his firſt data upon this intereſting ſubject from the following propoſition or queſtion—"What is the end and object of the Houſe of Commons." The Houſe of Commons was intended to be a real repreſentation of the great body of the people. As ſuch, it was meant by thoſe who framed it, to be an eſpecial check upon the executive government, to have the ſtrongeſt and moſt efficient controul over the public purſe, and to be a true and watchful guardian over the rights and privileges of the people. But for ſome years paſt, the parliament has certainly not been what the conſtitution appointed it to be. In the conduct of the American war, the Houſe of Commons, inſtead of proving itſelf a check upon the executive government, and a watchful guardian of the purſe of the nation, had placed an implicit confidence in the aſſertions and promiſes of miniſters, and had opened the purſe-ſtrings of the nation, to a very laviſh expenditure. The preſent miniſter, on his firſt appearance in that houſe, had attributed the diſgrace and misfortune of that war, the loſs of the American Provinces, the dreadful ſlaughter of a hundred thouſand brave, but unfortunate ſubjects, and the ſcandalous expenditure of more than a hundred millions of money, to the want of a due and fair repreſentation of the people in the Houſe of Commons; yet, ſtrange to relate, the ſame man, the preſent Chancellor of the Exchequer, had not only lived to ſee this country brought to a much more melancholy ſtate than it was at the end of the American war, but had had a large and principal ſhare in bringing on that almoſt intolerable load of diſgrace and misfortune himſelf, and had perſiſted and ſtill perſiſts in following thoſe ſteps which he had deprecated in thoſe who had conducted that war; and refuſed and ſtill refuſes to the people a free and fair repreſentation in parliament, to the want of which, he himſelf had attributed all the misfortunes brought upon this country, by the miniſters of that period. Inſtead of being a check upon the executive government, the laſt and preſent parliaments had continually ſanctioned all the meaſures of miniſters, by their approbation.

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probation. Mr. Grey next gave the general outlines of the plan of reform which he had to propose. The trifling alteration which he would wish to take place in the county representation was, that instead of ninety-two members, it should hereafter consist of one hundred and thirteen. This increase to be made by an addition of members to some of the most extensive counties. As, for example, the county of York, which now only sends two members, he proposed should return six, that is, two for each riding. He farther proposed, that to the freeholders already entitled to vote at county elections, should be added all copyholders and leaseholders, above a certain rent, and holding above a certain time. The next alteration he proposed, related to the remaining four hundred members, and those he recommended to be elected by a certain description of persons only. That description of persons was, resident householders, paying taxes. In order still farther to promote the object of this plan of reform in parliament, he proposed, that the poll should be taken in the several parishes of the town or city, for which the election shall be held, at the same hour on the same day. He also hinted, that if these propositions were agreed to, he meant to propose an alteration in the duration of parliaments. Mr. Grey, after asserting that the present parliament had not the confidence of the people, added, that his attempts at several times had been of no avail, and, he therefore took that opportunity of informing the house, *that after that night he should no more trouble them with his attendance and observations.* He concluded with moving "for leave to bring in a bill, to improve and amend the representation of the people in the House of Commons."

Mr. ERSKINE seconded the motion, in a speech replete with energy and legal argument; in which he endeavoured to convince the house of the necessity of an immediate reform, in order to prevent a revolution, which would otherwise inevitably happen.

Mr. PITT's speech, on this occasion, was intended to persuade his hearers, that the modern reformers did not mean to confine themselves to any modification of the House of Commons, and the representation of the country; on the contrary, what they described by the word *reform*, was nothing less than an alienation of the principles of the British constitution; although they sometimes availed themselves of the topics of parliamentary reform, which they neither would apply to parliament for, nor considered parliament as competent to give. They had borrowed the principles of reform, the novel doctrines of the *Rights of Man*, from French proselytes, from *Paine*, from the jacobin and affiliated societies, and from that shallow philosophy, which, under a specious mask, had endeavoured to impose on the world one of the wildest species of bigotry which had ever existed.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, and Mr. SHERIDAN, spoke in favour of the motion. Mr. FOX also strongly defended the motion of his friend Mr. Grey, and, like him, concluded with taking at least a temporary leave of the house. "I have no intention (said he) of wholly deserting my duty in this house; but since ministers have been so repeatedly convicted of failure, since parliament still continues confiding in and supporting them, notwithstanding the alarming condition of the country, I shall certainly think myself justified in giving more of my time to my own private concerns, than I hitherto have done, and less of it to fruitless exertions in this house." Mr. Fox also expressed a wish to see the present ministers banished from the king's presence and councils for ever, as the most certain step to preserve the constitution; but "I have no wish (said he) to form a *part of any new administration* that may succeed them." When the house divided, the motion was negatived by 256 against 91.

On the 30th of May, the DUKE of BEDFORD, in the House of Lords, moved a very strong address to his majesty, setting forth the calamitous state of the nation, and the incapacity of his ministers, and praying him to dismiss them from his councils for ever, as a necessary preliminary to the Salvation of the country. After taking an extensive review of the commencement and progress of the war, and asserting that ministers had uniformly disappointed the confidence reposed in them; he undertook to prove that even if peace were concluded during the present summer, fifteen millions more would be wanting, and additional taxes, to the amount of three millions; so that the war would create an annual burden of at least ten millions, of which only three millions had as yet been felt by the public.

The DUKE of ATHOL opposed the motion, and maintained that ministers still deserved the confidence of the house.

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The DUKE of GRAFTON, in a moſt pathetic and eloquent ſpeech, implored their lordſhips to conſider the ſituation of the country; enforced the Duke of Bedford's arguments, and concluded by ſaying, that after having claimed the privileges of ſtating his reaſons to his ſovereign, he ſhould withdraw from public affairs.

The EARL of GUILDFORD ſupported the motion, as did the MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE, in as able a ſpeech as was ever made in that houſe. LORD AUCKLAND oppoſed it; when the houſe divided, there appeared, contents (including proxies) for the addreſs 14, non-contents 91.

For ſome time previous to theſe debates, it has been ſaid that a change of adminiſtration was in agitation; Mr. Pitt, it is rumoured, chagrined, and humbled, by the total diſappointment of all his moſt ſanguine expectations; and feeling his own incompetence to the ſituation in which he finds the nation involved, has at length, ſeriouſly meditated on a retreat from office, provided he could effect it on *his own terms*. Application, therefore, we have underſtood, was made to a certain great and brilliant orator, by ſome members of the houſe (whether with or without the concurrence of the miniſter, we cannot pretend to determine) for the formation of a new miniſtry, upon popular principles. The arrangement, however, was to have been to the excluſion of a great ſtateſman, to whom the country has ever looked up, becauſe it was inſinuated, that prejudices exiſted againſt him in a certain quarter, which could not for the preſent be removed. Sir WILLIAM PULTENEY was mentioned as the probable Chancellor of the Exchequer, and two of the preſent miniſters were to remain in, who were ſuppoſed to be the Lord Chancellor and Mr. DUNDAS. The Earl of MOIRA, Lord THURLOW, and three or four of the leading members of Mr. FOX's party, were, with them, to have conſtituted the cabinet; and peace and a parliamentary reform were to have been the immediate meaſures ſtipulated for. Whether the negociating parties, however, had any proper authority or not, we cannnot determine.—But we have underſtood, that though the great ſtateſman to whom we have alluded, declared, with his uſual magnanimity, that no perſonal conſideration ſhould ever lead him to withſtand or oppoſe any meaſure that might be ſuppoſed for the good of his country, ſtill the ſentiments of his friends were unanimouſly againſt the propoſal; they remembered the ſnare that had been laid for Lord CHATHAM; and they determined that to accede to ſuch a propoſal would be to abandon for the emoluments of office, the principles and the cauſe to which they had already ſacrificed ſo much.—That the country could not be ſaved without an entire change of ſyſtem and of men—that to unite with any of the preſent miniſters would be diſgraceful and pernicious; and that an adminiſtration, in which the country could place the fulleſt confidence, was eſſential at this criſis. The negociation, therefore, it is ſcarcely neceſſary to add, proved abortive.

IRELAND.

The terror which the late conduct of adminiſtration in Ireland has infuſed into the people, may be miſtaken for returning tranquillity. Terror may for a moment induce a people to ſubmit, but a ſenſe of injury will act as a continual ſtimulus for them to ſeize the firſt opportunity of ſhowing their reſentment againſt the meaſures that have been taken to over-awe their independence. The diurnal prints of the ſiſter kingdom, not dreading the law, but the "vigour beyond the law," appear to have found it neceſſary, lately, to ſuppreſs their uſual freedom of communication, leſt they ſhould be the victims of what, in modern language, have been termed, "ſtrong meaſures." Though ſuch meaſures of government may have rendered the diſaffected in Ireland paſſive for the preſent, affairs, both public and private, political and commercial, wear an unpleaſant aſpect; party is in the extreme—opinion has degenerated into animoſity, and the yeomanry, who were conſidered as the preſervers of order, are weakened by the violence of ſome reſolutions which the moderate diſapprove. Four or five of the militia have been ſhot, for certain breaches of the articles of war. Dublin is ſaid to be crowded with the poor and the diſtreſſed, and twenty thouſand fellow creatures, chiefly unemployed manufacturers and their families, are literally ſtarving.

FRANCE.

In the Council of Five Hundred, the Preſident LAMARQUE, on the 20th of May, obſerved, that he regarded the period of the renewal of the Supreme Authorities as that of the completion of the French Conſtitutional Act, of which it regulated the movements—as the period

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riod when all the ſeeds of diſcord would be deſtroyed—when all prejudice and hatred would diſappear—when all factions being cruſhed, would ſuffer reaſon again to reſume her empire, and to ſecure that of the laws—when peace would produce general proſperity—when the danger of extremes would be acknowledged, and wiſdom would be the guide and ruling ſtar of Government. He then expreſſed the ſtrongeſt hope and deſire to ſee the National Repreſentatives united, and rallying round the Conſtitution, and rivalling the executive authority only in its reſpect and obedience to the Conſtitution accepted by the people—without it, nothing but confuſion, anarchy, and deſtruction could ariſe: with it, all the channels of proſperity would be opened. The Preſident contradicted, in the name of the nation, the infamous falſehood of thoſe who wiſhed to ſtain the memory of the firſt friends of Liberty, and the founders of the Republic. He mentioned, with enthuſiaſm, the names of MIRABEAU, VERGNIAUD, and CONDORCET, men whoſe names, he contended, would be ever dear to their country. He concluded, by expreſſing ſentiments of the moſt lively gratitude and affection for the members, who, by lot, were excluded from the aſſembly, and of high conſideration for thoſe alſo who had been lately elevated by the people.

On the ſame day in the ſame Council, after the requiſite forms had been gone through, the names of the newly elected members were called over. On that of Bertrand BARRERE being read, burſts of laughter and loud murmurs took place; but when the name of PICHEGRU was pronounced, moſt of the members aroſe, and reſpectfully contemplated that illuſtrious General, thus diſtinguiſhed by his fellow-citizens. Then proceeding to the appointment of its different officers, the Council choſe Pichegru for Preſident, and Simeon, Vaublanc, Henry Lariviere, and Pariſot, Secretaries. It was afterwards reſolved to ſend a meſſage to the Council of Elders to inform them that the Council was conſtituted. Barrere's election was afterwards declared null and void.

On the 4th of June, Eſchoſſeriaux the Elder, on a queſtion concerning the colonies, propoſed to enforce the Conſtitution in them, and to grant an amneſty for all revolutionary crimes. General Jourdan roſe, and, after ſome preliminary obſervations, ſaid, that it was to be feared leſt Santhonax, declaring open rebellion, ſhould ſurrender St. Domingo to the Engliſh. He therefore thought that a general ſhould carry out their recal to the Commiſſioners, and force them to obedience. It was alſo his opinion, that the repeal of the law of the 5th Pluvioſe would be dangerous; he therefore moved the order of the day upon that repeal; and propoſed, "that a meſſage be ſent to the Directory, to inveſtigate the papers againſt its agents, and that it be called on to adopt the meaſures neceſſary for the pacification of the colonies." This was the maiden ſpeech of the conqueror of Fleurus, it was well conceived, framed with all the frankneſs and ſimplicity of a ſoldier, delivered in a dignified tone, and liſtened to with attention. The Council adopted the plan of the committee, namely, to reſcind the decree of the 5th Pluvioſe, as to St. Domingo. By that decree, the Directory was authoriſed to ſend Commiſſioners to the colonies. The Directory was alſo charged to take the neceſſary meaſures to reſtore peace in St. Domingo.

On the 6th of June, at one o'clock, the Members of the Directory, with their Secretaries, aſſembled *en coſtume*, in order to receive BARTHELEMY, the new Member of the Directory, elected to ſucceed Letourneur, who went out by lot; and the new Director was received with the preſcribed forms and ſolemnity.

ITALY.

The oppreſſion exerciſed by the State Inquiſitors, the Nobles, and thoſe immediately under their influence, in the Republic of Venice, upon ſome unfortunate individuals of the celebrated army of Italy, have at leaſt accelerated, if not cauſed a total change in their form of government.

Whilſt the French army was engaged in the defiles of Styria, the government of Venice took the opportunity, in the paſſion week, to arm 40,000 peaſants, uniting them with ten regiments of Sclavonians, to intercept all kind of communication between the army and the places in the rear. All perſons in the Terra Firma, who had received the French favourably, were arreſted. In the ſquares, coffee houſes, and other public places in Venice, all Frenchmen were inſulted and reviled as regicides, and atheiſts. The prieſts, in their pulpits, encouraged the aſſaſſination of the French. At Caſtiglione de Mori, their ſoldiers were diſarmed and then killed; and on the great roads from Mantua to Legnano, from Caſſano to Verona more than

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than 200 Frenchmen were aſſaſſinated. On the ſecond feaſt in Eaſter alſo, at the ringing of the bell, all the French were aſſaſſinated in Verona. Neither the ſick in the hoſpital, nor thoſe who, in a ſtate of convaleſcence, were walking in the ſtreets, were ſpared; they were thrown into the river, where they died, pierced with a thouſand wounds from ſtilettoes and pikes. As ſoon, however, as General Buonaparte was appriſed of theſe enormities, he haſtened to bring the guilty at his feet, and declared the government of Venice an enemy to the French Republic. He immediately ordered all who had been arreſted for their opinions, to be ſet at liberty. He ſeized upon the Venetian territories on Terra Firma, and diſperſed the deluded peaſants. The advocates and defenders of liberty in Venice took this opportunity of calling meetings, and deliberating upon a change of government.

In the month of May, a revolution was effected in the ancient city of Venice. A municipality of 50 members of the ſeveral ſtates was erected in that capital, under the preſidency of ſix French Commiſſaries, appointed by General Buonaparte—the golden book, the robes of ceremony of the Nobles and Senators, and other Enſigns of ariſtocracy, were burnt, and great confuſion prevailed. Many of the rich nobles fled, to ſecure themſelves under the protection of the emperor.

The tricoloured flag was flying at St. Mark's Place. Afraid of their Sclavonian ſoldiery, the Venetians ſent veſſels to facilitate the arrival of the French troops, who entered Venice on the 16th of May; and on the 20th of May the French General Baraguey d'Hilliers had his head quarters at Venice, with ſix thouſand men, and a ſuperb fleet, at his diſpoſal.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

ON Friday morning, June 2, the Hereditary Prince and Princeſs of Wirtemberg, with their ſuite, in four carriages, ſet off from St. James's palace, for Harwich, on their way to Germany; and on the following day, embarked on board a frigate, lying at that port, for the continent.

The county of Middleſex petition to the king, for the removal of his miniſters, &c. concludes with theſe words: "We, therefore, moſt humbly ſolicit your majeſty to diſmiſs your preſent CRIMINAL and INCAPABLE miniſters from your councils, by which alone it is poſſible that public credit may be gradually reſtored, and that peace may be obtained on ſafe and reaſonable terms." When the petition was put to the vote, not a ſingle hand was held in oppoſition. The thanks of the meeting were afterwards voted to Mr. BYNG, "for his upright and independant conduct in parliament;" but on a ſimilar vote being propoſed in favour of Mr. MAINWARING, it was generally ſcouted.

The Marybone petition to the King, ſigned by 8000 inhabitants, concludes with this ſpirited repreſentation: "Your people are patient, but there is a point, beyond which, no nation that values its liberties, will ever ſubmit.—They have learned, that reſiſtance to oppreſſion is a duty commanded by God, and expected by their country; nor is it in the power of miniſters, with all their threats and cunning, to tear this leſſon from their hearts."

Marriages in and near London.

H. Brown, eſq. of Portland-Place, to Miſs Sabine, of Hillerſdown Houſe, Devon.

At St. George's church, Hanover-Square, S. Bowles, eſq. to Miſs E. Ruſhout.

At St George's Church, Hanover-Square, Lieutenant-Colonel Childers, of the 11th Light Dragoons, to the Hon. Miſs Eardley, daughter of Lord Eardley, of Belvidere, Kent.

T. Vardon, jun. eſq. of Gracechurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Tarbutt, of Gould-Square.

At St. George's church, Hanover-Square, T. Howard, eſq. of Rickmanſworth, to Miſs Sedgwick.

W. Agar, eſq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miſs Talbot.

At St. James's church, G. Smith, eſq. of Saville-Row, to Miſs Sawyer, of Heywood-Lodge, Berks.

H. Bridges, eſq. of Buckingham-Place, Suſſex, to Miſs Watſon, late of Great Portland-ſtreet.

At St. George's church, Bloomſbury, G. Allenby, eſq. of Holbeach, Lincoln, to Miſs Harrington, of Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

B. Harriſon, jun. eſq. treaſurer of Guy's Hoſpital, to Miſs Pelly, of Upton, Eſſex.

At St. James's church, J. Moſeley, eſq. of Ouſden-Hall, Suffolk, to Miſs P. Galway, of Tofts, Norfolk.

At Chelſea, the Rev. W. Garnier, eldeſt ſon of G. G. eſq. of Wickham, Hants, to Miſs North, eldeſt daughter of the biſhop of Winchеſter.

Deaths in and near London.

At Fulham, Sir A. S. Hammond, captain in the navy, and one of the colonels of marines.—This officer received a contuſion in his head, on the 1ſt of June, 1794, from the effects of which, though ſlight in appearance, he never perfectly recovered, and which is thought to have haſtened his death.

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At Lambeth Palace, aged 15, Miſs Moore, only daughter of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Aged 98, C Shipman, eſq. of Dean-ſtreet, Soho; formerly a major in the Blues.

On the 10th inſt. in Great George-ſtreet, Mrs. Moore, wife of Peter Moore, eſq. and daughter of the late Colonel Richmond Webb. —This highly accompliſhed and moſt excellent lady endured a long and painful illneſs, embittered by the death of her eldeſt ſon, a moſt promiſing youth, a few months before her own, with ſingular fortitude, and pious reſignation: —in the ſeveral relations of daughter, wife, mother, friend, and companion, ſhe ſhone moſt conſpicuouſly; her underſtanding was ſolid, and highly cultivated; her penetration exquiſite; her mind was elevated, and her manners elegant, condeſcending, and captivating; ever attentive to the wants and wiſhes of others, and indifferent to her own; ſhe made her happineſs conſiſt in adminiſtering to their's, and became, in conſequence, the object of their fondeſt love and veneration:—ſhe was ever a zealous and able advocate in the cauſe of injured worth; a generous apologiſt for human infirmity, and moſt ſcrupulous in abſtaining from all cenſure of others, even of thoſe who had repaid her kindneſs with ingratitude; her benevolence and charity to the unfortunate was widely and wiſely diffuſed;—in poſſeſſion of affluence, Providence, to render her virtues the more refined, and her example the more beneficial, ſubjected her to many ſevere trials, in which ſhe ſuſtained her part to admiration; and is now gone to receive her great reward.—Her remains were interred, on the 17th inſt. in the family vault at Hadley, by the ſide of her dear ſon's, reſpectfully attended by a long train of ſincerely ſorrowing friends.

In her 14th year, Lady Mary Cecil youngeſt daughter of the Marquis of Saliſbury.

In the Poultry, aged 86, Mr. H. Williams, callico-printer.

Mrs. Johnſon, of Queen-Square, Bloomſbury.

Aged 75, G. Neale, eſq. ſenior ſurgeon to the London hoſpital.

In Craven-ſtreet, W. Sumner, eſq. banker.

D. Cameron, eſq. of the houſe of Harley, Cameron, and Son, George-ſtreet, Manſion-Houſe.

Mr. E. Head, of Union-Place, Lambeth.

Aged 79, at his ſeat at Audley-End, the Right Hon. Lord Howard de Walden, field-marſhal, &c.

T. Coventry, eſq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple.

Mrs. Fly, of the Stable-Yard, St James's Palace.

At Hampton-Court, Dr. W. L. Perkins, a phyſician of extenſive practice, formerly of Boſton, New-England.

In Harley-ſtreet, Miſs Charlotte Mills.

In Queenhithe, P. Heapy, eſq.

At her houſe in Hertford-ſtreet, Dowager Lady Greſley.

Mrs Slater, wife of T. S eſq. major of brigade, in the iſland of Jerſey.

Mrs. Woodbridge, of Gt James-ſtreet, Bedford-Row.

T. Watſon, eſq. goldſmith, in Alderſgate-ſtreet

Mr R Payne, ſen of Old Bond-ſtreet.

At Upper Eaſt Sheen, Surrey, Mrs. C. Travers.

In Dover-ſtreet, Piccadilly, Dr. R. Warren, phyſician to the King and his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

At his houſe in Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, George Keate, eſq

W Jenkin, eſq. one of the Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.

In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Mrs Stanley, wife of C. H. S. eſq.

Miſs S. Leeky, of Baſinghall-ſtreet.

Joſeph Exupere Bertin, doctor-regent, and ancient profeſſor of the faculty of medicine, member of the academy of ſciences of Paris, and author of a number of excellent pieces relative to anatomy; and particularly, of a copious Treatiſe on Oſteology. He has left, in the hands of his ſon, ſeveral pieces, which are completed, but have not yet been publiſhed;—one is a Treatiſe on the *Muſcles*, and another on the *Senſes*. Two, however, one relating to the *Veſſels*, and the other to the *Nerves*, which were ſubmitted to the approbation of the faculty of medicine, and the academy of ſciences, have been unhappily loſt by the commiſſaries to whoſe care they were entruſted.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, June 26, 1797.

THE proſpect of a freſh Negociation for Peace has conſiderably affected the Price of Stocks, ſince our laſt; but the riſe has not taken place in THAT proportion, which it has at the cloſe of former wars. The Diſcount upon Scrip is lowered; but the market is ſtill crounded with ſellers.

BANK STOCK, on the 26th laſt month, was at 118; fell on June 2, to 116¼; roſe again, on the 14th, to 130½; and is, this 27th of June, at 116½.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 26th of laſt month, were at 75; and ſhut on the 7th of June, at 73⅛.

4 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 26th laſt month, at 60¼; fell on June 2, to 59¾; roſe again on the 14th, to 64½; and are, this 27th of June, at 64¼.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were, on 26th laſt month, at 48⅜; this ſtock ſhut on the 2d of June, at 48½.

LOYALTY LOAN is at Diſcount of 11½.

The NEW OMNIUM at a Premium of 11½.

CONSOLS for the opening are at 54½.

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable, and diſtinguiſhed Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A SORT of public library has been lately opened at Bamborough caſtle, by the direction of the truſtees for managing the eſtates of the late lord Crewe. The library is chiefly a donation from the late rev J. Sharp, grandſon of the archbiſhop of York of that name, and contains the moſt valuable parts of the library of that prelate (being a comprehenſive collection of books in all branches of literature, particularly theology, eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, Engliſh hiſtory, the beſt editions of claſſics, political pamphlets, &c.) with the addition of ſome other collections. It appears, that the charitable inſtitutions, which now flouriſh at Bamborough caſtle, have received much of their progreſſive improvement from the Dr. J. Sharp, firſt-mentioned, who not only raiſed the great tower from a ſtate of ruins, and converted it into a commodious manſion for himſelf and his ſucceſſors, but provided that it might never want ſufficient funds for future reparation. From 1758 to his death, he expended conſiderable ſums, for the benefit of theſe charities, with little aſſiſtance from the truſtees. The library is open to the public one day in every week.

The ſum of 78l. 15s. has been lately remitted to Berwick bank, by the biſhop of Durham, the dean and chapter of do. and the truſtees of lord Crew's charity, as the amount of their ſubſcriptions (in ſhares of 20l. 15s. each) for the relief of the French eccleſiaſtics.

Alkaline ſalts, viz. different ſorts of chryſtals, barilla ſalts, pearl aſhes, &c. of the manufacture of Lord DUNDONALD, are now preparing for ſale, in large quantities, at the works eſtabliſhed near Newcaſtle. It appears, from a letter, publiſhed in the Newcaſtle papers, by Mr. W. Hind, druggiſt and chymiſt, of Newcaſtle, and a number of other letters and certificates from eminent manufacturers, that the ſale of the above articles is already eſtabliſhed in that town and neighbourhood, and rapidly encreaſing; upwards of 3000 perſons having been ſupplied with them in the courſe of a few weeks) that the ſaving of ſoap for domeſtic purpoſes, turns out to be conſiderably more than what has been ſtated in the printed notices; that the uſe of the ſalts will, in all probability, become generally adopted; and that, on the whole, the proceſs of lord Dundonald is one of the moſt important diſcoveries ever made in this country.

Married.]—At Newcaſtle, the rev. R. Ingram, B.D. of Sidney college, Cambridge, to Miſs M. Shaftoe. M. Hewitſon, jun. to Miſs Chapman. Lieut. Col. W. Kerr, of Little Dean, Roxburgſhire, to Miſs J. Forſter, daughter of the late M. F. eſq. of Bolton, Northumberland. J. Wardle, eſq of Crowlieg hall, near Bedale, to Miſs Cram, of the Three-mile Bridge, near Newcaſtle.

Died.]—At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Wardle. Aged 72, Mr. T. Henzell. Aged 70, Mrs M. Roberts. Mrs. Iley Mrs. Winſhip, highly reſpected by a numerous acquaintance. Mr J. Alderſon, his death was occaſioned by a fall down ſtairs the preceding evening. In Gateſhead, Mr. T. Richardſon, and Mrs. Nichole.

At North Shields, after a few hours illneſs, Mr. J. Walmſley. Suddenly, Mr. J. Potter. Of a decline, having nearly completed her 21ſt year, Miſs Boutflower. At South Shields, Mr. A. Harriſon.

At Durham, Mrs. Acton. At Stockton, aged 78, Mr. J Stephenſon, a quaker, formerly an eminent grocer and woollen-draper Mrs. Simpſon, of Pelton, Durham. At Kirkharle, Northumberland, the lady of Sir W. Loraine, bart. At Winyard, Durham, aged 64, T. Woodfield, eſq. many years principal ſteward to the late J. Tempeſt, eſq. M.P. for the city of Durham.

At Sunderland, W. Maddiſon, a mariner; being intoxicated, he was warned by the byſtanders, not to take a leap off the quay into a keel, which he was meditating—when he replied, with a volley of oaths, that "he would go to hell in a flying leap," and inſtantly jumping off, his breaſt ſtruck with ſuch violence againſt the gunnel, as to occaſion his immediate death.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Skiddaw and the neighbouring mountains (called the Cumberland Alps) were covered with a deeper ſnow, on May 1ſt, O. S. than at any time during the months of December and January laſt. In many places, at the foot of the mountains, the ſnow fell twelve inches deep.

Scarcely a veſſel arrives at the ports in this county, from Ireland, which is not crowded with perſons and families flying from that diſtracted country.

Married.] Mr. G. Mounſey, of Sedbergh, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Hayton, of Harrington. The rev. Mr. Fletcher, vicar of Dalſton, to Miſs Griſdale, daughter of the rev. B. Griſdale, D. D. of Carliſle, prebendary of Saliſbury, and chaplain in ordinary to the King.

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At Middleton, Weſtmoreland, Mr. J. Fawcett, to Miſs Coulthwaite.

Died] At Whitehaven, in her 19th year, Miſs M. Fleming. Mr. J. Rookin, ſen. formerly maſter of the ſhip Minerva. Mrs. M. Ellwood. Mrs. Rule. Mr. T. Royal, formerly maſter of the ſhip Trial. Capt. Waters, of the ſhip Reſolution. Mr. R. Agar. Aged 61, Mr. F. Younghuſband, formerly maſter of a veſſel. At Drogheda, Ireland, ſuddenly, Mr. A. Hall, of Whitehaven.

At Workington, aged 58, Mr. W. Kay. Aged 47, Mr. H. Weſtray. Mr. R. Bell, deſervedly reſpected for his abilities and moral conduct; he was formerly manager of the iron works, at Clifton. Aged 87, Mr. Scott. Mrs. E. Dodd. At Riggs in Embleton, Mr. T. Robinſon, of Workington.

At Carliſle, G. Harrington, eſq. After a ſhort illneſs, T. Foſter, eſq. juſtice of peace for Cumberland. Mr. J. Jackſon.

At Middleton, Weſtmoreland, aged 83, Mr. J. Frith. At Threlkeld, aged 78, Mr. W Gaſkarth. Aged 30, Mr. R. Maſon. At Pardſhaw Hall, pariſh of Deane, aged 78, Mr. J. Uſher, an ingenious mechanic. At Great Broughton, near Cockermouth, aged 81, Mr. A. Saul, a Quaker; innocent in life, and inoffenſive in his manners. At Kendal, in the prime of life, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. J. Gough, ſurgeon and apothecary

Near Broughton, in Furneſs, aged 97, Mr. R. Dickinſon, a reſpectable yeoman. At Broughton, in Furneſs, aged 80, Mrs. Benſon; ſhe left more than eighty children, grandchildren, and great-grand-children. At Kulingtown, aged 103, Mr. Giſenan; he had married five wives, the laſt of whom, aged near 53, brought him a ſon about eighteen months ago.

LANCASHIRE.

A plan is in contemplation to bring water from Bootle ſprings to Liverpool, by virtue of the act granted to Sir Cleave Moore, in 1710. A ſimilar attempt was made ſome years ago, but failed, from the contracted views of the managing proprietor. The preſent proprietors, who are well qualified to ſupport the expence of ſo conſiderable an undertaking, are well ſkilled in this particular branch of buſineſs, and are perſons of very liberal principles, propoſe to offer a certain portion of ſhares to the corporation of Liverpool, or to private individuals; and alſo to authorize a committee to fix the price of water, grant leaſes, appoint officers, &c. Forty-one carts are at preſent employed to diſtribute water in the northern parts of the town, which are not only inſufficient to anſwer the purpoſe, but are juſtly conſidered as no ſmall nuiſance.

Married.]—R. Clayton, eſq. of Bamberbridge, near Preſton, to Miſs Criſie. Mr. J. Threlfall, of Liverpool, to Miſs Mayor, of Freckleton. R. Cardwell, eſq. of Blackburn, to Miſs Sclater, of Bradford.

Died.]—At Macheſter, Mrs. Heywood. Mr. W. Barrow, merchant. Mrs. Seyers. Aged 90, Mr. J. Lies, the oldeſt methodiſt in Manchester. Mr. J. Bardſley. Mr. E. Holt. Mr. P. Berry. Aged 84, Mrs. G. Ridge, miſtreſs of a boarding-ſchool, and a lady of exemplary life and manners. Aged 63. Gerard Boardman, he had faithfully ſerved a family in Manchester, during 30 years. Mrs. Marriott. Miſs Jackſon. In Salford, Mr. J. Shaw. Mr. P. Birchenhough. Mrs. M. Lightboun. Mrs. B. Brown, of Alport town. At Hamburgh, Mr. D. Milner, merchant, of Ardwick.

At Liverpool, aged 74, Mrs. Tarleton, formerly of Cuerden. Mrs. Griffith. Mrs. Elliſon. Mr. G. Fearon, ſhip-builder. Mr. B. Cleland, formerly an officer in the 10th regt. of dragoons. Mrs. Longton. Mrs. Arrowſmith. Mr. D. Scott, box-office-keeper at the Theatre-royal. Mrs. Newall. Mrs. Pennant. At Eccleſton-hall, near Liverpool, Mr. J. Frodſham, he was honeſt, ſober, cheerful, and ſincere. In the Bahama iſlands, laſt April, aged 17, Mr. J. Palmer, jun. of Liverpool, a youth of an amiable character. At Briſtol, Mr. Hammerton, merchant, of Liverpool.

At Lancaſter, Mrs. Paget, and Mrs. Lawſon. At Blackburn, Mr. W. Charnley, attorney, and one of the coroners for the county. Aged 18, Miſs E. Sykes, of Gateacre. Aged 75, Mr. L. Ormerod, of Whitwell, at the bottom of the foreſt of Roſſendale. At Bury, aged 85, Mrs. Yates.

Mr. T. Taylor, of Bolton. Mr. W. Barrow, of Pendleton. At Preſton, Mr. W. Low. Mrs. Farrer. Mr. J. Marſh. Mr. J. Jackſon. At Cantsfield, Mr. H. W. Tathum.

YORKSHIRE.

All the green part of the fells, on the ridge of mountains which extend from the northern part of this county to Brampton, in Cumberland, are covered with ſwarms of inſects, of a dark brown colour, which, in ſize and ſhape, reſemble caterpillars. They cover the herbage ſo profuſely, that the cattle cannot poſſibly graze without ſwallowing great numbers of them.

The ſum of 109l. being the ſurplus money of a certain ſubſcription, raiſed at Doncaſter, for benevolent purpoſes, has been lately tranſmitted to York, one half to be appropriated *to the diſcharge of priſoners for ſmall debts in the caſtle*, and the other to the lunatic aſylum for taking in and maintaining lunatic patients being paupers.

A ſkaite was lately caught by ſome fiſhermen, in the bay of Burlington, which weighed upwards of ſixteen ſtone!

EARL FITZWILLIAM has propoſed to the Dearne and Dove Canal Company, to make, at his own expence, a navigable branch, which ſhall extend from Cob-caring, on the Dearn and Dove Canal, to Elſicar Collieries, on condition that the ſaid branch ſhall be, at all times, ſupplied with water from the company's reſervoir at Elſicar.

Within the laſt three years, the poor rates levied in the townſhip of Sheffield, have been nearly doubled!

The correſpondent of a York paper recommends the following compoſition for marking ſheep, as anſwering every purpoſe of pitch or tar, without being at all detrimental to the manufacture of the wool: two pounds of white

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resin; three pounds of tallow, and half a pound of wool or Portugal oil—the whole to be gently simmered over a fire in an iron pot.

At the late meeting at Driffield, of the East-Riding Agriculture Society, it was resolved, that, "The large and continued importation of foreign grain into this kingdom, by drawing away our specie to pay for it, not only drains the country of its money, but has also the still worse tendency to diminish the value of our own grain, by over-stocking the market, and that, should the importation be allowed still to continue, it would soon become impossible for the farmer to pay his rent, taxes, tradesmen, &c. &c."

Married.]—Mr. J. Wreaks, of Sheffield, to Miss Fernell, of Spring House, near Chesterfield. R. Morton, Esq. banker, of Hull, to Miss E. Robinson, of Kendal. At Tinsley, near Sheffield, E. P. Walker, Esq. of Batby, near Doncaster, to Miss Ibbotson. L. Shadwell, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, London, to Miss J. Cayley, third daughter of Sir G. C. Bart. of Brompton. At Hull, *after a courtship of three hours*, Mr. Mosely, to Miss B. Barber, of Gainsborough. Mr. Ellis, attorney, of Halifax, to Miss Bayne, of Pateley Bridge, near Rippon. T. Denniston, Esq. of Normanby, Lincoln. to Miss Thompson, of Hull. Stephen Chetham, of Leeds, *aged* 22, to Faith Stephenson, of the Old Duke, public house, in Great Woodhouse, *aged 71*!—This tender pullet danced a hornpipe on the evening of her wedding-day.

Died.]—At York, aged 81, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh. Mr. P. Forbes. Mrs. Hotham. Mr. W. Pyemont, common councilman for Monk Ward. Aged 66, Mr. W. Hawkswell. At Acomb, near York, Mr. Draycott, late of the theatre-royal. Mr. Crigan, surgeon of the 46th regiment, at York, in a duel with Lieut. Colonel Bell, of the same regiment.

At Hull, aged 76, Mrs. Clark. Mr. J. Brook, landing waiter of the custom-house. Aged 67, Mrs. Gray.

At Borcas Hill, near Hull, J. Stovin, Esq. Justice of Peace for the East Riding. He maintained and instructed, at his own expence, ten poor children of the parish of Paul, and gave pecuniary relief, medicines advice, &c. to the poor of his neighbourhood, with great liberality. He was distinguished by universal philanthropy, and by impartial and benevolent attention to the duties of magistracy.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Kay, an officer of excise, in different parts of the kingdom, upwards of 40 years. Mr. Stephen Chapman, a celebrated blind musician. Mr. J. Hawke. Mr. Barker, apothecary. Mr. W. Lord, of Cricket Inn, near Sheffield. Mr. J. Billam, of Killamarsh. At Mearsbrook, near Sheffield, aged 83, F. Flower, Esq. of Clapham, Surry. At Leeds, Mrs. M. Copperthwaite. Mrs. Peart, Aged 78, Mrs. Dawson. Miss S. Smithson. Mrs. Cattaneo. Mrs. Shepherd. Mrs. Waddington, of Headingley, near Leeds. At Doncaster (on the road to Buxton) after several weeks' lingering illness, aged 66, J. Wilson, Esq. Recorder of Pontefract. As a magistrate, he devoted the greatest part of his time to the service of the public, and in private life he was a noble benefactor of the poor and distressed. He possessed comprehensive powers of mind, a penetrating judgment, a brilliant imagination, &c. &c. and in his mode of reasoning, displayed a subtlety of disquisition, and depth of argument, combined with an easy flow of eloquence. He administered justice, with the strictest impartiality and integrity, and was, moreover, a firm friend and kind master, &c. &c.

On board the Kensington, a few days' sail from Calcutta, R. Gale, Esq. in the service of the East India Company, and son of the late R. G. Esq. of Northallerton. At New Malton, Mr. W. Thornton. At Thirkleby, aged 87, the Rev. Eu. Cass, vicar of that place 47 years. At Ryehill, in Holderness, aged 81. R. Bell, Esq. At Rippon, aged 50, Mrs. Waddilove, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. the Dean. At Bradford, Lieut. Clayton, late of the 73d. regiment of foot. The Rev. T. Cawley, vicar of Great Ouseburn. Miss E. Bower, of Scorton, near Catterick. At Laughton le Morthen, aged 87, Mr. W. Penistone, clerk of that parish upwards of 70 years. At Whitby, Mr. H. Barrick, ship builder, and Mrs. Maxwell, formerly of Scarborough. At Beverley, aged 56, Mrs. Audas. At Nunmonkton, the Rev. Mr. Hornby.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a late meeting of gentlemen, land-owners, farmers, &c. of this county, held at Boston, it was resolved unanimously, that a petition and representation should be presented to the House of Commons, praying for a repeal of the act which authorises the free importation of foreign corn into British ports, as all actual scarcity, and apprehension thereof, has now ceased; and as the price of corn is so depressed, as not to afford a due compensation for the charge of raising the same.

Married.]—S. R. Fydell, esq. eldest son of T. F. esq. M.P. for Boston, to Miss Carleton. Mr. C. Marris, surgeon, of Winterton, to Miss Jackson, of Wentbridge.

Died.]—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Langley. Mrs. Bell. Upwards of 80, Mr. J. Taylor. Aged 59, Mr. T. Burrows, of Wragby, near Lincoln.

At Laceby, near Great Grimsby, Mr. J. Sheersmith; his wife had died about a month before.

At Heckington, aged 78, Mrs. Baxter. Mr. R. Elkington. Mr. C. Barr, of Owmby, near Spital: returning home from Gainsbro' market, he fell from his horse, and was so much bruised and hurt by the accident, that he died the same evening.

Mr. J. Holland, of Market-Deeping. At Spalding, Mrs. Worrall. Mrs. Sanderson. Mr. Vickery, apothecary, of Bourne. At Edenham, within the space of a fortnight, Mr. T. Royston, jun. Mrs. L. Royston, his mother, and Mr. T. Royston, his father. Aged 82, Mr. Cole, of Stamford; he was apparently in good health the preceding evening.

At Boston, Mr. Rose. At Grantham, Mr. Rawlinson. At Lowth, Mr. Grey; a respect-

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able merchant, eſteemed in private life. Mrs. Caparn, of Sleaford; her life exhibited a pattern of the conjugal, moral, and ſocial virtues; and her death of reſignation and fortitude, under ſome of the moſt afflictive circumſtances which humanity is liable to. At Stanton, aged 76, Mrs. Bailes, widow of the late Mr. B. of Doncaſter.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

This juſtices of peace for this county have given notice, by public advertiſement, that they intend to take into conſideration a preſentment made by the grand jury, in March laſt, againſt the inhabitants of the county, relative to the ſtate of the common jail, at Nottingham. This is declared in the indictment to be ruinous, inconvenient, and inſufficient for detention and ſafe cuſtody; the cells are repreſented as "*ſmall, damp, noiſome, and inconvenient,*" ſo that "*a free circulation of air is prevented, and the health of the priſoners is liable to be greatly injured thereby,*" &c. &c.

A petition has been preſented to the King, ſigned by 1020 inhabitants of Newark, which, in energetic language, enlarges on "*the wickedneſs and corruption of miniſters; their limiting the means of exerciſing the conſtitutional right of petitioning; attributes to their incapacity and miſconduct, the diſaſters in Ireland, which threat a fatal diſmemberment of the empire;*" and charges miniſters with "*ſquandering incalculable ſums, and ſeeking to ſhed the blood of innocent men,*" &c. &c.

Married.]—The rev. E. Pearſon, B.D rector of Rempſton, to Miſs Johnſon, of Bedford-ſquare, London. The rev. W. Clay, of Southwell, to lady Burrell.

Died.]—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Barnet. Aged 22, Mr. G. Barker, a promiſing young man. At Liverpool, aged 66, the rev. Dr. N. Clayton, late miniſter of a diſſenting congregation on the High Pavement, Nottingham. At Baſford, near Nottingham, aged 88, Mrs Alton.

At Bingham, aged 74, Mrs. Wioth. At Newark, Mr. J. Lacey, and Mrs. Ellis. At Southwell, W. Doubleday, gent. The rev. Mr. Robinſon, rector of North Clifton.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.]—A. Ward, eſq. of Derby, to Miſs Hopper, of Nottingham. P. Gell, eſq of Hopton, to Miſs G. Nicholas, of Bowbridge-field. Mr. Simms, ſurgeon, of Derby, to Miſs Swift, of Duffield.

Died.]—At Derby, aged 66, Mr. M. Moore. At Spondon, aged 82, Mrs. Johnſon. Aged 53, J. Flamſtead, eſq. of Weſt Hallam. At Liſbon, Ar. Bedford, M.D. late of Chetterfield. Aged 23, Mr. J. Dawes, of Little Over.

CHESHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. Thompſon, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Neſton, to Miſs Walley, of Cheſter. C. Gibbon, eſq. of Whitchurch, to Miſs Kent, of Nantwich. Mr. J. Neild, of Millington, to Miſs Wood, of Cheadle.

Died.]—At Cheſter, aged 104, Mrs. Raine. Mrs. Lowe. Mr. J. Durden, attorney, late of Manchester.

Aged 77, Mrs. Formoſſon, of Nantwich. Near Tattenhall, Mr. T. Alderſey. Aged 109, Catherine Richardſon, of Malpas; the air of which elevated ſituation ſhe had breathed about 80 years. She enjoyed an uninterrupted ſtate of good health to the laſt.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.]—At Oſwestry, Mr. T. G. Kendall, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miſs A. Roberts, of Loppington.

Died.]—At Shrewſbury, Mr. J. Hughes. Near Shrewſbury, Mrs. Maddock.

Mrs Richards, of Pendeford, a young woman univerſally eſteemed and beloved for her amiable endowments and friendly and benevolent diſpoſition. At Shifnall, Mrs. Bennett, a kind benefactreſs to the poor. Mrs. Medlicott, of Biſhop's Caſtle.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—R. Dunbar, eſq. to Miſs C. Liſter, of Armitage-park. The rev. H. Waller, LL.B. of Farmington, to Miſs Dolphin, daughter of the late J. D. eſq. of Shenſtone.

Died.]—At Stafford, Mr. J. Clark. At Swinnerſtone, aged 49, B. Fitzherbert, eſq. Miſs M. Sneyd, of Belmont. Aged 38, Mr. G. Young, of Cheadle. At Hanley, Mr. R. Mare. At Leek, Mrs. Lowe. At Alrewas, Mr. E. Thompſon, late of Tamworth.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. J. W. W. Horlock, of the Rocks, Glouceſter, to Miſs Smith, late of Normanton, in this county. The rev. Mr. Hook, rector of Saddington, to Miſs A. Farquhar, ſecond daughter of Sir W. F. bart.

Died.]—At Leiceſter, Mr. Clough, grocer. Aged 84, Mr Kirk. Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Mr. C. Comedian. In the prime of life, deſervedly lamented, Mr. T. Coplon, hoſier. Mr. Taylor. Aged 91, Mr. Barry, formerly of the Lion and Lamb inn, but of late years retired from buſineſs, with a handſome property.

Suddenly, at Leiceſter, Lieut. John Heyrick, of the 15th light dragoons, late an attorney, and the captain of the Leiceſter volunteer cavalry. The intemperate and unreſtrained violence of his paſſions had led him into numerous eccentricities and irregularities, and created him many enemies. His talents were, however, ſuch as made him conſpicuous in a provincial diſtrict; and his friends characteriſe him as having poſſeſſed "an uncommon ſhare of natural abilities, and ſplendid accompliſhments, as a gentleman and a ſcholar."

Mr. Tebbutt, of Kegworth.

At Loughbro', aged 84, William Starkie, frameſmith, and member of the Old Friendly Society, held at the Angel Inn, ſeveral years prior to the rebellion in 1745; at which time he was a member, and remained ſo ever ſince, till his death. Within the laſt thirteen years, he has received out of the fund of the ſaid ſociety 10l. 19s. having been totally incapable of any kind of work. Aged 29, Mr. J. Allen.

At Saxelby, ſuddenly, Mrs. Horton; ſhe had been afflicted nine years with the dropſy, and, during that time, had been tapped 21 times, by Mr. Peake, ſurgeon, of Leiceſter, who had extracted from her, by thoſe different operations,

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operations, 1776 pints of water, which weighed 6321 pounds!

RUTLAND.

Died.]—Mrs. Burgeſs, of Ridlington-Park, near Uppingham, a Quaker; a lady of a moſt humane and charitable diſpoſition, and from her other excellent endowments, juſtly conſidered as an ornament of the county in which ſhe reſided.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.]—The rev. Mr. Phillipſon, rector of Herringſwell, &c. to Miſs Tharp, of Chippenham, near Newmarket. Mr. J. Brown, printer, to Miſs E. Hodſon, daughter of Mr. H. printer of the Cambridge Chronicle. The rev. Dr. Laughton, to Miſs Tookie, both of Chippenham. The rev. Dr. Douglas, maſter of Bennet college, Cambridge, to Miſs Mainwaring, niece to profeſſor M. Mr. Evans, attorney, of Ely, to Miſs Boyce.

Died.]—At Cambridge, Mr. B. Jeffs. Aged 71, Mr. S. Wilſon. Mrs. Willett. Aged 84, Mrs. Sykes. After a few hours' illneſs, Mr. Agoſtino Iſola, upwards of 30 years teacher of the Italian language in the univerſity. Mr. C. Sharp, an ingenious turner.

At Newmarket, Mr. T. Robſon, ſtable-keeper. Aged 80, Mrs. Scotman.

At Wood Dalling, aged 83, Mrs. M. Dye. Mr. J. Aſtwood, of Wendy. Mr. B. Fyſh, of Watford.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.]—At Hemingford, Mr. Billets, formerly of St. Ives.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A water communication is now eſtabliſhed between Staffo-d, Woolverhampton, Stourbridge, Dudley-port, Birmingham, and Fazeley; and alſo, between Atherſtone, Nuneaton, and Coventry; and the village of Bugbroke (on the grand junction canal) in this county. Boats have lately begun to paſs and repaſs every week to and from Bugbroke and the above places.

Married.]—T. Smith, eſq. to Miſs Eccles, daughter of the rev. J. E. late rector of Stoke, Bruerne. J. W. Draper, eſq. of Peterboro', to Miſs M. A. Balfour, daughter of the late Admiral B.

Died.]—At Northampton, Mrs. Jeffrey, in her 77th year. Mrs. M. Williamſon, relict of Mr. Alderman W. who ſerved the office of mayor, in 1744. She lived in the punctual diſcharge of every religious duty, and died (worn out with age and infirmities) with all the reſignation that virtue, with all the expectation Chriſtianity can inſpire She was highly eſteemed and reſpected by all her acquaintance.

Mr. Batchelor. Mrs. Douglas. In the prime of life, a few days after having been delivered of a daughter, Mrs. Johnſon, the lady of T. J. eſq. reſpected and beloved by her numerous friends and acquaintance, as well as by her affectionate huſband and relatives. At the Hot Wells, Briſtol, Miſs Ekins, late of Hardingſtone, near Northampton. Suddenly, Mr. Eden, of Finedon.

At Burton Latimer, ſincerely lamented, Mr. Baker, a reſpectable farmer and grazier. T. Marriott, gent. of Newnham. At Scaldwell, Mr. Palmer.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the late county meeting, at Warwick, convened by the ſheriff, in conſequence of a requiſition delivered to him, ſigned by forty-eight peers and gentlemen, BERTIE GREATHEAD, eſq. moved a petition to the King, praying him to diſmiſs from his councils his preſent miniſters, &c.; which was ſupported by Sir J. THROGMORTON, Sir. FR. BURDETT, and other gentlemen. Not a ſingle word was ſpoken in oppoſition. In order to aſcertain the ſenſe of the meeting, in the moſt impartial manner, the ſheriff deſired both parties to ſeparate, when, after the fulleſt ſcrutiny, he declared, that "*the ſenſe of the majority was decidedly in favour of the petition.*" Uncommon exertions had been employed by the miniſterialiſts, under the influence of the EARL of WARWICK, LORD DENBIGH, &c. to collect all their force on this occaſion; they were ſurpaſſed, however, both in numbers and zeal by the freeholders, who ſupported the requiſition, hundreds of whom (all other modes of conveyance being pre-engaged) had walked on foot, in the courſe of the preceding night, twenty, thirty, or forty miles. The meeting was one of the largeſt ever remembered there.

The diſtreſſed ſtate of the manufactures of Birmingham may be partly collected from a late return of the aſſeſſors, who, out of 15,000 inhabitant houſekeepers, could only procure the taxes from one-fifth part of them!

Married.—At Birmingham, Mr. J Zuill, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Hart. Mr. E. Getley, of Birmingham, to Miſs Mills, of Billeſley-Hall. Mr Fowler, ſurgeon, of Atherſtone, to Miſs Johnſon, of Ryton Lodge, near Coventry. T. Barnard, eſq. to Miſs S. Parks, both of Birmingham.

Died.]—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Jackſon. Mr. J. Proſſer, of Hereford. Mrs. Goolbury. Mrs. A. Worton. Maſter Jones, the eldeſt ſon of Mr. T. J. Mr. Gardner. Mrs Brailsford. Mr. J. Hipkiſs. Mrs. Lowe. Aged 16, Maſter C. Walker, the ſeventh ſon of Mr. W. W. Aged 99, Mrs. E. Hays; a member of the funeral ſociety. Mrs. Hubbard. Mr. Street, many years an officer of exciſe. At Newport, Salop, Mrs. Barnard, of Birmingham.

Mr. G. Goddard, of Dale End Miſs M. Repton, of the Caſtle Hills, Church Bickenhill. At Great Haywood, ſuddenly, while carouſing, with a bottle of gin in his hand, Mr. W. Athis, ſchoolmaſter. R. Moland, eſq. of Springfield; one of the acting magiſtrates for the county. Mr. R. Hammond, of Digbeth. At Corley, aged 76, Mrs. Bradnick. At Bilſtone, Mrs. Tomkys. Mrs. Richards, of Pendeford, near Wolverhampton. Aged 22, Miſs L. Palfrey, of Finham. Mr. J. Yates, of Deritend. Mrs. Crockett, of Handſworth. Mr. R. Wilkes, of Chapel Aſh, near Wolverhampton. At Coventry, Mrs. Ewbank. Mr. J. Owen, of the Priory.] Mrs. Sturdy. Mr. Jor-

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dan. Mrs. Carr. Mrs. Ault, a quaker. In London, W. Smallbroke, eſq. principal regiſtrar to the dioceſe of Lichfield and Coventry. At Walſall, aged 73, S. Cooper, gent. univerſally lamented as a ſtrictly honeſt man.

In Birmingham work-houſe, aged 109, J. Knowles, a pauper. He was born on Candlemas-day, 1688, and entering very early into the army, ſerved as a private centinel under the duke of Marlborough, at the memorable battle of Blenheim.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—At Powick, P. Delamott, eſq. to Miſs Spicer, of the county of Devon.

Died.]—At Worceſter, aged 66, Mr. G. Lingham. Aged 78, J. Wilkinſon, eſq. of Stockton, Durham. Mrs. Garmſton. At Henwick Hill, near Worceſter, aged 80. Mrs. J. Wainwright. Aged 59, Mrs. Weeks. Mr. Crowe, of Old Swinford. Mr. Samuel, of Tenbury. Aged 72, in the pariſh of Great Malvern, Mr. J. Hotchkins.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Leominſter canal is now completely navigable, from Mamble Wharf to Leominſter: a communication was alſo opened, June 1, between that canal and the river Severn, at Bewdley. By this conveyance, goods of all kinds are tranſported fifteen ſhillings per ton cheaper than by the former mode.

Married.]—W. T. Money, eſq. of Walthamſtow, Eſſex, capt. in the Eaſt India company's ſervice, to Miſs E. Money, of Hom-Houſe, pariſh of Marcle, in this county.

Died.]—At Hereford, aged 80, Mrs. A. Kyffin; ſhe lived in the conſcientious practice of the duties of religion, in the doctrines of which ſhe firmly believed.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.]—At Chepſtow, Mr. W. Hughes, ſhipwright, aged 65, to Miſs M. Jenkins, of Caldicot, aged 16!

Died.]—At Monmouth, T. Morgan, eſq. M.P. Mrs. Bowen.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. T. Pruen, of Grays Inn, London, to Miſs Andrews, of Cheltenham. At Glouceſter, Major Douglas, to Miſs C. Hopkinſon, daughter of Colonel H. late of the 15th regiment of Light Dragoons. At Newnham, G. H. Maſon, eſq major in the late 102d regiment, to Miſs Jones, of Hay Hill. At Stapleton, C. Campbell, eſq to Mrs Elton. W. Rogers, eſq. of Llanthomas, near the Hay, Brecon, to Miſs Smith, of Glouceſter.

Died.]—J. Whithorne, ſen. eſq. of Charlton King's. At the Grange, near Stroud, W. Burgh, eſq. lieutenant in the navy. The rev. W. E. Edwards, rector of Weſtborough.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the laſt Oxford quarter ſeſſions, it appeared, that ſcarcely any of the millers of the county had complied with the directions of the late act, injoining them to put up, in ſome conſpicuous part of their mills, a table of the prices, in money, for which the ſeveral operations of the mill are to be performed—a number of them were accordingly mulcted in the legal penalties. The ſame complaint has occurred in other provincial diſtricts.

Married.]—Mr. T. Greenwood, of Eaſington, to Miſs Saunders, of Great Milton, a young lady of polite accompliſhments, and a handſome fortune.

Died.]—At Oxford, aged 32, Mrs. Hodgſon, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. principal of Hertford College. Mr. I. Binks. Mrs. Loden.

Mr. J. Chapman, ſtudent of Baliol college, ſon of Mr. C. alderman of Bath While bathing in the Cherwell, he was ſuddenly ſeized with the cramp, and was drowned in the preſence of three young gentlemen, who were unable to afford him any aſſiſtance. His body remained three quarters of an hour under water before it was found and taken up. He is regretted as a youth of agreeable manners.

Aged 74, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. J. Parſons.

At Henley, Mr. J. Shaw. After a few days illneſs. Mrs. Treacher, relict of the rev. T. T. rector of Ardley. Mrs. H. Mackarneſs, of Chipping Norton. At Witney, aged upwards of 60, Mr. J. Fitchell, many years ſurveyor of the turnpike roads in that neighbourhood. In his 50th year, Mr. Meades, of Enſham.

At Caſſington, aged 77, Mrs. A. Belgrove. Miſs F. A. Weyland, of Wood Eaton. Aged 83, Mr. J. Denner, late of Stow Wood. Aged 81, Edw. Skinner, pariſh clerk of Bampton, upwards of 46 years. Near Bampton, aged 97, Mr. H. Yeatman. Near Henley, Mr. W. Sarney. Aged 94, Mrs. Brigham, of Rotherfield Peppard.

At Chipping Warden, near Banbury, aged 66, the rev. M. Lamb, D.D. chancellor of the dioceſe of Oxon, and ſome time principal of Magdalen hall. For theſe, and other preferments, he was principally indebted to the Guilford family, by whom he was deſervedly reſpected. He was poſſeſſed of great equanimity, true Chriſtian benevolence, and all the virtues which form a worthy and reſpectable character. His literary attainments were conſiderable.

Aged 65, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Clarke, daughter of Mr. Alderman Auſtin, late of Oxford.

At Hampſtead, Miſs Finch, ſiſter of R. F. eſq. of Headington.

At his father's ſeat, at Plas-Madoc, Denbighſhire, Mr. M. Youde, gentleman-commoner of Hertford college, Oxford.

At Bloxham, Mrs. Councer.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.]—At High Wycombe, Miſs Smith, late of Roſs, Hereford.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—R. Sutcliffe, eſq. of Bradford, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Croſs, daughter of T. C. eſq. late high ſheriff for this county.

ESSEX.

The Rev J. Filewood, rector of Stifford and Sible Hedingham, has lately gained from the ſea a conſiderable quantity of land, by a new and much improved method of imbankment.

In purſuance of a requiſition delivered to the ſheriff,

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Sheriff, signed by 120 gentlemen (among whom were Lords GUILDFORD, MAYNARD, and PETRE, five baronets, and three members of parliament) to consider of the propriety of addressing the king, "*to dismiss from his councils those ministers whose measures have reduced us to our present calamitous situation,*" &c. a meeting of the county was held, May 29, when F. HONEYWOOD, esq. moved a petition suitable to the tenor of the requisition, which was seconded by Lord Viscount MAYNARD. Mr. MAJENDIE moved an adjournment, on which the question for a division was loudly and repeatedly called for. This was refused by the sheriff, who abruptly dissolved the meeting; the original motion was, of course, lost. Thus the most numerous assembly of the county ever before remembered, was prevented from expressing its opinion on the very important question, for the decision of which, alone, the freeholders had been convened! Copies, however, of the petition moved by Mr. HONEYWOOD, were afterwards circulated throughout the county, and signed by great numbers of the inhabitants, &c

G. DOWNING, esq. of Ovington, was lately installed at Chelmsford, with great pomp, Provincial Grand Master of the Order of Free-Masons for this county. On this occasion, the sum of 107l. 2s. was collected among the brethren present, for the use of the Free-Masons' Charity for Female Children, in St. George's Fields, near London.

Died.]—Aged 17, Mr. T. Budworth, of High Laver. Mr. W. Gibson, of Hadleigh. Aged 26, Mrs. Withett, of Dedham. Aged 84, Mrs. Sus. Greenwood, of Halstead, a quaker. At Witham, R. Callis, esq. formerly an officer of dragoons. J. Utterton, esq. of Cobbin-House, near Waltham Abbey. Miss F. Nightingale, of Roxwell. At Thaxtead, the rev. Mr. Mason, curate. The Hon. Mrs. Olmius, of New Hall, Boreham. At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Mixer. Mr. J. Woods; he was suddenly seized with a numbness in his feet, and a pain in his breast, of which, with other paralytic symptoms, he died soon afterwards. Mr. May, of Maldon. At Colchester, Mrs. Bunnel, wife of Mr. Alderman B. Miss Keymes. Lieut. Elliot, of the 22d regiment, in the barracks, in a duel with Mr. Cowan, assistant surgeon. They both fired together, when Lieut. E. wounded Mr. C. in the leg, and Mr. C. shot Lieut. E. through the upper part of the head, in consequence of which he died a few hours afterwards.

NORFOLK.

At a late meeting of the freemen, freeholders, and others inhabitants of Norwich, in common-hall, it was resolved unanimously, that a petition should be presented to the King, praying him "*to dismiss his present ministers from his councils.*" &c. Among other representations, the petition urges, that "*of the several objects which have been successively held up to public expectation, not one has been obtained; that a plan of intimidation has been adopted, which has made encroachments on British liberty; that the middle classes are deprived of many of their domestic comforts; that our credit, national and mercantile, is brought to the brink of ruin; that the rapid spread of discontent threatens the speedy approach of new calamities at home, and that a storm has been raised, by the tyranny of military law, in the sister kingdom.*" In the conclusion, ministers are declared to be "MEN WHO HAVE FORFEITED THE PUBLIC ESTEEM;" and the King is requested "*to replace them by others, whose* WISDOM *and* INTEGRITY," &c. &c. It was also resolved unanimously, that "*this meeting has been convened by legal and constitutional authority, and that any petition from this city in opposition to that now resolved upon, is contrary to the acknowledged manner of ascertaining the opinion of the citizens, and unbecoming the character of Englishmen.*"

May 29, in the evening, several brutal outrages were perpetrated at Norwich, by some soldiers of the Inniskilling Dragoons, quartered in that city. Mr. THELWALL having announced his intention to deliver two lectures there, his murder was publicly avowed to be the object of those ruffians. A little before the time appointed for the commencement of the lecture, seven or eight of the Inniskilling Dragoons rushed into the lecture-room, where several persons of both sexes were assembled, exclaiming, with horrible execrations, "Down with the Jacobins," "massacre them all," &c.; and seconded their threats, by wounding severely with bludgeons, the persons present. The company was then dispersed, and the lecture-room was instantly demolished. The soldiers afterwards proceeded to maltreat the landlord of a neighbouring public-house, driving him out of a garret-window into the street, and terrifying his wife, then in the eighth month of her pregnancy, to such a degree, that she forced her way through a slight part of the partition into an adjoining house—the house they gutted, and destroyed the furniture. On the appearance of the mayor, the soldiers dispersed, but afterwards assembled to the number of some hundreds, and demolished another public-house in the neighbourhood, knocking down, and materially hurting many persons, among whom was an amiable young lady of sixteen years of age. The other regiments quartered in the city, behaved with exemplary good order, nor was there found, in the extensive population of Norwich, more than one inhabitant profligate enough to join with the military depredators. As there was every probability that the outrages would be renewed, Mr. THELWALL thought proper to quit the city privately, in a post chaise, and return to London. Among other implements of destruction provided by the rioters, was AN AXE, newly ground and sharpened for the occasion.

Married.]—At Gretna Green, T. A Kerrison, esq. of Norwich, to Miss H. Bellman, of Wetheringsett, Suffolk. J. Mosely, esq. of Ousden, to Miss Galway, of Tofts. Captain Preston, in the Oporto trade, to Miss Tolver, of Yarmouth. Mr. T. Newton, sen. of Lexkenheath, to Mrs. Aggas, Hockuwold, Wilton: their ages united amounted to nearly 150 years.

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years. H. Hukon, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, London, to Miſs Heald, late of Northreps. F. Latham, esq. to Miſs D. Ganning, of Norwich. At Denton, N. Claybon, esq. to Miſs S. Bocking. A. Beevor, esq. of Cringleford, to Miſs Branthwaite, of Stiffkey.

Died.]—At Norwich, aged 67, Mr. B. Garthon. Aged 46, Mrs. Spratt. Aged 30, Mr. W. Mapes. T. Havers, esq. a gentleman of ſtrict honour and integrity, and of circumſpect conduct in every ſituation through life; his loſs is ſincerely deplored by the religious community with which he was connected, and of which he was a very exemplary member. Aged 18, Miſs H. Mack. Aged 75, Mr. C. Ellinett, a truly honeſt and induſtrious man; he died in the houſe wherein he was born and had reſided through life. Aged 70, Mrs. Ives. Aged 23, Miſs M. Pitchers. Aged 63, Mrs. Ritſon. Mr. J. Johnſon, of Stonehill Farm, near Norwich. At Memel, in Pruſſia, May 18 laſt, Mrs. Drake, niece of Mr. Pue, gent. late of Norwich. At New York, March 27 laſt, Mr. W. Beazor, formerly of Norwich.

Mr. R. Davy, of Kenning Hall. Miſs S. Hewitt, of Holt. Mrs. Andrews, of Oulton. In Jamaica, March 23 laſt, aged 25, Mr. T. Etheridge, of Starſton. At Ruſhall, Mr J. Cunningham. Aged 97, Mrs. Slipper, of Potter Heigham. T. Cole, gent. late of Paſton. The rev. E. Holden, rector of Gillingham &c. At Wymondham, aged near 90, Mr. Wilſon.

Mrs. M. Mays, of Foulſham. Mr. J. Nelſon, of Dereham. At Weſt Newton Parſonage, aged 92, the rev. J. Sharp, vicar, with other preferments: he was preſented to the living of Babingley, in 1732, and was many years father of the deocele; he maintained through life the character of a worthy man and a good Chriſtian. At Ringland, aged 102, Mrs. A. Ames: ſhe retained the uſe of her limbs and faculties to her laſt hour; ſhe reſided at Shottiſham nearly 90 years of her life.

Aged 70, Mr. T. Garrod, of Heigham. Aged 32, Mr. A. Davies, of Beccles. Aged 76, Mr. J. Kerr, of Mattiſhall Bergh. Miſs Fellows, of Shottiſham. At E. Dereham, A. George, gent. After a lingering illneſs, ariſing from a cancer in her mouth, Mrs S Wigg: of exemplary conduct as a ſtep-mother, and attentive to the various duties of ſocial life; ſhe was greatly beloved by her numerous family and friends. At Thetford, Mr T. Jeſſeries, collector of exciſe. Aged 24, Miſs E. Steele, of Buckleſham.

Aged 25, Mr. C. Burrows, of Litchim. Mr. F. Pauke, ſen. of Runcton. Aged 70, Mr. W. Howard, of Northerepps. Mrs. S. Long, ſiſter to J. L. esq. of Dunſton, formerly high ſheriff of this county; concerning the validity of whoſe teſtament there were two famous trials, upwards of thirty years ago, by the laſt of which her brother's will was ſet aſide, and ſhe became veſted in his eſtates, as heir at law. October 29 laſt, at Naſſau, Bahama Iſlands, of the yellow fever, aged 19, Mr. J. Criſp, ſon of Mr. C. of Watlington.

Jaſper Danford, of Bramfield: while riding the ſhafts of a broad-wheeled waggon, with his back reclined to the horſes, he was preſſed ſo violent againſt the head of a maple-tree, which grew on a bank and projected over the road, as to occaſion his immediate death.

On board the Comet ſhip of war, in Yarmouth Roads, aged 42, captain T. Middleton, commander: he had juſt arrived from the Mediterranean, where he had been actively employed during the greater part of the preſent war, and had highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in aſſiſting to deſtroy the French fleet, at Toulon. For his ſervices in this action he obtained honourable and particular notice in the London Gazette, which recorded that event. In the American war, when only commanding a tranſport veſſel, he received a reward of 500l. by a vote in parliament, for his fidelity in ſome important ſervice. He was not only diſtinguiſhed as a gallant officer, but reſpected for his philanthropy and truly benevolent diſpoſition.

At Bodney Hall, aged 44, the hon. Mrs. C. Dillon, ſiſter to Lord Viſcount D. of Ireland: though born with beauty, and endowed with many talents and accompliſhments, ſhe ſecluded herſelf, at an early age, from the world, and retired to a monaſtery, at Montargis, in the South of France, whence ſhe was compelled to return, in 1793. She has ſince reſided in this county, with the original companions of her retreat. To the few who were acquainted with her, her innocent and unoſtentatious life has been an example of what true philoſophy is capable of; that philoſophy which is found in religion, and the ſcience of which is the higheſt wiſdom.

SUFFOLK.

Married.]—At Jerſey, Lieut. Hodgkin, of the Loyal Suffolk Fencibles, to Miſs Fiott, of that iſland. Mr. W. Clark, maſter of the grammar-ſchool at E. Bergholt, to Miſs S. Branwhite, of Lavenham.

Died.]—Mr. Lemon, of Finborough. At Pakefield, Mr. W. Machin. Aged 45, Mr. W. Green, of Fakenham mills. Miſs Franklin, of Drinkſtone. Aged 76, Mrs. J. Ridley, of Woodbridge. At Bury, Mr. W. C. Steele. Mrs. Drewe.

Aged 66, Mr. Robert Sutton, one of the family juſtly celebrated for the introduction and ſucceſsful practice of inoculation in this country.

Mrs. Godfrey, of Mildenhall. Mrs Gibſon, the elder, of Ipſwich. Mr. J. Danſie, of E. Bergholt, ſchoolmaſter, greatly regretted by his pupils and acquaintance.

SUSSEX.

Lately, at Chailey, during a ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and hail, the ground was covered with hail-ſtones as large as marbles; the meadows, in which cattle were ſeen quietly feeding at noon, were, before three o'clock, ſeveral feet under water; and in the lower part of the village the flood roſe, in that ſhort ſpace of time, to the height of ten feet.

At a late meeting of the ſubſcribers for

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ENCOURAGING the BREEDS of CATTLE and SHEEP, and ENCOURAGING INDUSTRY among the LABOURING POOR, the EARL of EGREMONT in the chair, it was resolved, that a premium of twenty guineas should be paid to the owner who shall exhibit the best three-year-old bull, subject to certain conditions, on a day specified; and a premium of ten guineas to the owner of the second best, subject to the same conditions; also, a premium of ten guineas to the owner of the best three-year-old heifer, which shall have produced a living calf before a time specified, and shall be in milk at the time of show; and a premium of five guineas to the owner of the second best, under the same restrictions; also, a premium of twenty guineas to the owner of the best South-down ram, of fifteen guineas to the owner of the second best, of ten guineas to the owner of the third best, and of five guineas to the owner of the fourth best; all of those to be one year old last lambing time, and subject to certain conditions; also, a premium of ten guineas to the owner of the best South-down ewe, and of five guineas to the owner of the second best, to be above one year old last lambing-time; also a premium of five guineas to the owner of the best South-down wether, to be two years old last lambing-time. Also, different premiums of five, three, two, and one guinea each to labourers, who shall have brought up children with the least proportionate relief from their respective parishes; to the wives and widows of labourers, who shall have done the greatest number of days' work in husbandry, between two periods of time specified; to long and faithful service of men servants, in husbandry; and to ploughmen, who, with the fewest oxen in harness, shall plough *one statute acre* of ground, in the shortest time and best manner, on a day specified.

Married.]—F. Partington, esq. of Offham, near Lewes, to Miss Trollop, of Cotered, Herts.

Died.]—Near Cuckfield, ——— Grainger, esq. At East Grinstead, of a mortification in his bowels, which proceeded from a gangrened thumb, occasioned by a fall from his horse, Mr. Collins, attorney. At Horsham, Mrs. Wheeler; having attended the funeral of a friend, she returned home, and died almost immediately. Near Horsham, Mr. Brothwell, builder, of Dorking, Surrey, from the effects of a fall from his horse.

KENT.

The Agricultural Society of this county have lately transmitted a notice to the Devonshire Tithe Society, that "they are ready to co-operate with them in such means as may tend to the furthering of the object proposed," &c.

Lord ROKEBY has lately published, in the Kentish papers, a judicious and dispassionate address to the county of Kent, wherein his lordship animadverts, with becoming freedom, on the corruption and extravagance of ministers, their ambition of foreign conquest, &c. &c. and points out the grand remedy for the complicated evils of the country—a radical reform in the house of commons.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.]—W. Curry, esq. partner with Mr. North, attorney, of Southampton, to Miss Wase, of Tooting, Surrey. H. Hutton, esq. of Andover, to Miss Heald, of Hill-place, near Southampton. T. Harper, esq of Gosport, to Miss M Jellicoe

Died.]—At Winchester, lieut. Tipping, of the North Gloucester militia. At Romsey, Mrs. Gainsford. At Fordingbridge, Mr. J. Muscott, surgeon and apothecary, of eminent abilities in his profession, and respected by all classes of people within the circuit of his practice. Near Andover. Mr. Lywood.

At Southampton, Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. alderman R.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.]—The rev. D Graves, aged 48, curate of Chieveley, to Miss E Southby, of Winterbourne, aged 18! Mr. G. buried his late wife, aged 77, on the 19th May last.

Died.]—At Reading, suddenly, while sitting in her chair, aged 84, Mrs. Simeon. Mrs. Hiscock.

Mrs. Walker, of Tilehurst. Miss C. Talmage, of Bracknell. At Tidmarsh, Mr. R. Piercy, of St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Of a lingering disorder, Mrs. Berry, of Park-farm, Sonning.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.]—J. Deveral, esq. of Frankly, to Miss Blenman, of Morkton Farleigh. Mr. P. Masey, attorney, to Miss L. Gibbons, of Fisherton. The rev. Mr. Philipson to Miss E. Thorp, of Chippenham-park, Wilts.

Died.]—At Salisbury, aged 101, Ann Fulford, a poor but honest and industrious widow; she had a perfect recollection of all the circumstances of the great storm in 1703, being at that time seven years of age, and living with her grandmother, near Pomfret. Aged 73, Mr. H. Dew. Mrs. A. Wenyeve. Mrs. Hawes.

At Quidhampton, aged 33, Mr. J. Gibbs, jun. Mr. Turner, of Nunney.

At the Abbey of Augustine nuns, at Amesbury, Sister Monica, a lady of the society.—She died on St. Monica's day, while the other nuns were celebrating mass in the chapel.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Philological Society, at Bath, for educating and placing out the sons of poor clergymen and mechanics (instituted in 1792) have been enabled, by the public encouragement, to increase the number of their boys to 120.

The gentleman (Sir W. D.) confined in Ilchester gaol, whose unfortunate case we mentioned in a former Number, and which has been so frequently described in the West of England papers, has been lately released from the debt on which he was some months ago confined, by his creditor, who has confessed the false arrest. We are concerned, however, to add, that he is still detained by another demand since preferred against him. He has been

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been entirely supported for some months past by the very humane keeper of the gaol*.

On June 12, a very considerable part of the eastern end of the Kennet and Avon canal was opened, by order of the Chairman and Committee of Management. From the substantial execution of the several parts of the work, it appears to be now capable of accommodating the trade of that populous neighbourhood. Eleven miles of coal canal will be completed, according to calculation, in about eight months' time, at the expence of 32,000l. and the remaining six miles in eighteen months' time, at the additional expence of 17,450l. It is expected that, by that period, the Kennet and Avon canal will be finished, from Devizes to its junction with this canal, which will then also form a junction with the Wilts and Berks canal.

The yearly income of the schools of industry at Bath, from the gradual decrease of subscriptions, &c. is now reduced from 800l. to little more than 200l.

The subscription of Mr. C. Baker, of Bristol, who has circulated proposals for discovering the cause and cure of the SMUT in wheat, is rapidly filling, under the patronage of the farmers in general, as well as of the leading Agriculturists.

A numerous and respectable meeting was lately held at the Guildhall in Bristol, for the purpose of addressing the king "*to dismiss his ministers, as the most effectual means of obtaining a speedy, honourable, and permanent peace*," &c.; when a petition to this effect, after some discussion as to matter of form, was adopted, with only three dissenting voices. The petition asserts, that "*the foundations of national greatness are shaken*," and that "*the staple manufactures of the country totter on the brink of destruction*," &c. It also notices the decay of trade in Bristol, "*we attest the decline of our particular city*," &c.—A counter-address was, however, produced at the meeting, which, on being put to the vote, was rejected, by a great majority.

The Hutsh inclosure bill, lately passed, contains an unreserved commutation for every species of tythes. It was patronized by the bishop of Bath and Wells, lord of the manor, by the archdeacon of Wells, possessor of the great tythes, and by the rev. J. Mitchell, vicar of the parish; examples worthy to be held up to the general imitation of the clergy.

It appears, from a report of the governors of the asylum for blind persons, lately established at Bristol, that the charity is in a prosperous situation, that the number of objects admitted in the course of the last twelve months is considerably increased, and that the earnings by labour have been in a state of progressive advancement from the commencement of the undertaking to the present time. Some of these persons can now earn 5s 6d. per week, and under, by basket and hamper making, and other employments.

Married.]—Mr. Mitchell, attorney, of Bruton, to Miss Clements, of Weck. J. Templeman, esq. of Merriott-hall, to Miss Abraham, of White-Lackington. At Bath, W. Wilberforce, esq. M.P. for Yorkshire, to Miss Spooner, of Elmdon-house, Warwick. At Bristol, serjeant Mackenzie, of the Portsmouth division of Marines, to Mrs. Fry, victualler,—whose husband, Mr. F. had died in less than a fortnight before. At Bathwick, V. L. Ward, esq. to Miss Ahmutz.

At Gretna-Green, lieut. Stawell, of the Chatham division of marines, recruiting at Trowbridge, to Miss Steel, of Hilperton;—an amiable and accomplished young lady: she was taken from the window of her chamber, at midnight, by her lover, and conveyed away in a post-chaise and four.

Died.]—At Bath, Mrs. Spry. W. Crossley, esq. On his way to Bristol hot-wells, F. R. Humphries, esq. of Devises, major-general in the army. Mrs. Nagle, of the county of West Meath, Ireland. Mr. G. M. Goodall. Mrs. Bowsher. Mr. Rodborn, printer. Near Bath, Mr. T. Shute, of Cheapside, London. At Bath Easton, H. Walters, esq. justice of the peace.

At Frome, Mr. J. Coke. In the flower of youth and beauty, Miss A. Wickham. C. Hawkins, esq. of Yeovil.

At Falmouth, Mr. Pearce, an eminent attorney, esteemed both in and out of his profession, for his probity and goodness of heart.—Though his constitution was remarkably delicate, he possessed a mind full of energy and vigour.—He bore a long and cruel disease with philosophical fortitude, and yielded up his breath, in a well-grounded hope of "the blessed resurrection to eternal life."

At North Petherton, Mr. Barrel, attorney.

DORSETSHIRE.

An office has been lately established at Poole (or rather revived, having lain dormant a number of years past) for managing the concerns of the vice admiralty jurisdiction, extending over the counties of Southampton, Dorset, and Poole. The object of this establishment is announced to be, "*to prevent depredations committed on the persons and property of individuals who, through calamitous circumstances, may be cast away on the rocks or sands of shores of the said district*," and "*to rescue the character of a certain description of people from brutality*."

Since the establishment of schools of industry in Dorchester, many children who, prior

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* In a letter lately written to the editor of a Bath paper, after artfully depicting the particulars of his sufferings, extreme want of common necessaries, &c. he adds, "I am pining in bondage under the public's cause, as well as private oppression, and that public now neglect me—'tis too much—I cannot long endure it—I crave for mercy, and not to let me perish—I am overcome with sorrow to find myself thus neglected—to be destitute and in want, are calamities which I pray Heaven may never be the fate of you and your's," &c.—A subscription, however, has been lately opened for his relief in the banking-houses at Bath, which meets with some encouragement.

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to the commencement of the inſtitution (in May laſt) were only a burden to the town, are now enabled to earn more than their charge of maintenance.

Married.]—R. C. Cole, eſq. of Whitchurch, to Miſs J Biggs, of Blandford. W. Clavell, eſq. to Miſs Bingham, of Melcombe Bingham.

Died.]—At Dorcheſter, Mrs. Yeatman. Mr. Strange, of Lydlinch, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, by which he was ſo much hurt, that he died in a few hours after. In a phrenzy fever, Mr. Channing, lieut. in the Dorſet militia.

Mr. Budden, of Blandford. At Sherborn, Mrs. Spratt. At Everſhot, aged 88, Mr. R. Oliver. At Weymouth, aged 106, Mrs. Croſſman.

At Shaftesbury, the rev. James Merchant, many years the miniſter of a congregation of proteſtant diſſenters in this town. He was a man of learning, piety, and candour.

At Wareham, Mrs. Heſter Reader, aged 85, the widow of the late rev. Simon Reader, a diſſenting miniſter in this town for more than 50 years. Mrs. R. enjoyed much conſolation and comfort during her ſickneſs, and appeared to anticipate her entrance into the heavenly world. She was much diſtinguiſhed for her piety and benevolence.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the late meeting of the freeholders, &c. of this county, held in the Caſtle Yard, Exeter, J. SEALE, eſq. high ſheriff, in the chair, Sir J. NORCLIFFE INNES moved a petition to the King, aſſerting the neceſſity of a change of miniſters, &c. which was ſeconded by Mr. NORTHMORE. This gentleman, in a nervous ſpeech, of ſome length, animadverted on the notorious inconſiſtency of the preſent miniſters, and particularly of Mr. Pitt, "who had come into office againſt the ſenſe of a majority in parliament, and now retained his place againſt the deſire of the people." He added that 'miniſters did not ſeem inclined to enter on negotiation with ſincerity," Mr. PALK, member for the county, oppoſed the petition, and ſaid, "he was ſure that in ſo doing he expreſſed the deſire of his conſtituents *(loud and reiterated cries of* No! No!) The queſtion being called for, in order that the real ſenſe of the county might be accurately aſcertained, the ſheriff deſired all who voted for the petition to withdraw to the right ſide of the huſtings, and all who oppoſed it to the left; when he declared the addreſs for the diſmiſſal of miniſters to be carried BY A LARGE MAJORITY. On a moderate computation, a majority of at leaſt three to two divided on the petition, which by ſome was ſaid to be two to one. The moſt ſtrenuous exertions had been made throughout the county to defeat the object of the petition, and the meeting was allowed to be by far the moſt numerous and reſpectable that had ever been aſſembled in the Weſt of England. A counter petition was afterwards in circulation, which, after every effort had been exerted, under the influence of EARL FORTESCUE, Lord Lieutenant, &c. to obtain ſignatures, was not ſigned by more than 400 perſons on the day of the meeting.

A requiſition of twenty-five reſpectable citizens of Exeter, having been lately addreſſed to the mayor, requeſting him to convene a general meeting of the inhabitants, to "conſider the propriety of petitioning the king to diſmiſs his miniſters, and to accelerate peace," this magiſtrate imagining himſelf ſufficiently competent to decide on conſtitutional points for the reſt of his fellow-citizens, refuſed to comply, aſſigning, as a reaſon for his conduct, "that a majority in parliament having ſupported the preſent miniſters," the nation, at large, "could not *decently* petition the king to diſmiſs them!" It is curious that, when Mr. Fox was one of king's miniſters, and when his India Bill was ſupported by a majority in parliament, the corporation of Exeter *then* thought it *decent* and *proper* to petition the king, not merely to diſmiſs the then miniſters, but even to diſſolve the parliament itſelf, as having ſupported a meaſure which was apparently diſapproved of by the great body of the people!

The Eaſt Devon Agricultural Society offered, in their laſt meeting, eighteen premiums for the encouragement of AGRICULTURE and INDUSTRY: one of ten guineas to the perſon who ſhall diſcover, by the moſt accurate experiments, whether the Leiceſterſhire or Devonſhire breed of ſheep, or what other ſort are beſt and moſt profitable for propagation within the Devon diſtrict; one of five guineas to the perſon who ſhall diſcover a cure for the flux or fleet in bullocks; another of five guineas to the perſon who ſhall diſcover a method of deſtroying thoſe large grey grubs in paſture and arable land, from which proceed the cockchafer and beetle, or other grubs injurious to crops, ſuch method to be the leaſt prejudical to graſs, or other produce of the land; another of five guineas to the perſon who ſhall diſcover an effectual method to deſtroy rats and mice, without poiſon; another of five guineas to the perſon who ſhall bring into a proper ſtate of cultivation, the greateſt quantity of waſte land, not leſs than five acres, by drainage or otherwiſe; alſo four more premiums of five guineas each, one of three, and the remainder of two. Theſe are offered for the exhibition of the beſt ſtallion, bull, ram, and boar, for long and faithful ſervice, and for the greateſt number of legitimate children, &c.

The Grand Jury of the late Eaſter Quarter Seſſions (held at the caſtle in Exeter) have "declared," by public advertiſement, "their firm opinion, that the ſteps taken by the Tythe Society in Devonſhire, have for their object, the moſt laudable views, by encouraging agricultural improvements, cementing friendſhip and harmony, preventing animoſities and litigations, and ſecuring the internal defence of the kingdom," &c. They alſo voted their thanks to the ſociety, and requeſted their active perſeverance in the purſuit of their great object, "in full confidence that the Grand Juries, and Agricultural

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cultural Societies of other counties, will soon follow the example," &c.

Married.]—The rev. Mr. Holwell, of Exmouth, to Lady Charlotte Hay, ſiſter to the Earl of Erroll. Captain R. Yeo, to Miſs T. Leworthy, of Barnſtaple. Mr. W. Tancock, gunner of the Flora ſhip of war, to Miſs S. Upham.

Died.]—At Exeter, Mr. J. Swale, wine-merchant, but of late years retired from buſineſs. Mrs. Turner. Suddenly, Mr. J Kingdon, comptroller of the cuſtoms.

At Woolfardiſworthy, aged 25, Mrs. Hole, wife of the rev. J H. rector. At Strode, Beaminſter, Mr. J. Clare, reſpected and lamented. At Chard, Mrs. James. At Exmouth, aged 78, Mrs. Foulkes, relict of W. F. eſq. Suddenly, Mrs. Upham, wife of lieutenant U. of the Sidbury volunteers: a charitable woman to the poor.

CORNWALL.

An enormous whale, meaſuring 70 feet in length, came lately on ſhore within the entrance of the harbour at Paſſtow. It was ſoon cut to pieces, and carried off, by the country people. It had been ſeen that morning at ſea with its tail upwards.

Married.]—At St. Hillary, T. Hill, eſq. of Helſtone, to Miſs P. Groenſill, of Marazion.

Died.]—Mrs. Hall, daughter of —— Harris, eſq. of Penzance. Near Penrhyn, the rev. J. Buckingham, vicar of Stithians. At Penzance, J. Scobell, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms.

WALES.

Married.]—At Carnarvon, Mr. H. R. Williams, attorney, to Miſs Bettis.

Died.]—At Ruthin, Denbighſhire, W. Totty, eſq. attorney.

The lady of Sir John Hamlyn, bart. M.P. for the county of Caermarthen.

SCOTLAND.

From a report of the Britiſh Wool Society, of Edinburgh, it appears that Scotch wool has been of late ſo much meliorated as to yield *three* and *four* times the prices is was formerly worth; and that a conſiderable ſpirit of improvement has been excited and diffuſed over the county relative to this important branch of rural œconomy.

As a proof of the extraordinary improvement of land, a ſmall orchard, containing one acre and a half, planted five years ago, produced by the ſale of its fruit laſt year, upwards of 67l. to the proprietor.

The Society intitled the Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, have lately diſtributed a number of premiums to different claimants: 10l. for the beſt ſpecimen of damaſk linen; 7 premiums, one of 15l. ſterling, one of 14l. one of 12l. one of 11l. one of 10l and two of 6l. for different ſpecimens of woollen cloth; and 10 premiums, one of 18l. one of 16l. one of 15l one of 14l. two of 10l. one of 3l. one of 2l. and one of 1l. for different ſpecimens of fancy articles.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE.

The continuance of wet weather, during the whole month, has much impeded the operations of the Huſbandman. Vegetation is remarkably backward; and the preſent proſpect is favourable rather to the produce of Straw, than to a beneficial produce of Grain.

The WHEAT in warm light ſoils, has grown very large, and is even, in many places, already laid by the wind and rain. On damp, clayey, and cold ſoils, it ſtill plants very thin; and although its improvement, ſince our laſt, has been conſiderable, yet in theſe ſituations, the crops cannot poſſibly be good. In North-Britain, where the ſame chilling ſhowers have not been felt, as have been in ſome other diſtricts, the early Wheats are peeping out, and promiſe well. In the Iſle of Thanet, and throughout Kent, upon dry chalky ſoils, the crops of every kind exhibit a luxuriant aſpect, which has, perhaps, been ſeldom exceeded.

The preſent appearance of the SPRING CORN, except on remarkably good ſoils, is far from favourable. The BARLEY, in particular, has ſuffered much from the cold wet weather; that early ſown, promiſes, however, in ſeveral diſtricts, a moſt productive crop. The PEAS and BEANS univerſally afford reaſon to expect that the podding will be remarkably great.

The RYE-GRASS and CLOVERS are expected, in general, to turn off light. The OLD GRASS was never in greater abundance. In the neighbourhood of London, the Hay harveſt has been very backward, and the crops have received much damage. In the ſouthern parts of the kingdom, the TURNIPS are promiſingly above ground; in the northern, the ſowing has commenced under favourable auſpices.

The HOP BINES round Canterbury thrive exceedingly. In the neighbourhood of Maidſtone, they have been affected by the fly. The duty, for the current year, is already eſtimated at One Hundred Thouſand Pounds.

CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, continue very high, and the demand for them very great, particularly for lean cattle and ſheep, on account of the great abundance of graſs. BEEF averages, in Smithfield Market, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. per ſtone; MUTTON, from 4s to 5s. per ſtone, of 8lb.—In the markets of North-Britain, choice pieces of BEEF ſell at 8d. the lb. of 17½ oz.;—MUTTON ſtill higher; and LAMB at about 6d.

The prices of Grain are ſtill low; and markets exceedingly dull.—The average of England and Wales, of Wheat, 50s.—of Barley 24s. 2d.

The WOOL buſineſs continues ſtagnated.

The ORCHARDS exhibit a promiſing appearance.

ACCOUNT

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ACCOUNT OF THE LATE MUTINY ON BOARD OF THE FLEET AT THE NORE;

AND OF THE TRIAL OF *RICHARD PARKER*,

ONE OF THE DELEGATES OF THE SANDWICH, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE COURT OF DELEGATES.

IN our laſt we noticed that the mutiny which had broke out on board of the grand fleet, under Lord Bridport, at Spithead, had extended itſelf to the other diviſions of the fleet, and that, at that time, though it had been ſilenced by the conceſſions and attentions of government on board of the grand fleet, yet that in the fleet, at Sheerneſs, in particular, it continued to rage with ſymptoms peculiarly alarming.

The North Sea fleet, as well as the ſhips lying at the Nore, appear to have had the redreſs of other grievances in view, beſides what related to the increaſe of pay and proviſions demanded by the grand fleet, at Spithead. *A more equal diviſion of prize money, more regular and frequent payment of wages, and certain privileges of permiſſion to go on ſhore when in port, as ſoon as might be conſiſtent with the ſervice*, were points inſiſted upon by this diviſion, before they would agree to return to their regular ſtate of ſubordination*. During the progreſs of this alarming mutiny, various opinions exiſted in the public mind, in regard to the conduct, the moſt prudent to be adopted; ſome perſons, with the miniſtry, would liſten to nothing ſhort of *unconditional ſubmiſſion*, while others inſiſted that part of the articles, at leaſt, might have been granted, and that by *moderate and modified conceſſion*, the love and fidelity of the navy would be more effectually ſecured than by adopting harſh and coercive meaſures.—Which of theſe opinions was the wiſeſt cannot now be determined.—The attachment and ſervices of the body of the ſeamen hereafter, and the opinion they may form of the juſtneſs of the demands of the fleet at the Nore, will certainly be the only proof of the policy of the meaſures that have been purſued.

At the commencement of the mutiny, the mutineers were ſuffered to go on ſhore without interruption, and to parade about Sheerneſs with muſic, flags, and a triumphal appearance, calculated to make converts to their cauſe. Their head quarters were in a public houſe, from the windows of which a red flag was hoiſted many days ſucceſſively. The delegates and committee men went on ſhore or on board as they pleaſed, and ſeemed commanders of Sheerneſs, as well as of the ſhips at the Nore. Lord Keith and Sir Charles Grey, however, who had been ſent down to ſuperintend the naval and military proceedings in that quarter, put an end to this indulgence inſtantly on their arrival.

With a view to extort compliance with their demands, they proceeded to block up the Thames, by refuſing a free paſſage up and down the river to the London trade. The ſhips of neutral nations, however, colliers, and a few ſmall craft, were ſuffered to paſs, firſt receiving a paſſport ſigned by Richard Parker, as preſident of the delegates. In order to concentrate their force, all the ſhips which lay near Sheerneſs, dropt down to the Great Nore. The line of battle ſhips were drawn up in a line, about half a mile diſtant from each other, and moored with their broad ſides fronting each other. In the ſpaces between the line of battle ſhips, the detained merchantmen, &c. were moored. The force of the mutineers, at its greateſt height, conſiſted of eleven ſhips of the line, excluſive of frigates, in all twenty-four ſail. The appearance of ſuch a multitude of ſhipping, the London trade included, was, from the occaſion, grand and awful. Each ſhip was governed by a committee conſiſting of twelve members, together with two delegates and a ſecretary. To repreſent the whole body of ſeamen, every man of war appointed two delegates, and each gun boat one; the mode of aſſembling theſe was by beating a drum.

From the firſt breaking out of this mutiny, the delegates behaved reſpectfully to their ſuperior officers. They alſo exhibited on every convenient

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* *The following is a Copy of the Articles inſiſted upon, as publiſhed in all the Newſpapers of the Day.*

Article I. *That every indulgence granted to the fleet at Portſmouth, be granted to his Majeſty's ſubjects ſerving in the fleet at the Nore, and places adjacent.*

II. *That every man, upon a ſhip coming into harbour, ſhall have liberty (a certain number of men at a time, ſo as not to injure the ſhip's duty) to go and ſee their friends and families, a convenient time to be allowed to each man.*

III. *That all ſhips, before they go to ſea, ſhall be paid all arrears of wages, down to ſix months, according to the old rules.*

IV. *That no officer that has been turned out of any of his Majeſty's ſhips, ſhall be employed in the ſervice again without conſent of the ſhip's company.*

V. *That when any of his Majeſty's ſhips ſhall be paid, that may have been ſome time in commiſſion, if there are any preſſed men on board that may not be in the regular courſe of payment, they ſhall receive two months advance, to furniſh themſelves with neceſſaries.*

VI. *That an indemnification be made any man who ſhall run, and may now be in his Majeſty's naval ſervice, and that they ſhall not be liable to be taken up as deſerters.*

R. PARKER, Preſident.

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convenient occaſion, the ſame intereſt in the welfare of their country, and the ſame degree of loyalty as was diſplayed by the ſeamen at Spithead.

The crew of the Lancaſter, of 64 guns, which lay at Long Reach, betrayed evident diſpoſitions to join the ſhips at the Nore, but were prevented from paſſing down the river, by the furnaces at Tilbury Fort and Graveſend, and other works which were amply defended by the military.

All communications being ſtopped with the ſhore, the mutineers ſupplied themſelves with water and proviſions from the ſhips they ſtopped, and a party of ſeamen landed in the Iſle of Grain and carried off a number of ſheep, &c. The accounts, however, of their plundering different trading veſſels were ridiculouſly exaggerated, the chief act which they perpetrated of this kind, was robbing a veſſel of 300 ſacks of flour, of which they found themſelves in need, and which were diſtributed throughout the fleet.

A deputation of the Admiralty, at the head of which was Earl Spencer, went down to Sheerneſs, but they had *no conference* with the delegates, demanding *unconditional ſubmiſſion* as a neceſſary preliminary to any intercourſe. Earl Spencer departed from Sheerneſs, without any attempt to compromiſe the diſputes, after having cauſed it to be ſignified to the ſeamen, that they muſt expect no conceſſions whatever, than ſuch as has been already made by the leg ſtatute, the benefit of which they might yet enjoy on returning to their duty.

On the 30th of May, the Clyde frigate was carried off from the mutinous fleet, by a combination of the officers, aided by ſome of the ſeamen; as was the St. Fiorenzo, the officers of which cut her cables, and got under weigh at the inſtant when the boatſwain's whiſtle was piping all hands to dinner. Theſe ſhips were fired at by ſeveral others, and the St. Fiorenzo ſuſtained ſome damage in her hull and other works.

All the buoys were now removed from the mouth of the Thames, and the neighbouring coaſt, by the order of government; a precaution which is ſaid to have greatly perplexed the mutineers, as any large ſhips which might attempt to ſail away, were in danger of running aground. Great preparations were alſo made at Sheerneſs, againſt an attack from the ſhips, and furnaces and red-hot balls were kept ready, &c.

On Sunday, June 4, the whole fleet evinced its perfect loyalty by a general ſalute, which was fired from all the ſhips at the Nore, in compliment to his majeſty's birth-day; and the ſhips were decorated in the ſame manner as is practiſed on rejoicing days; the red flag being, however, kept plying at the main of the Sandwich.

June 5, about nine at night, the Serapis frigate, of 44 guns, and the Diſcovery, attempted to deſert the fleet, making for the fort at Sheerneſs, with a view of returning to obedience. When this was perceived, all the line of battle-ſhips within reach, inſtantly poured out broadſides at them. The frigate, however, got out of reach, although much ſhattered and damaged in their maſts and rigging. The noiſe of the cannon heard in this firing, had a tremendous effect on ſhore.

On Tueſday, June 6, in the morning, the Agamemnon, Leopard, Ardent, and Iſis, men of war, and the Ranger ſloop, joined the mutinous ſhips at the Nore, having left the fleet of Admiral Duncan. Lord Northeſk, captain of the Monmouth, at the deſire of the delegates, went on board of the Sandwich, where he received propoſitions for an accommodation, in the form of a letter, * which he was deſired to lay before his majeſty. Being furniſhed with a paſſport from RICHARD PARKER, he went up to town by water. The demands in the ſeamens' letter being thought improper, Capt. Knight, of the Inflexible, carried down the refuſal of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Meaſures were now taken by Lord Keith, and Sir C. Grey, to attack the fleet from the works at Sheerneſs, with gun-boats, &c.; the defection, however, of the Repulſe, Leopard, and Ardent, on the night of Friday the 9th, with other ſymptoms of treachery among the mutineers to their own cauſe, rendered the uſe of force unneceſſary.

On Saturday, June 10, ſeveral other of the ſhips pulled down the red flag, as a ſignal for the merchantmen to go up the river, and the ſtore and victualling ſhips to remain behind; all of theſe, however, profited by the opportunity to effect their eſcape, after having been fired at by the fleet. The whole Thames, at this time, appeared covered with veſſels, and ſuch a multitude of ſhips never, perhaps, before came up, by one tide, to its port.

The mutineers now framed a more moderate ſet of articles, deſcribing the nature of their grievances and demands, which they ſent to the Admiralty by Captain Cobb. Miniſters, however, were fully determined not to grant any demands, but to force the ſeamen to unconditional ſubmiſſion. On the 11th, the Neptune, of 98 guns, manned with preſs gangs, volunteers, &c. Sir E. Gower, commander, fell down to Longreach, with a view to act offenſively againſt the mutineers; the

* *To the Right Hon. Earl Northeſk.*

MY LORD,

"YOU are hereby required, and directed, to proceed to London with ſuch papers as are entruſted to your care, and to lay the ſame before our gracious ſovereign, King George the Third, and to repreſent to our gracious ſovereign, that the ſeamen at the Nore have been groſſly miſrepreſented; at the ſame time, if our gracious ſovereign does not order us to be redreſſed in fifty-four hours, ſuch ſteps will be taken, as will aſtoniſh our dear countrymen."

By order of the Delegates of the whole Fleet,

RICHARD PARKER, Preſident.

Lancaſter,

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Lancaſter, which had ſurrendered on the 8th, the Agincourt, and a number of gun-boats, were alſo equipped in the river for the ſame deſtination.

The firmneſs of the ſeamen was already ſhaken by the formidable preparations of government, and the want of freſh proviſions and water; and it was evident that the combination was falling to pieces. On the 12th, moſt of the ſhips ſtruck the red flag, and hoiſted the union, to ſignify their deſire of returning to obedience—only ſeven had the red flag flying. On Tueſday morning, June 13, the Agamemnon, the Standard, the Naſſau, the Iris, and the Veſtal, ran away from the other ſhips, and got under the protection of the guns at the fort, not a ſingle ſhot being fired at them. The crews, however, of theſe veſſels, were very far from being unanimous, as ſeveral men were wounded and killed in the ſtruggles which took place on board them, between the parties of the officers, and thoſe of the ſeamen. On board the Leopard alone, ſixteen men were wounded. On the evening of the ſame day, not a red flag was ſeen flying at the Nore, and the blue was univerſally hoiſted. On Friday, the 16th, all reſiſtance to the authority of the officers ceaſed on board the ſhips, and the mutiny was, in effect, terminated, although ſome of the ſhips which had proceeded up the river, were not reduced to entire obedience;—the Belliqueux, and two or three more, held out the laſt. The officers of the Sandwich ſurrendered their delegates, Parker and Davies, to a party of ſoldiers, ſent on board by Sir C. Grey, together with Gregory, Higgins, and about 30 other delegates; theſe were committed to the black-hole, in the garriſon, at Sheerneſs. On the firſt appearance of the ſoldiers, one of the delegates, WALLACE, of the Standard, ſhot himſelf dead in the moſt heroic manner.

During the progreſs of the mutiny, a letter, dated June 4, (which, however, is believed to have been *fictitious*) was ſent to the delegates at the Nore, from the ſeamen of Sir Roger Curtis's ſquadron, and another from the late delegates of the ſhips at Plymouth, exhorting the mutineers to return to their duty. Theſe letters, forged or otherwiſe, are ſaid to have had conſiderable effect in creating diviſions among the men.

On Thurſday the 22d the trial of Parker commenced on board the Neptune, off Greenhithe, before a *court martial*, conſiſting of captains in the navy, of which Sir T. Paiſley was preſident. Parker was charged with "making and having endeavoured to make a mutiny amongſt the ſeamen of his Majeſty's ſhips at the Nore, and with having behaved himſelf contemptuouſly towards his ſuperior officers." The trial was continued by adjournment, to Monday the 26th, when the preſident, after obſerving that the crime of which the priſoner was convicted was "as unprecedented as wicked as ruinous to the navy as to the peace and proſperity of the country, &c" adjudged him to ſuffer death at ſuch time and place as the Lords of the Admiralty ſhould appoint.

The leading articles of the charges againſt Parker, were, that he had behaved in two inſtances, though not generally, with inſolence to Admiral Buckner (the firſt in not allowing the admiral to appear on the quarter-deck of the Sandwich; and the ſecond, in forcibly taking away two marines from the commiſſioner's houſe at Sheerneſs, in ſpite of the remonſtrances of the Admiral; that in the different conferences with the officers, he had always taken the lead, as ſpokeſman; that he had laid one ſeaman in irons, and ordered another to be flogged; that he had aſſumed "the honour of repreſenting the whole fleet" (an honour, which, he ſaid, "he ſhould never forget"); that he had often proceeded from ſhip to ſhip, haranguing the reſpective crews, who cheered him as he paſſed (on which occaſions, he *ordered* the men forwards, &c.) and that he was on board the Director, when that ſhip opened a fire on the Repulſe, where he gave his orders to fire, &c. &c.

The priſoner, in his defence, which was pithy and pertinent, and expreſſed with much propriety, conſidering his ſituation and circumſtances, made it appear, that he had endeavoured to receive Admiral Buckner with reſpect, by an attempt to man the yards, &c. although this deſign was defeated from other cauſes; that, in puniſhing a ſeaman for getting beaſtly drunk, he had acted with the approbation of the maſter of the ſhip; that the man laid in irons was confined for diſreſpect to Captain Moſs; and that ſeveral indiſputed marks of loyalty were ſhewn by the delegates, and by Parker in particular, while the differences exiſted; and that he (Parker) had declared, *that were the enemy's fleet known to be at ſea, they (the delegates) would take the fleet, under their direction in ſearch of them*, &c. &c.

After the ſentence was paſſed, the priſoner, with a degree of undiſmayed compoſure, which excited the aſtoniſhment and admiration of every one preſent, ſpoke as follows: "I bow "to your ſentence with all due ſubmiſſion; "being convinced I have acted by the dictates "of a good conſcience.—God, who knows the "hearts of all men, will, I hope, receive me. "I hope that my death will atone to the coun-"try; and that thoſe brave men, who have "acted with me, will receive a general par-"don.—I am ſatisfied they will all return to "their duty with alacrity."

His conduct, during the whole of the trial, was reſpectful and firm; and he remained, to the laſt moment, apparently unmoved. He bowed reſpectfully to the perſons preſent, when he retired.

In the croſs examination of the witneſſes, Parker diſplayed a wonderful degree of ability, with one or two exceptions, which were to be expected from an unlettered individual not converſant with the quibbles of practitioners in the law.

In the courſe of the month the Pompée, one of Lord Bridport's fleet, came in to Portſmouth, in conſequence of a mutiny which had broke out on board of her when off Breſt. Four of the ringleaders have ſince been convicted, and two of them executed on board the ſhip at Portſmouth.

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SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XIX.—Vol. III.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS IN THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE CELEBRATED CHEVALIER DE BUFFON.

IT is with great pleasure I perceive that you propose to pay attention to the article of Biography in your excellent Miscellany. This study, were amusement the only object, is inferior to none, and in utility superior to most. The information we obtain concerning the private lives of persons who have in any way attracted public notice, is not only very grateful to that curiosity which pleases itself with every minutia that relates to men of distinguished eminence; but this alone enables us to form just ideas of their true character, and to appreciate their real merit. This observation is peculiarly applicable to literary characters. When an author professedly becomes a candidate for renown, he is very careful to appear before the public in the *full dress* of his mind: his choicest sentiments are cautiously selected from the common stock of his ideas; they are arranged in the best possible order, and set off with every ornament of language. He is anxious not to be surprised off his guard, not to utter a sentence, or use a term that may have a tendency to sully his fame. It is alone, when we are able to attend the author in the sequestered scenes of life, and contemplate the *undress* of his mind, that we learn to know the *man*. Amidst the great variety of human characters and motives of conduct, it must necessarily happen, that in some cases we shall discover a glaring contrariety between the *author* and the *man*, between his renown and his deserts: in some we shall discover foibles, which may diminish, but not destroy, the splendour of his reputation; and in others, we behold a coincidence that charms. In *all*, we learn to know the motives and springs of action; and this knowledge, while it enables us to do strict justice to the individual, greatly extends our acquaintance with human nature itself. Where we are compelled to regret that our admiration has been improperly placed, or lament the foibles which are sometimes to be found in persons of merited celebrity, yet we feel a satisfaction in the discovery of truth; and notwithstanding more alloy may be blended with the precious metal than had been imagined, yet we shall learn to know the intrinsic value of the coin, and appreciate it accordingly.

Observations of this nature have doubtless presented themselves to numbers upon reading the life of our celebrated countryman, the late Dr. Johnson. While we lament that so many of his frailties have been drawn from obscurity by the hand of friendship itself, yet we claim the communications concerning his private life as a valuable acquisition to our biographical knowledge; and it is upon these principles that I send you the following particulars concerning the private life of that great naturalist, and justly admired author *le Chevalier de* BUFFON. They are taken from the account which Monsieur HERAULT-SECHELLES has given of his journey to *Montbart*, the country residence of our philosopher, in the year 1785. This gentleman, charmed with the works of Monsieur de BUFFON, felt an ardent desire to become personally acquainted with him; and this desire being made known to M. BUFFON, he received from him a cordial invitation to *Montbart*. It is left to the reader to determine whether this enthusiastic admirer of the philsopher has made the most generous use of that gentleman's hospitality; and whether in this instance also a zeal to communicate, has not exceeded the bounds of friendship; the world is at least favoured, by this disposition, with a literary curiosity, of which it would otherways have been deprived. The narrative may in some cases appear unnecessarily minute, but this is a pardonable

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fault in an enthuſiaſt: we ſhould alſo recollect, that it is alone by numerous minute ſtrokes of the pencil, that an accurate likeneſs can be drawn.

"Upon receiving this invitation (ſays M. SECHELLES) I immediately ſet off for Montbart; but when I arrived at Semur, which is not more than three miles diſtant, I learned that M. de BUFFON was afflicted with the moſt excruciating pains of the gravel; that he was confined to his chamber; that no one was permitted to approach him, excepting his ſon, and he for a few minutes only at a time. I therefore determined to ſtay at Semur, without informing him of my approach, leſt I ſhould be guilty of an indiſcretion. Notwithſtanding this caution, I continued at Semur only three days. M. de BUFFON, being informed by a letter from Paris, that I was on my journey, had the politeneſs, in the midſt of his ſufferings, to ſend a meſſenger to Semur, to inform me, that, notwithſtanding his general orders, he was impatient to ſee me; preſſed me to take up my abode at his manſion, that we might have an interview the inſtant his pains would permit. I immediately left Semur. On my arrival at Montbart, I was received by his ſon, a young officer in the guards, who immediately conducted me to his father. Judge of my emotions as I aſcended the ſtairs, and paſſed through the *grande ſale*, adorned with the birds which he has delineated, and deſcribed in his larger work! When I was introduced into his chamber, he came to me out of another apartment; but I was ſtruck with a ſingularity which I thought ſtrongly marked his character; though he knew that a ſtranger was in the room, he turned his back to me for a conſiderable time, ſlowly ſhutting the door. This I aſcribed to that love of order, which is a remarkable *trait* in his character; or perhaps ſatiated with praiſe, he was no longer impatient to receive it; or it might have been with *deſign*; flattered by my ardent deſire of his acquaintance, it might have been an artifice to augment this deſire yet more by a momentary delay. At length, he approached me full of dignity, with extended arms. I ſtammered out ſome expreſſions, with which I carefully intermixed *Monſieur le Compte*, having been aſſured that the appellation was not unpleaſing to him. Embracing me, he anſwered, "I conſider you already as an "old acquaintance, ſince you have long "expreſſed a deſire to ſee me, and on "my part, I have long wiſhed to be "come acquainted with you." A fine, venerable, and reſpectable figure now ſtood before me. Though he was ſeventy-eight years of age, he did not ſeem to have paſſed his ſixtieth year; which was the more remarkable, as he had paſſed ſixteen ſleepleſs nights through the exceſs of pain. He was blooming as a youth, and compoſed, as if he had been totally exempt from pain. But I have been informed, that in his greateſt ſufferings he is never fretful or impatient, and that it is his conſtant ambition to ſhow himſelf ſuperior to his afflictions.

"His buſt, executed by HOUDON, reſembles him the moſt: but the artiſt was not able to repreſent on ſtone his lively black eyes, and arched eyebrows, forming a pleaſing contraſt to his fine ſnowy locks. Though he was ſo much indiſpoſed, his hair was dreſſed. This is one of his particularities, and it becomes him well. Every day it is put in papillots, criſpt with irons, &c. as ſometimes he has it curled in the morning, and again in the evening, before ſupper. His hair is dreſſed in five ſmall negligent ringlets, tied with a ribband, and hanging down to the middle of his back. He was dreſſed in a yellow *robe de chambre*, ornamented with white ſtripes and blue flowers. He deſired me to ſit down, converſed about the ſtate of his health, and paid me ſome compliments concerning the degree of applauſe which, as he was pleaſed to obſerve, my eloquent diſcourſes had obtained from the public. Without returning an anſwer to the praiſes beſtowed upon me, in my turn, I complimented him upon his extenſive fame. Our converſation afterwards turned upon the great advantage of diſcerning in our youth, to what occupations our talents were beſt adapted; he immediately repeated a couple of pages which he had written in ſome of his works upon this very ſubject. His manner of reciting is plain and unintereſting, totally void of grace; as his action conſiſted in the alternate movement of his hands. His voice, conſidering his years, is firm, and its tone is ſingularly pleaſing. His eyes, when he recites, are totally void of expreſſion; perpetually wandering, either through cuſtom, or from intenſeneſs of thought. His favourite words are *tout ça* and *pardieu*, which he repeats every moment. But, although his ſpeech and manner have nothing particularly ſtriking, whoever is attentive to his converſation will perceive great propriety of language, enriched with much uſeful infor-

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mation. One of the moſt ſtriking *traits* in his character, is a ſpecies of vanity that he does not attempt to conceal. To give ſome inſtances: I told him, that being determined to pay him a viſit, I had of late been very converſant with his works; he aſked me, "which of my works have you lately read?" I anſwered, his *Contemplations of Nature*. He immediately anſwered, "it contains ſome paſſages which are uncommonly eloquent." He afterwards converſed on the news of the day; and, what is very unuſual with him, upon politics; which gave him an opportunity of reading to me a letter he had lately received from Count de MAILLEBOIS, concerning the affairs of Holland. Immediately afterwards he turned the converſation to the death of Monſieur THOMAS; and this was introductory to my reading a letter his ſon had juſt received from Madame NECKAR. In this very ſingular letter Madame NECKAR ſeemed already to have derived great conſolation for the loſs of her boſom friend, though ſhe depicted her grief in the ſtrongeſt terms, by the conſideration that Monſieur de BUFFON was ſtill left to her, whom ſhe extols with increaſed enthuſiaſm. Some paſſages he noted with evident marks of ſatisfaction. Having drawn a compariſon between her two friends, ſhe repreſents Monſieur THOMAS as *the man of this age*; but, ſpeaking of BUFFON, ſhe denominates him the *man of every age*.

"The ſon of the count had erected a column in the gardens of Montbart, in honour of his father; it was placed proximate to a lofty tower, with this inſcription:

EXCELSÆ TURRI HUMILIS COLUMNA.
PARENTI SUO, FILIUS BUFFON. 1785.

"I am told that the father was deeply affected with this mark of reſpect; and that he ſhould ſay, "This, my ſon, is a monument erected to your own honour."

"Our firſt interview was interrupted by the return of his pain. Upon leaving the room, he propoſed that his ſon ſhould conduct me wherever I pleaſed, ſhow me the gardens, columns, &c. The young gentleman attended me through the different apartments of the houſe, which were in excellent order, and decently furniſhed. The houſe contains twelve finiſhed apartments: but it is irregularly built. It is more convenient than beautiful; yet it makes a reſpectable appearance.

"From the houſe, we proceeded to the gardens, which are in a more elevated ſituation. They conſiſt of thirteen irregular terraſſes, which command an enchanting proſpect over meadows, adorned with meandering rivers; vineyards placed on eminences, and the whole city of Montbart. Fig-trees, plantain, and other trees are interſperſed over the ground, with flowers planted between them. I was ſhown the aviary in which the ſtrange birds are kept that he deſcribes in his works, as alſo the large covered cave, which has long been the repoſitory of his lions and bears. My curioſity was at length gratified with the ſight of the cabinet, in which this great man is accuſtomed to labour. This is placed in a round turret that bears the name of *Saint Louis*. You aſcend by ſteps, and enter by a green door, which cloſes of itſelf. The ſimplicity of this apartment aſtoniſhed me; it is paved with quadrangular ſtones, has a vaulted roof, not unlike thoſe in ancient chapels, and the walls are painted of a green colour. In the centre is placed a common writing deſk, and an arm-chair before it: and this is the whole! Neither books nor paper are to be ſeen. This muſt appear ſingular; but the fact is, he occupies this apartment alone during the heat of the ſummer, as it is remarkably cool. There is another ſacred place in which he compoſed moſt of his works; the *Cradle of Natural Hiſtory*, as it was termed by Prince HENRY, where he paid our philoſopher a viſit, and before which J. J. ROUSSEAU fell upon his knees, and kiſſed the threſhold. This cabinet has alſo a green door, like the other, and on each ſide of the door ſtands a ſcreen. It is quadrangular, the hangings are painted with ſeveral birds and quadrupeds that are deſcribed in his natural hiſtory. Some antique chairs, covered with black leather, a couch, a table, on which lay ſome writing-paper, and a ſmall black table, conſtitute all the furniture of this apartment. His writing deſk, which is very clumſy, and made of walnut-tree, ſtood by the chimney. It was open, but contained nothing more than a Treatiſe upon the Magnet, about which Monſieur de BUFFON was at that time engaged. Upon the deſk was placed a green ſilk cap, that he uſed to wear, and before it an old-faſhioned arm-chair, in which he uſed to ſit; on this lay his red morning gown. Above the deſk was ſuſpended a copper-plate print of Sir ISAAC NEWTON. In this apartment has our philoſopher paſſed the moſt, and beſt of his days. It is the birth-place of moſt of his productions. During the

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forty years that he has reſided at Montbart, he has regularly ſpent eight months of every year in this cabinet. The other four months are employed at Paris, in ſuperintending the royal gardens, and conducting his own concerns. Here, as he himſelf informed me, has he paſſed his his moſt delectable hours, ſtimulated by the love of knowledge, and an inſatiable thirſt of renown. His example and aſſertion unite to confirm me in the opinion, that whoever is determined to obtain reputation, may be almoſt certain of ſucceſs. I have heard of a perſon, who was *marechal of France*, and general in chief, that he had been accuſtomed to walk about in his chamber every day, repeating to himſelf, "I will be marechal of France, and general in chief." It is the opinion of Monſieur de BUFFON, that genius is no other than the power of exerciſing patience. This brings to my remembrance a ſaying of the great NEWTON, who, being aſked by what means he had made ſo many diſcoveries? anſwered, "By examining daily, and examining with patience." But we muſt reflect, that this word *patience*, muſt be applied to every circumſtance. Patience in inveſtigation, patience in oppoſing difficulties that may unexpectedly occur; patience to endure hardſhips that would overwhelm weaker minds. The conduct of the count himſelf will exemplify this remark. In his youth, when he reſided at Paris, he frequently returned to his lodgings, at two o'clock in the morning: but his ſervant, a Savoyard, had ſtrict injunctions to call him regularly at five o'clock, and to pull him out of bed by force, if he refuſed to obey the ſummons. He informed me alſo, that he continued his ſtudies till ſix in the evening. "I had (ſays he) at that time a miſtreſs, whom I adored; but I reſtrained myſelf from viſiting her till the clock had ſtruck *ſix*, though I was frequently mortified at not finding her at home." At Montbart, as ſoon as he had finiſhed the ſtudies of the day, a young girl was introduced to him; but he left the bed preciſely at five o'clock. He always gave the preference in his amours to theſe *petites filles*, as he was apprehenſive, that women poſſeſſing more mental endowments, would ſteal too much of his time from his ſtudies.

"His uſual plan of life is as follows: he riſes at five o'clock; is attended by the hair-dreſſer, dictates letters, and regulates domeſtic concerns. He goes to his cabinet at ſix, which is about a quarter of a mile diſtant from the houſe. He ſits to write, or he wanders in the ſhady walks that ſurround it, having given ſtrict orders that no one ſhall be admitted to him; which his domeſtics dare not to diſobey, under the penalty of being diſmiſſed. It is his cuſtom to read over, repeatedly, what he has written, and then lay it aſide for ſeveral days, or for longer. "It is highly neceſſary, (he obſerved) that a writer ſhould not be in a hurry. After an interval of ſome time, we ſee the ſubject with new eyes, and are generally able to make ſome advantageous additions or alterations." When his manuſcript abounds with interlineations and corrections, he gives it to his amanuenſis to tranſcribe, and then he proceeds to farther corrections. He tells me that his *Epoques de la Nature* were thus tranſcribed not leſs than 18 times, and that he was 15 years before he publiſhed it. I muſt not omit to add, that the Count has placed his cabinet at ſuch a diſtance from his houſe, not only to avoid interruption, but to keep his learned labours diſtinct from his ſecular and domeſtic concerns. "I burn every paper (ſays he) that I deem uſeleſs; not a manuſcript will be found after my death. I have taken this reſolution, from a conviction that every thing would otherwiſe run into confuſion. My papers would become a perfect chaos."—This cuſtom, however, does not extend to the panegyrics which he receives.—It is an invariable rule, never to take up the pen until he has meditated for a conſiderable time upon the ſubject.

"To return to his diviſion of time. His breakfaſt is brought to him in the cabinet, which he generally takes while he is dreſſing. It conſiſts of bread, and about two glaſſes of wine. He now ſits down to his labours, till one or two o'clock, when he returns to the manſion to dine. He is fond of long repaſts. At table he totally lays aſide the ſtudent and the man of ſcience; and amuſes himſelf with every trifle that ſtrikes his imagination. It is his greateſt pleaſure to talk a lively kind of nonſenſe with a ſerious countenance, which produces a more ſtriking effect by the force of contraſt. His pleaſantries are ſometimes ſo void of delicacy, that the females are obliged to quit the room. In general, he is very negligent in his converſation, both reſpecting matter and manner. When this has been repreſented to him, he has uniformly anſwered, that "he was reſolved to unbend

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bend his mind, and he was perfectly indifferent concerning the remarks that should be made upon what he might utter." Sometimes, however, his converſation is very intereſting; particularly when it turns upon the ſubject of ſtyle, and of natural hiſtory; or when he ſpeaks of himſelf, which he often does, with no ſmall degree of applauſe. This, I aſſure you, ſo far from being repugnant, is very pleaſing to me. It does not appear to be an indication of ambition or of pride, ſo much as a mark of ſelf-knowledge. He feels his own merits, and does them juſtice. We may be contented to enjoy a great man, now and then, upon theſe terms. He that does not feel his ſtrength, can never be ſtrong. Let us not expect, from exalted characters, an appearance of modeſty, which would be mere affectation. He does not *praiſe*, but *eſteems* himſelf, as poſterity will do. "Every day I am learning to write (ſaid he to me); my laſt works are infinitely better than the firſt. I order my writings to be repeatedly read over to me, and I often find faults to be corrected, and additions to be made. Of ſome of my works I can carry the improvement no farther." Indeed no author can be more attentive than he is to juſtneſs of conception and purity of ſtyle, which he conſiders as the firſt qualities in a good writer. "I have been compelled (ſays he) to vary my ſtyle, according to the nature of my ſubject, but it is highly important to know in what *tone* we ought to ſpeak. Fidelity is naturally expected from an author; that his conceptions ſhould harmonize, and that he remain in uniformity with himſelf, are alſo indiſpenſible requiſites." His ideas and expreſſions have all the accuracy and preciſion of a calculator. Theſe properties he has, doubtleſs, acquired by his ſkill in the mathematics, and addreſs in the ſolution of problems. This, he informed me, was his favourite ſtudy, from his youth; in which he was aſſiſted by the elements of *Euclid*, and afterwards by the works of *Le Marquis d'Hôpital*. At twenty years of age, he had diſcovered the binomial theorem of *Newton*, without having been acquainted with the diſcoveries of that philoſopher. Upon expreſſing my ſurpriſe that a perſon of his ambition ſhould not have mentioned the circumſtance in ſome of his works, he anſwered, "No man would have given me credit." He could not forgive the contrarieties which he diſcovered in *Rouſſeau*. "I once eſteemed him highly (ſaid he) but when I had peruſed his *Confeſſions*, my eſteem was greatly abated. I was diſguſted with them; and, which is ſeldom the caſe, I did not begin to deſpiſe *Jean Juques* till after his death." This cenſure appears not only ſevere, but ill founded.

"It is not extraordinary that Monſ. BUFFON, who poſſeſſes ſo much ſimplicity himſelf, ſhould give eaſy credit to every thing that is told him. He is even fond of *goſſiping* converſation, and can amuſe himſelf with it for an hour together. While he ſits before the glaſs, under the hands of his hair-dreſſer, he is entertained with all the trifling incidents that occur at *Montbart*. His fondneſs for trifles may, perhaps, be aſcribed to his aſſociating ſo much with females, and particularly with young girls. This propenſity, which he has indulged in order to eſcape female influence, has imperceptibly led him to place all his confidence in a peaſant's daughter, of *Montbart*, whom he has conſtituted his houſekeeper, and who has gained a great aſcendency over him. She ſtyles herſelf Madame *Bleſſeau*, is now about forty years of age, has a graceful figure, and has been very handſome. She has lived with the count upwards of twenty years, and is very aſſiduous to pleaſe him: ſhe has the direction of his houſehold, and, of courſe, is hated by all the other domeſtics, who ſcruple not to report, that her ill health and peeviſh humour proceed from drugs adminiſtered by her maſter to procure abortions.

"But Madame *Bleſſeau* is not the only perſon who governs our philoſopher: another original character has alſo his ſhare of influence, viz. father *Ignatius*, a capuchin friar, of *Dyon*. This monk underſtands the mendicant arts of his order ſo well, that he ſeems to lay thoſe who *beſtow* their gifts, under obligations to the receiver. *Give me juſt what you pleaſe*, is the conſtant expreſſion of our modeſt mendicant. By his addreſs in this art, he has been enabled to rebuild the monaſtery at *Semur*. To be ſly, inſinuating, humble, cautious of giving offence to ſervants as well as their maſters, and very aſſiduous to render ſervices that ſhall give them future influence, is the character of the order; nor is father IGNATIUS deficient in theſe qualities. Imagine to yourſelf a large figure, with a round head, not unlike the maſk of harlequin in an Italian comedy; his voice alſo reſembles *Carlin*, and his countenance is equally roguiſh.

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"This holy father, who is prieſt of *Buffon*, a village about two miles diſtant from *Montbart*, is the father-confeſſor of the count, is conſtantly with him, and terms himſelf the *capuchin of Buffon*. He attempts to perſuade you that our philoſopher intends to introduce him to the *academy*, where he will be treated with every mark of reſpect, and placed in the chair of honour, &c. Monſ. de BUFFON has ſpoken of him as his friend, in the article of *Serin*. He is alſo his lackey. While the *author of the Natural Hiſtory* walks foremoſt with a dignified gait; his head elevated, ſcarcely deigning to look upon the ground, abſorbed in contemplation, like the portrait drawn in his Hiſtory of Man (the model of which he indubitably took from himſelf) with a cane in his right hand, and his left repoſing majeſtically upon his hip; I have ſeen father *Ignatius* walk, or rather *hop* after him, for he is lame, which renders his ſubtilty ſtill more picturesque. In the abſence of the domeſtics, I have ſeen him hand over a towel to the count, ſet the dining table before him, and perform ſuch like menial ſervices. BUFFON rewards theſe attentions with, *I thank you, my dear child.*

The ſame perſonage is alſo the domeſtic confeſſor of our philoſopher. IGNATIUS told me that the count, knowing that he was to preach at Montbart during Lent, ſent for him into his ſtudy, and confeſſed to him in the ſame apartment where he had developed the *Principles of Materialiſm*. He alſo communicates in the *Chapel of the Glory* every Whitſuntide. He regularly attends maſs on Sundays, unleſs prevented by indiſpoſition, and as regularly diſtributes to the value of a Louis d'or among the ſurrounding mendicants. In the chapel are depoſited the remains of his wife, whom he married from affection about forty-five years ago; and who always manifeſted the greateſt veneration for her huſband, notwithſtanding his many infidelities, of which ſhe was not ignorant. You will, doubtleſs, be ſurpriſed at this account of our philoſopher being ſo attentive to the offices of religion; but he has himſelf aſſured me, that he makes it an indiſpenſible obligation to manifeſt a reſpect for religion, which he conſiders as eſſentially neceſſary for the common people; as every word uttered in ſo ſmall a town, is immediately circulated, the utmoſt caution ſhould be uſed not to let any thing eſcape that might give offence. "I am convinced (ſays he to me) that you will pay attention to this prudential rule. It has been obſerved by me in all my writings. I have publiſhed the one after the other in ſuch a manner, that men of vulgar capacities ſhould not be able to trace the chain of my thoughts. I have always ſpoken of the *creator*; but it is eaſy to efface that word, and ſubſtitute in its place the *powers of nature*, which conſiſt in the two grand laws of attraction and repulſion. When the *Sorbonne* become troubleſome to me, I never ſcruple to give them every ſatisfaction they require. It is but a ſound, and men are fooliſh enough to be contented with it. Upon this account, if I were ill, and found my end approaching, I ſhould not heſitate to receive the ſacrament. This reſpect is due to the offices of religion; thoſe who act otherwiſe are imprudent and unwiſe. Popular opinions are not to be ridiculed, or oppoſed, with open violence, in the manner that VOLTAIRE, DIDEROT, and HELVETIUS have done. This laſt was my intimate friend, and has frequently viſited me at Montbart. I have repeatedly adviſed him to uſe ſimilar diſcretion; and, had he followed my advice, he would have been much happier."—"My firſt work (continues he) appeared at the ſame time with *L'Eſprit des Loix*. MONTESQUIEU and myſelf were tormented by the *Sorbonne*. The preſident was violent; *What have you to anſwer for yourſelf*, ſays he to me, in an angry tone. *Nothing at all*, was my anſwer; and he was ſilenced, and perfectly thunderſtruck at my indifference."

"One evening, I read to BUFFON the verſes of THOMAS, on the immortality of the ſoul. He ſmiled, "*Pardieu* (ſays he) *religion would be a valuable gift, if all this were true!*" He criticiſed the verſes ſeverely, but with impartiality. He is very rigorous reſpecting ſtyle, and particularly in poetry, againſt which he is ſtrongly prejudiced. He maintains that it is impoſſible to write four lines of poetry in the French language, without a treſpaſs againſt propriety of expreſſion, or accuracy of conception. "I once attempted poetry (ſays he) but I ſoon relinquiſhed a profeſſion in which reaſon is loaded with fetters. She has too many of her own to ſuffer additional trammels."

"This ſubject brings to my recollection another trait of vanity to which it gave riſe. In the morning of the day I refer to, Monſ. BUFFON, under the pretext that his indiſpoſition would not permit him to look over his papers, deſired me

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to read aloud a collection of verſes that had been compoſed in compliment to him. When he was repreſented as poſſeſſing an expanded mind, a creative genius, &c he exclaimed, in a tone of ſatisfaction. "*Aye, aye, he has juſt ideas; there is ſomething in what he ſays.*" In the evening, when the verſes of THOMAS were read to him, he remarked, with ſurpriſing ſimplicity, "Theſe are not to be compared with the verſes you read in the morning." To give a ſimilar inſtance, "Once (ſays he) after I had laboured a conſiderable time, and had compoſed a very ingenious ſyſtem concerning *propagation*, I looked into ARISTOTLE, and behold, I not only found the rogue in poſſeſſion of all my thoughts, but, *pardieu*, he had expreſſed them better!"

"The firſt Sunday I was at Montbart, M. de BUFFON was, for a long time, in deep converſation with his ſon; the ſubject was, that he ſhould endeavour to prevail upon me to attend maſs. When the ſon mentioned this to me, I directly anſwered, that it was not neceſſary to take ſo much pains to perſuade me to perform an act due to civil ſociety. M. BUFFON was delighted with my anſwer, and when I returned from high maſs, which his pains prevented him from attending, he returned his warmeſt thanks, and paid many compliments to my ſtrength of mind, which permitted me to ſuffer *ennui* for the ſpace of an hour.

"It is cuſtomary with M. de BUFFON, when he returns from church, to walk upon the green, accompanied by his ſon, and ſurrounded by the peaſants. He is particularly fond of appearing among them in a ſuit of laced clothes. He is ſo ſtrongly attached to this ancient ſtyle of dreſs, as to be diſpleaſed with his ſon for wearing a frock in the preſent faſhion. Knowing his foible in this reſpect, I had the precaution to equip myſelf in a gold-laced coat, and gold embroidered waiſt-coat, which, as I have ſince learned, was ſingularly pleaſing to him. He propoſed me as a pattern for his ſon's imitation, who urged, in vain, that the kind of dreſs was no longer in the mode. He ſeriouſly maintains, in his Treatiſe on Man, that dreſs conſtitutes a part of ourſelves. Our machinery is ſo conſtructed, that we immediately form a reſpectable opinion of thoſe who ſtrike the eye with a ſplendid appearance. Our ideas do not, at firſt, diſcriminate the man from the dreſs. This is ſo juſt an obſervation, that BUFFON himſelf was impoſed upon in the ſame manner; for my own ſtyle of dreſs made a more favourable impreſſion concerning me, than he would otherwiſe have entertained. He is ſo accuſtomed to this kind of ornament, that, as he has confeſſed to me, he cannot ſtudy with eaſe and ſatisfaction in an undreſs. Thus a learned man, of the firſt claſs, conſtantly ſits in his ſolitude, adorned in a manner that men of faſhion deem neceſſary only when they preſent themſelves to the public. He is *alone*, but the *univerſe*, *poſterity*, *are before him.*

"Let me now ſpeak of the manner in which he employs the latter part of the day. After dinner he retires to his chamber, to ſleep for about half an hour; he then takes a ſolitary walk, and, about five o'clock, goes to his cabinet, and continues his ſtudies till about ſeven; he then returns to the large hall, has ſome portion of his own works read to him, explains, and paſſes ſome encomium upon it. This is alſo the time in which he frequently peruſes the works of authors that have been recommended to him, or concerning which he has been deſired to give his opinion. He never ſups, but retires to bed about nine o'clock. In this manner has our indefatigable philoſopher ſpent fifty years of his life, and ſtill continues, though at the age of ſeventy-eight.

"When thoſe of his writings are read to him, which he is preparing for publication, he brings every thought and expreſſion to the ſevereſt ſcrutiny; ſome ideas he developes in a different manner, and others he preſerves the order, but retrenches ſuperfluities, &c. He ſometimes repeated to me, verbatim, paſſages in his work of a conſiderable extent, for he retains in his memory every thing he has written. He was very attentive to every obſervation that I made, and readily admitted it where it ſeemed pertinent.

"Natural hiſtory and ſtyle occupy his chief attention; perhaps the laſt has ſtill the preference. He has frequently repeated to me, "*Style is a man's ſelf.* Poets have no ſtyle; they are fettered by the meaſure and rhyme of their verſes, and their ſtyle is ſervile. When a perſon has been highly praiſed, I always urge, *let me ſee his ſtyle.*" I aſked him how he liked the ſtyle of Monſ. THOMAS? "Tolerably well (ſays he) but it is prolix and inflated." And the ſtyle of ROUSSEAU? "Still better; but Rouſſeau has all the defects of an imperfect education.

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education. He abounds with parentheſes, exclamations, and digreſſions."

"I deſired him to favour me with his leading ideas concerning ſtyle. "Theſe (ſays he) you will find in the diſſertation I read before the academy. I ſhall give you them in a few words: two things are eſſential to ſtyle, conception and expreſſion; the firſt is the reſult of patient reflection. The ſubject muſt be carefully examined and weighed for a conſiderable time. It will gradually develope itſelf; nay, it is felt like a gentle ſtroke of electricity: it affects the head, and warms the heart. This is the moment of *genius*. The work now becomes pleaſant; ſo pleaſant, that I have been occupied twelve, fourteen hours ſucceſſively, a ſtranger to every other pleaſure. The deſire of fame itſelf could not have made me ſo aſſiduous; fame, when obtained, may be conſidered as the offspring of this pleaſing eagerneſs, but do you wiſh to increaſe this ſatisfaction by deriving it from an original ſource? When you intend to write upon any ſubject, draw every thing from your own reflections; conſult no author until you find that your own ſtock of ideas is exhauſted. This has always been my plan; and, in this method, I have conſulted authors with pleaſure. You will generally find yourſelf their equal; ſometimes their ſuperior. You criticiſe, you anticipate, and peruſe with a pleaſing rapidity; with reſpect to expreſſion, ſome image ſhould always, if poſſible, be connected with the thought, or conception. Some compariſon is often neceſſary to arreſt and fix the idea, and this muſt be moulded and ſhapen until it acquires the preciſe form you wiſh. It is not always proper to uſe the firſt word that preſents itſelf, as it will probably be too common and familiar, but ſelect ſome other, that approaches the neareſt to it. When you compoſe, always reſpect the firſt ſuggeſtion; this is generally the beſt. Lay aſide your compoſition for a few days; our natures make nothing perfect at the firſt inſtant; they work ſlowly, and acquire new vigour by repoſe. Let one particular ſubject engage your attention, without diſtracting your thoughts with a diverſity."

"Upon aſking him, what is the beſt preparative to becoming a good writer? he anſwered, "Read the beſt authors, but read thoſe of different taſtes, and in different branches of literature: for, as CICERO obſerves, they have a certain relation to each other; and one ſcience frequently illucidates another. Publications in which the different branches of knowledge are thoroughly inveſtigated are ſcarce. Perhaps they do not exceed *fifty*, as thoſe are abundantly ſufficient to occupy the mind." He particularly recommended the production of thoſe who were the moſt eminent for their genius. "Theſe (ſays he) are only few in number: the works of NEWTON, BACON, LEIBNITZ, MONTESQUIEU, and MY OWN. NEWTON diſcovered a very important firſt principle, but he waſted his life in calculations to demonſtrate it; and his ſtyle is not improving." BUFFON had a higher opinion of Leibnitz than of Bacon. "The firſt (he ſaid) manifeſted the ſtrongeſt marks of genius in every ſubject he treated, whereas the diſcoveries of Bacon were ſimply the reſult of profound thought." He praiſed the genius of Monteſquieu but not his ſtyle, which is frequently abrupt, pompous, and much too laconic. "I have thoroughly ſtudied the man (ſays he) as his imperfections in compoſition may be aſcribed to his natural character. The preſident was almoſt blind, and he was ſo much in a hurry, that he frequently forgot what he was going to ſay, which brought him into the habit of expreſſing his ideas as conciſe as poſſible."

"Our philoſopher frequently ſpoke with rapture of the pleaſures derived from literature. He had never been fond of ſociety. He had often ſought the company of learned men, expecting to derive ſome advantage from their converſation: but excluſive of a hint or two, which he occaſionally collected, he found that the evenings ſpent in their company were waſted. To work was become to him an habit indiſpenſably neceſſary, as he hoped to live two or three years longer to be indulged in it. He was not afraid of death, and was conſoled by the thought that his name would never die. He felt himſelf fully recompenſed for all his labours by the reſpect which Europe had paid to his talents; and by the flattering letters he had received from the moſt exalted perſonages. As the old gentleman was mentioning theſe circumſtances, he opened his eſcrutoire, and ſhowed me a letter from Prince Henry, replete with reſpect and veneration; and alſo ſeveral written by the Empreſs of Ruſſia herſelf; they abounded with wit, and the high compliments ſhe paid our philoſopher, manifeſtly delighted him, as they plainly indicated that ſhe had thoroughly ſtudied his

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his works. In one of her letters she observes: Newton has taken the first step in philosophy, you the second. He also showed me some very difficult queries proposed by the Empress concerning his *Epoques de la Nature*, with his answers to them.

At length I was compelled to take my leave of this great and good man, bearing in my mind a deep and indelible impression of all that I had seen and heard. I recollected, at parting, the lines of Voltaire, in his Œdipus, as applicable to my case.

L'Amitié d'un grand homme est un bienfait des dieux;
Je lisois mon devoir, & mon sort dans ses yeux.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Miscellaneous Calculations, relative to Man, and other Animals.

(From the German.)

Natural History.

A TABLE of the duration of Life, in certain animals:

	Years.
The Cricket	10
The Spider (sometimes more than)	1
The Scorpion, generally (and sometimes more than)	1
The River Crayfish	20
The Carp	100 to 150
The Pike (sometimes more than)	40
The Crocodile	100
The Tortoise	100
The Hen	10
The Peacock	24
The Nightingale and Lark	16 to 18
The Canary, if it does not couple	24
——— if it breeds annually	10
The Sparrow-hawk	40
The Goose	50
The Swan	100
The Eagle	100
The Parrot	110
The Rabbit, from	8 to 9
The Goat	10
The Sheep	10
The Hog	20
The Cat	18
The Squirrel	7
The Hare, from	7 to 8
The Dog, from	23 to 28
The Wolf	20
The Bear	20
The Fox	15
The Lion	60
The Cow (sometimes more than)	20
The Bull	30
The Ox, employed in agriculture	19
The Deer	20
The Horse, from	25 to 30
The Ass, from	25 to 50
The Camel, from	50 to 60
The Elephant, from	150 to 200

Man.—Political Arithmetic.

Supposing the earth peopled with 100,000,000 inhabitants, and allowing 33 years for a generation, it has been computed, that the deaths of each year amount to - 30,000,000

Of each day, to - 82,135

Of each hour, to - 3,442 $\frac{7}{12}$

But as the number of deaths is to the number of births, as 10 to 12, there are born, every year, 36,000,000

Every day - - 98 569

Every hour - - 4,107 $\frac{1}{2}$

If mankind had not been doomed to die, there would have been, at present, about 173,000 billions of mortals on the earth; and in this case, there would still have been 9110 square feet of earth remaining for each man.

Reckoning only three generations during a century, and supposing, at the same time, that the world has only existed 5700 years, there have been only 171 generations from the creation to our own time, 124 since the deluge, and 53 since the Christian æra: now, as no family in Europe can trace its origin to the time of Charlemagne, it follows, that the most ancient houses cannot reckon more than 30 generations, and very few, if any, can go so far back; but supposing it to be the case, what is this, but 1000 years illustration, against 4,800 years of obscurity?

On an equal space, where there exists,

In	Iceland	1 Man,
There is in	Norway	3
	Sweden	14
	Turkey	36
	Poland	52
	Spain	63
	Ireland	99
	Switzerland	114
	Great-Britain	119
	Germany	127
	England	152
	France	153
	Italy	172
	Naples	192
	Venice	196
	Holland	224
	And in Malta	1,103

Out of every thousand men, 28 die off annually.

The number of inhabitants of a city or country, is renewed nearly every thirty years.

Of 200 children, no more than one dies in the birth.

Of 100, one does not die during the mother's lying-in.

Of 1000 infants, fed by means of the mother's milk, not above 300 die; but of the same number reared by wet

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nurſes, 500 die. The mortality of children has augmented greatly during the preſent luxurious age; convulſions and teething kill the greater number of them.

The natural ſmall-pox uſually carries off eight in every hundred attacked by it; but of 300 inoculated, no more than one dies.

Among 3125 who die, it appears, by the regiſters, that there is only one perſon of 100 years of age.

More old men are to be found on elevated ſituations, than on plains and vallies.

The proportion between the deaths of women, and that of men; is as 100 to 108. The probable duration of female lives is 60; but after that period, the calculation is more favourable to them, than to the males.

Married women live longer than maidens.

In the country, the ſpring is the moſt fatal period; but in great cities, it is the winter.

One-half of thoſe who are born, die before they attain the age of 17: thus, they who ſurvive that period, enjoy a degree of happineſs, which a moiety of the human race is unable to attain.

The number of old men, who die in cold weather, is to the unmber of thoſe who die in warm weather, as 7 to 4.

According to the obſervation of Boerhaave, the moſt healthy children are born in the months of January, February, and March.

The married women are to the unmarried, in the ratio of 1 to 3; and the married to the unmarried men, as 3 to 5. The number of twins born is to that of ſingle children, as 1 to 65 or 70.

The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of a country, as 175 to 1000.

In the country, there are about four children produced by every marriage; in cities, there are but 35 to 10 marriages.

The men able to bear arms, form the fourth part of the inhabitants of a country.

Number of inhabitants in all the great cities and towns of the world:

Amſterdam	220,000	Batavia	154,000
Aſtracan	70,000	Bergen	10,000
Avignon	10,000	Berlin	151,000
Bagdad	500,000	Berne	10,000
Barcelona	63,000	Birmingham	60,000
Bâle, Baſle, or Baſil -	15,000	Bologna	70,000
Baſtia (in Corſica) -	5,000	Bonne	11,000
Bremen	40,000	Boſton	25,000
Breſlaw	60,000	Bourdeaux	150,000
Breſt	24,000	Manheim	22,000
Briſtol	60,000	Mantua	28,000
Brunſwic	28,000	Marſeilles	30,000
Bruſſels	80,000	Mentz	27,000
Buda	21,000	Mexico	160,000
Cadiz	30,000	Milan	132,000
Cairo	200,000	Modena	30,000
Calcutta	600,000	Moſcow	500,000
Charleſton	11,000	Nantes	80,000
Coblentz	12,000	Naples	440,000
Conſtantinople -	1,000,000	Newcaſtle	40,000
Copenhagen	90,000	Nice	12,000
Cork	87,000	Norwich	40,000
Dantzig	48,000	Oſtend	16,000
Dreſden	50,000	Padua	38,000
Dublin	150,000	Palermo	120,000
Edinburgh	85,000	Paris	600,000
Embden	7,500	Pekin	2,000 000
Florence	84,000	Peterſburgh	220,000
Franckfort	43,000	Philadelphia	35,000
Ghent	60,000	Piſa	20,000
Genoa	110,000	Potſdam	28,000
Geneva	27,000	Ratiſbon	22,000
Glaſgow	30,000	Rome	165,000
Gottingen	7,600	Rotterdam	50,000
Gotha	11,000	Seville	120,000
Gottenburg	20,000	Stockholm	80,000
Hamburgh	120,000	Shalmud	13,000
Hanover	16,400	Straſbourg	47,000
Haerlem	20,000	Stutgard	23,000
The Hague	37,000	Thorn	10,000
Lauſanne	8,000	Tiboli	18,000
Leyden	48,000	Toboliſk	15,000
Leipſic	32,000	Toledo	20,000
Liverpool	60,000	Zanguebar	15,000
Liege	82,000	Trieſte	18,000
Limeric	32,000	Turin	80,000
Liſbon	200,000	Warſaw	120,000
Leghorn	45,000	Venice	150,000
London	800,000	Verona	57,000
Loretto	4,000	Verſailles	40,000
Lubec	30 000	Vienna	270,000
Lucerne	6,394	Ulm	15,000
Lucca	3 000	Utrecht	32,000
Lyons	150,000	Weſtar	4,600
Madras	300 000	Witteberg	7,000
Madrid	154,000	Wurzeburg	20,000
Manchieſter	65,000	York	12,700
		Yverden	2,200
		Zittau	10,000
		Zuric	12,000

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF A TREASURE FOUND IN DIGGING IN THE GARDEN OF THE NUNS OF St. FRANCIS DI PAOLO, AT THE FOOT OF MOUNT ESQUILINE.

IN 1794, as ſome labourers were digging in the garden of the religious ladies of the order of St. Francis de Paul, at the foot of the Eſquiline Mount, in Rome (not far from the Suburra) they diſcovered, fifteen feet below the ſurface, a SPACIOUS CHAMBER filled with ruins; among which was a large caſe, containing a number of pieces of ancient Roman furniture. The diſcovery was, at firſt, conſidered as of little importance;

and

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and the Roman government made a donation of the whole contents to the ladies who had the property of the ſoil.

The ladies ſold the cheſt, and all that was in it, to Baron de SCHELLERSHEIN, counſellor of the King of Pruſſia, at that time reſiding at Rome. On a cloſer inveſtigation, however, of the pieces of which this treaſure conſiſted, it has been pronounced by antiquarians and the learned, one of the moſt valuable and intereſting diſcoveries ever made in the hiſtory of ſubterraneous reſearches.

The baron, on diſcovering the value of theſe ancient remains, was not willing that they ſhould be taken from Rome; and, on quitting that city, left them in the cuſtody of a third perſon.

A learned letter, giving ſome account of them, has ſince appeared in all the Italian Journals, written by the Abbé VISCONTI, Director of the Capitoline Muſeum, to LA JOMAGLIA, a prelate of Rome, and patriarch of Conſtantinople; from which, and from other details, the following deſcription is made up.

The circumſtance which ſtamps ſuch an immenſe relative value on this diſcovery is, that we are hereby enabled to form an idea of the ſtate of the art of deſign among the Romans, towards the latter end of the fourth century. We are admitted, as it were, to a view of the principal pieces of houſehold furniture depoſited in the houſe of an illuſtrious family of Rome, in that century, the moſt curious utenſils of which made a part of the toilette of a lady of the ſame family.

With regard to the intrinſic value of this treaſure; it weighs, in the total, one thouſand and twenty-nine ounces of remarkably pure ſilver, a great part of it being alſo gilt;—outweighing almoſt all the treaſures of ſilver (that is of pieces which are not current money) that have been hitherto diſcovered.

It may be alſo remarked, that the greater part of the diſcoveries of this kind made before, have been *iſolated* antiquities; ſuch as the ſilver buckler found in the river Rhone, near Avignon; another found in the Arve, near Geneva; a third, of which an engraving is given in the Ninth Volume of the Memoirs of the French Academy of Inſcriptions; the great diſh, or platter, to be ſeen in the Vatican; and the ſoucoupe, or ſaucer, of the Ardaburians, publiſhed by the Abbé BRASCHI. Here, however, we have *a number of pieces*, which, conſidered as an ENSEMBLE, may prove of no little uſe in throwing light on the ancient ſtate of the furniture in Roman families. The moſt diſtinguiſhable of theſe pieces, for its magnitude and its beauty of workmanſhip, is a ſilver coffer, with a coverlid of a quadrangular form; being two feet long, a foot and a half wide, and a foot high. *Pixis* was the generic name made uſe of by the Romans for the little coffers in which the ladies uſed to keep their jewels, as originally thoſe depoſitaries were made of box-wood; afterwards was added the name of the metal of which they were conſtructed, as *pixis argentea*, or *aurea*, &c.

This coffer is very much like that exhibited in the ſeventh plate of the Second Volume of the Drawings of Herculaneum; Venus' doves are ſeen drawing out of it, with their beaks, a collar of pearls. The beautiful ſtatue of Venus riſing out of the waves (the work of Menophantes, and now in the palace Chigi, at Rome) has, at her feet, a coffer ſomewhat ſimilar, although not preciſely of the ſame form, as that we are treating of. The figure of this laſt is not that of a parallelipipedon, as are thoſe which are to be ſeen on more ancient monuments; the two parts of which it conſiſts, the incloſure and the coverlid, form two truncated cones on a rectangular baſe, diſpoſed the wrong way, and united together at their baſes. This form, leſs ſevere than the more ancient one, appears to have come into vogue at the time when the arts began to decay. Thus we find, of a ſimilar conſtruction, the two coverlids which are on the two grand ſepulchral urns in the Pio-Clementine muſeum, and which are attributed to the age of Conſtantine: one of theſe is ſuppoſed to have belonged to the tomb of St. Helena, and the other to that of St. Conſtantia.

The baſſo-relievos on the outſide of the coffer, remove all doubts as to the uſe to which it was once applied. They are connected with the toilette table, with the ornaments of female dreſs, and the paraphernalia of the nuptial ceremony. They appertain to a newly-married lady, whoſe portrait, together with that of her huſband (including the *demicorps*, or half length) are engraven upon the coffer.

Theſe buſts are diſpoſed in a manner exactly ſimilar to thoſe which are to be ſeen on Sarcophagi, or ſuch as are painted on funeral glaſſes. The lady is exhibited,

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ſtanding on the right hand, and holding in one hand a volume, or roll, which, according to the conjecture of BUONAROTTI, contains the legal form of the matrimonial compact. It is probably to theſe portraits of the Roman ladies placed upon their jewelry or trinkets, that the poet Juvenal alludes in his eleventh ſatire: when ſpeaking of a prodigal, he obſerves, that in order to diſcharge his debts, *peritura arceſſit ſummam lancibus oppoſitis, vel matris imagine factâ.*

The two principal figures are inchaſed, or carved, on the top of the coverlid, and are encircled with a crown of myrtle, ſupported by two genii, or little cupids.

The *coëffure* of the bride conſiſts of hair, worked up into a number of ranks, and treſſed together, ſomewhat reſembling the mode of head-dreſs to be ſeen on many portraits or ſtatues of St. Helena. The bridegroom appears with a ſmall beard, reſembling that of the Emperor Maximin, or that which is ſeen on the heads of Julian and Eugenius. His apparel is a chlamys, drawn together and faſtened over the right ſhoulder by one of thoſe buckles, with claſps or braces, which are ſo frequently to be found in the collections of the virtuoſi.

Of the four ſides of the coverlid which compoſe its valance or declivity, and are each in the form of a trapezium, three repreſent, in baſſo-relievo, Venus *marina* with her nereids. On that face of the coverlid which is next the hinges, Venus is repreſented with a number of tritons, and ſome cupids, in her train; a triton is alſo preſenting her with an oval mirror. The drapery and ornaments of the figures on theſe three ſides, are gilt. On the anterior face of the coverlid, although not gilt, is alſo repreſented, in relievo, the proceſſion of the bride to the houſe of her huſband; in this, the front of the houſe, and a number of cupolas and roofs, are plainly to be diſtinguiſhed. The form of conſtruction of the houſe is much like that which is found on ſeveral *Contorniat* medals; the newly-married lady is ſeen walking between two women playing on inſtruments.

The nerve is ſituated in the middle of a ſquare. On the other ſide of the houſe are repreſented, on the ſame face of the coverlid, a woman and two children carrying coffers, ewers, vaſes, and other articles of houſehold furniture. The figures are ſeparated from each other by columns claſped or embraced by bands, diſpoſed in the manner of ſpiral lines. This mode of ſupporting was introduced into architecture in the better ages, although it is occaſionally to be met with in the monuments of the following ones.

On that border of the coverlid which is next to the two hinges, is a flat ſmooth ſurface, about an inch wide, running along ſide of it; on this the following words are read, in characters well ſhaped, but ſomewhat meagre: SECUNDE ET PROJECTA VIVAT:IS:NCH. The laſt words have been altered. This inſcription contains an acclamation or wiſh in favour of the newly married pair.

It was a cuſtomary formula, and is to be met with in monuments of all deſcriptions, from the third century to the fifth; after which it is no longer to be found*. M. VISCONTI inclines to think that the laſt letters do not ſignify *in Chriſto (vivatis in Chriſto)* grounding his opinion on this circumſtance, that as the furniture in general exhibits a number of pagan deities, it is ſcarcely to ſuppoſed that it ſhould ever have been the property of Chriſtians. D'AZINCOURT, however, on a cloſer examination of the contours of the coffer, diſcovered a monogram of Chriſt in the middle of the two Greek letters with which it is often accompanied. The letter *a* is badly ſhaped. So that it appears to have been thus written: *Secunde & projecta vivatis in Chriſto.*

Theſe ſort of inſcriptions not occurring in monuments poſterior to the fifth century, the one before us may farther aſſiſt us to aſcertain pretty nearly the epoch wherein the coffer was made; a period certainly not very remote. The art of deſign diſplayed in the ſculptures and chaſings, the columns, the figures, &c. is, it muſt be allowed, far from coming up to the *chef d'œuvres* of Greece, ſo ſucceſsfully imitated by Roman artiſts of the firſt two or three centuries. There is, however, a certain degree of elegance conſpicuous in the forms, and of exactitude and finiſhed workmanſhip in the execution, which characterizes the whole collection. The ſculpture is, beyond

* BUONAROTTI, in his *Oſſervazioni ſopra i vitri*. Art. v. 3. makes mention of a glaſs, on which is a wiſh, including the name of the perſon who makes it: *Benedicte vivas a ſæculare.* A formula, nearly ſimilar, may be ſeen on ſome ancient marbles in the Capitoline Muſeum, ſuch as, *maxime vivas cum dextro*, or *cum charis tuis*, or *vivatis cum omnibus veſtris.*

compariſon.

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comparison, superior to that of the consular dyptics which are yet extant, and which were made towards the close of the fifth century.

This comparison and the conclusion resulting from it, may receive farther illustration, if we consider the ornaments appurtenant to the four lower sides of the coffer. Here we observe figures in relievo, the drapery of which is gilt, separated from one another by columns of the same form as those we mentioned before, although shorter; these figures represent a young lady occupied at her toilet, and attended by other women, having in their hands different articles of furniture. At the two extremities of each of the sides is a peacock in relievo, separated from the figure next to it, by a column. The lady is seated on a chair decorated with gilt chains and studs, and which was called by the ancients, *Cathedra*. Horat. Satyr. i. v. 10. Juv. Sat. vi. v. 9.

In one hand she has a box, and with the other holds the end, either of a tress of hair or of a fillet which is on her head. A woman opposite to her is presenting her with an oval mirror. Another has in her hands, an article like a powder box, and two others carry flambeaux or torches resting in a sort of chandelier. Another attendant is supporting a square coffer, and has an ewer at her feet; a sixth is holding, with both hands, a round box, not unlike a kettle drum; while the last has hold of a ring, to which is attached a little round coffer, the underpart of which is flat, and the coverlid of it pyramidal.

After the coffer we have been considering, the most important article in this treasure is a silver chest, or jewel box, which was suspended to the remains of certain small chains, of the same metal, which served to bear it up. It is one foot in height, and a foot and some inches in width at the base. The Latin name of it, *scrinium*, denotes the coffers, or round boxes, in which the ancients used to put their volumes of manuscripts. Engravings of them are to be found on many of the most ancient monuments; some are altogether of the cylindrical form. The figure of this is a polygon; it has sixteen sides, and terminates in a dome. It differs very little, as to form, from those which are to be seen close by the figures of the muses, or figures clad with the toga. It is to a box of this description, the ornaments seen upon it most probably belong; they represent the nine muses. Eight are engraved alternately on the sixteen sides, and placed in niches of no considerable depth. In the sides which separate each of the eight muses, are crowns or vases encircled with arabesks. The ninth muse is represented on the top of the coverlid.

Within the coffer is a plate of copper, which divides the interior part horizontally. This plate is perforated with five round holes, in the following manner: o o o that of the middle being larger o o than the rest. These were named *loculi*; the *volumina*, or written volumes of the ancients, being deposited in them. Here, however, in lieu of volumes, was found in each of the holes, a small sized vase, apparently designed for the purpose of holding pomatum and perfumes. The *scrinia* were sometimes made use of for similar purposes; agreeably to which we find them called by Pliny, lib. 13. §. 1. *scrinia unguentorum*. Indeed, that we are here considering, appears to have been originally designed for no other use than the one first mentioned. It met, however, with a fate exactly the reverse of what happened to a precious vase, found among the spoils of Darius, and which contained the perfumes belonging to the ladies of that prince's family, as Alexander ordered that to be set apart as the fittest depositary of the works of Homer*.

The figures of the muses engraved round about the Scrinium, claim our attention, with respect to their attitudes and attributes. On the top of the coverlid is Erato standing along, and close to her the dove of Venus—thereby characterizing her as the Muse of Lovers and of the nuptial ceremony. She is employed in interweaving a garland of flowers, which she has selected out of a basket, placed beside her. In the hands of Clio is the square book or codex; at the feet of Polyhymnia is the narrow mouthed mask; (attributes exactly similar to which may be seen in the Vatican Museum) and close by Calliope, is the vase, or usual emblem of sacred combats. This last symbol was commonly attributed to Terpsichore, the muse who celebrated the victors in athletic combats: we ought not to be surprised, however,

* Pliny, lib. vii. § 30. Alexander Magnus inter spolia Darii Persarum regis, unguentorum scrinio capto, quod erat auro gemmisque & margaritis pretiosum, varios ejus usus amicis demonstrantibus, quando tœdebat unguenti bellatorem, & militia sordidum: immo Hercule inquit, librorum Homeri custodiæ detur.

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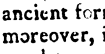
to find it here placed by Calliope, in a monument of the fourth century, ſince it was then uſual to recite pieces of heroic poetry in the aſſemblies held for the celebration of ſolemn games*.

On one of the ſides, occupied by the Arabeſks, is a lock, ſerving to introduce the key, intended to open the Scrinium.

Among the other pieces of furniture are two ſconces, or arms encircled with bracelets, each of which holds a chandelier, very ſhort, of a cylindrical form. In former ages, they uſed to be attached to the walls; whence in ſome countries of Europe, this kind of candleſtick is to this day called an arm of the chimney, alluding to its ancient form.

There are, moreover, in this treaſure, five little ſquare plates, of the platter or ſawcer ſhape, the workmanſhip of which is well executed; together with four round porringers without handles, of no conſiderable depth or concavity.

In the inſide of each of theſe, is engraved a cypher or monogram, inchaſed or carved in gold, after the following manner—  —This cypher is incircled with a crown of laurel, one half of which is gilt; the other half is coloured in enamel, which, by the Romans, was called *nigillum*; they uſed it for the purpoſe of varying and embelliſhing their ſilver plate. They gave it this name, becauſe its brown or greeniſh colour approaches pretty nearly to black.

Cyphers are often found on monuments of every deſcription from the fourth century and afterwards. They comprized all the letters of a name, ſometimes of many names; were of different ſizes, and were arranged in an odd manner. In the Lambecian calendar of Philocalia, which appears to have been of the fourth century, the word *oriente* is formed in the cypher ſtyle. The conſular dyptics contain ſimilar cyphers often very difficult to unriddle; and the capitals of the pillars in the church of St. Vital, at Raverond, on which are the words Titus, Cornelius Nepos †, in letters arranged after the ſame manner, are well known to antiquarians.

The monogram here exhibited, contains the names *Projecta Turci*; that is, Projecta, wife of Turcius. There is an analogy between the name of the inſcription which is on the firſt coffer: *Projecta & Secunde.* There were two conſiderable perſonages at Rome, in the fourth century, both of whom were named *Turcius Secundus.* One of theſe was prefect of Rome in the year 339; the other diſcharged the ſame office in 362 *. They were of the Aſterian family, which during three centuries ſucceſſively, occupied the moſt diſtinguiſhed poſts in the Roman empire. Turcius Rufus Apronianus Aſterius was conſul in the weſt, in 494 †.

It is highly probable, that the different articles of ſilver plate compoſing this collection were part of the furniture of the lady of one of the two prefects of Rome, of the Aſterian family here mentioned.

It muſt not be omitted here, that the letter C in the laſt ſyllable of the monogram *Turci*, is ſhaped ſo that it appears very much like a G; and that this circumſtance occurs alſo in each of the five plates, and of the four poringers. We ſhould bear in mind, however, that the Romans often pronounced and wrote the C like G; as in the words *Gaius, Gneius, Gnoſſus, Ædigula*, and others. Even in the moſt ancient times we find *agrigentum* written for *acragenta.* Beſides, theſe two letters reſemble each other ſo much, that it is not at all improbable, that the artiſts who engraved the monagram, might have made an equivoque ‡.

At the back of the four porringers has been found engraved in very ſmall dotted characters cloſe together, the following words and cyphers:

S C V T. IIII. P. V.

which may be thus interpreted: *ſcutellæ quatuor pondo quinque.* The Abbé Visconti has demonſtrated the propriety of this interpretation, by weighing in a balance all the four little porringers, firſt together, and afterwards ſeparately.

In the ſame cheſt were alſo diſcovered five vaſes of a very beautiful conſtruction, on one of which is an Arabeſk engraving, and on another is an epigraph in black enamelled letters; the colour of which is ſomewhat faded:

PELEGRINA VTERE FELIX.

* See the Deſcription of the Pio-Clementine Muſeum, Vol. I. p. 48; and Vol. IV. p. 25.

† Montfaucon, *Diar. Italu*, cap. vii.

* V. Corſini, de prefec. Urbis, ann. dict.

† His name is to be ſeen on a fragment of marble built in one of the walls of the cathedral of Aix; this is a fragment of the epitaph of Baſil, biſhop of Aix, who died during the conſulſhip of Aſterius.

‡ In the ancient monuments one letter is often put for another.

In

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In pelegrina, the letter L has probably been ſubſtituted for R.

There is alſo a little portative lamp, having only one ſnuff; handles of other veſſels, the bodies of which are not to be found; little ſpoons for cutting pomatum or fard; and a large platter or round baſon, a foot and a half in diameter, made in the ſhell faſhion, and remarkably well executed. At the bottom of this utenſil ſtill adheres a ſmall piece of linen, apparently the remains of a napkin or hand towel, an evident proof of the precipitation with which this treaſure was concealed.

The moſt curious pieces, however, of this treaſure, and which afford the moſt ſatisfactory proof of the high quality of the lady to whom they belonged, are two large apples of ſilver, and four ſmaller figures of the ſame metal, which ſeem to have been ornaments appurtenant to a curule chair, or, at leaſt, to what the ancients called a *geſtatoria* (i. e. a porter's chair). The apples are ſeparate, and of a ſpherical form; they are alſo chamfered or fluted, and appear to have been deſigned for the purpoſe of ornamenting and terminating the back of the chair. The Papal chairs, as we find them repreſented in ancient drawings, carry the ſame ſort of ornaments, having been undoubtedly borrowed from the ancient coſtume; and the uſe of them having been perpetuated at Rome.

The four ſmaller figures are remarkable enough; each being ſupported by a cube in the ſhape of dice (for gaming) hollow in the inſide, and only covered on three of its ſides. The void or empty ſide ſerved to introduce one of the ends of the ſtaves of the portative chair. To each cube appertains a ſmall chain, faſtened by one end to the upper ſide. At the other end of the chain is ſuſpended a needle or bodkin. Between the upper and lower ſides of the cube are two correſponding holes, into which were to enter the chain and the bodkin, which thus traverſed the end of the ſtaff, and there fixed the cube, and the figure which is ſupported by the cube.

On the anterior ſide of each of the cubes, near the edge or border, is a ſmall hinge, to which is attached a moveable plate of ſilver, which was intended to cover the bodkin when the ſtaff was on the porter's ſhoulder.

The ſmall figures ſupported by each cube conſiſt of maſſy ſilver; all their drapery, their ornaments, and *chevelure* (or heads of hair) being gilt. They are ſeated at the extremity of the cube, although without either baſe or pedeſtal. Behind their legs appears a large ſilver leaf deſcending lower than their feet, and which terminates in a little ball. Theſe four figures repreſent the four metropolitan cities of the empire. Rome is exhibited with a caſque on her head, a lance in one hand, and a buckler in the other. Conſtantinople has alſo a caſque on her head, and holds in her left hand a cornucopia, and in her right a patera. (This is the ordinary coſtume of the city of Conſtantinople in the Latin medallions.) The third figure, which repreſents the city of Antioch, has at her feet a naked demi-figure, ſuppoſed to be the river Orontes. Antioch does not wear a caſque; but in lieu thereof is crowned with circlets of towers. The city Alexandria is crowned in the ſame manner; ſhe holds in each hand (and thus ſhe is always repreſented in the Egyptian medals) fruits and ears of corn; while a roſtrum, or prow of a veſſel is placed at her feet. Theſe ſtatues are well executed, and in an excellent ſtate of preſervation. The figure of the city Conſtantinople proves that they have not been made prior to the year of our æra; while on the other hand, the goodneſs of the deſign proves that they muſt not be attributed to an epoch much later.

It is well known that perſons of conſideration in the Roman empire, thoſe eſpecially who were inveſted with the conſular dignity, or any other diſtinguiſhed charge to which the Faſces were attached, were carried in curule chairs, mounted on the ſhoulders of porters. There is no neceſſity, therefore, for attributing the ornaments here deſcribed, to any of the Imperial family, as it appears, from ſeveral ancient monuments, that the Aſterian family enjoyed the honour of the Faſces from the beginning of the fourth century*, although none of them roſe to the conſular dignity till 494; and as the wives of great perſonages ever enjoyed the privilege of the curule chair, in common, with their huſbands†.

With reſpect to the ſymbolical figures of the principal cities of the empire, we find them frequently making a part of

* See Vol. II, p. 21, of the Pio-Clementine Muſeum.

† *Quæ longorum vehitur cervice Syrorum.* Juv. Sat. vi. v. 35; and alſo Sat. i. v. 64. Catullus complains of not having the privilege of being carried in a chair on the backs of porters. Epi. x.

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the insignia which served to distinguish, or decorate, the principal magistrates. This appears evidently from the miniatures appended to the manuscripts of the famous *Notitia Dignitatum*, or catalogue of the dignities and offices in the Roman empire. In the dyptics, the consul, or personage exhibited, is commonly seated between two upright figures, representing Rome and Constantinople. In the famous ivory saucer, at present in the collection of the Duke of Tuscany, and known to have been a work of the fourth century, we find an engraving of the cities of Rome and Ravenna.

The table of Peutinger contains a painting of the images of Rome, Constantinople, and Antioch, almost exactly similar to those we are here considering. And in a very ancient manuscript, which once belonged to the celebrated Peiresc, (and which has in it a very ancient calendar, much richer in paintings than that at Vienna) are to be seen erect images of the four cities—Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, and Treves; each designed by its name, and accompanied by its attributes.

Alexandria, for instance, is attended by ears of corn, and the prow of a ship.

The Abbé GAETAN MARINI, of Rome, who has in his possession many curious manuscripts of Peiresc, has communicated to the Abbé VISCONTI, the outlines of the miniatures of this calendar, made with the greatest exactness.

The last pieces of plate found in this newly-discovered treasure are certain parts of horse furniture, or breast-trappings for horses, for the most part gilt, and called by the Romans, *Phaleræ*. They are composed of little bucklers, joined together, on which are sculptured, in relievo, the claws of lions, eagles, and other small devices, for the sake of ornament.

The whole of this curious treasure being made up of pieces destined for different uses, we are warranted, from this circumstance, to conclude, that it was concealed in haste, and that the concealment was made at the time of some sudden irruption of the barbarians —many of which are recorded to have taken place in the fifth century. The death of the persons whose property it was, and the ruin of the edifice, at the bottom of which it was interred, are circumstances which have, no doubt, contributed to preserve the whole unimpaired to our days—the chest, however, with its contents, are not the only important objects which have been recently discovered in the same place. The subterranean researches having been continued, fresh discoveries have been made in consequence, which, as they were gradually produced, the Abbé VISCONTI has taken upon himself the task of investigating, and of which he has also drawn up a description.

The first piece of the more recently-discovered furniture, was found at no great distance from the case, or chest, which, as well as the other articles found in the same research, was not inclosed in any envelope. It is a large chandelier, between four and five feet in height, only the foot, or stock of which, is of silver: it is composed of branches, distributed with much lightness and grace; the base forms a trevet, each of whose extremities terminates in a Panther's claw.

The *noyau* or *base* is of iron, covered by large pieces of rock crystal, with the iron crosses lengthways. The crystal is cut in different ways; two pieces are shaped as polygons; another is worked so as to resemble mouldings; that which is under the receiver *(pselon or recipient)* is in the form of a capital *(chapiteau)* of the Corinthian order, and is finished with great taste. Some of the crystals are split — a circumstance occasioned by the rust adhering to the iron which supports them.

The receiver *(pselon)* is not made so that a lamp can be fixed in it, but it is furnished with a point intended to contain and fix a torch, or flambeau, and which was called by the ancients, *Cereus*. This sort of chandeliers they called *Funalia**.

There are none of this description to be met with in any of the cabinets of modern Europe; and, out of the fifty chandeliers engraved in the eighth volume of the descriptions of the Antiquities at Herculaneum, just published, not one is to be found which resembles this.

The second piece of the latest discovery, is a silver platter of some little depth, ornamented with Arabesks, carved or inchased; this seems to have been a bason designed for washing the hands, and was named, in Latin, *malluvium*.

Near it was found, at the same time, a little vase, intended for holding and pouring out water. The workmanship

* Donatus on Terence. Andria, Act I. Scene i. v. 38.

of

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of this last is highly elegant, its style of design being much more ancient than that of any of the other pieces. It is in the form of a woman's head; the eyes, the necklace, or collar, and the hair ornaments are of silver. The vase is of bronze, covered by a *patina* of very fine green. The head is surmounted by the neck *(goulcau)* of the vase, behind which is a very elegant handle, formed of vine-branches covered with leaves. The handle is attached to the lower extremity of the head, close to the nape of the neck.

From the circumstance of the vine-branches and the leaves, and the woman's head, which resembles that of a Bacchanal, it is highly probable that the vase has been also used for the purpose of filling out wine into the ancient *crateres*, or wine-bowls*.

The fourth piece, discovered in the last research, is remarkable for its weight, being sixty-three ounces of silver, for its form, and for its ornaments, which are in bas-relief. It is a kind of large porringer, about a foot and a half in diameter, having a flat oblong handle, one foot long, and four inches wide, attached to the porringer, much in the manner of the handles of the ancient *Pateræ*, or Skillets *(poelons)* of Italian earth *(de terre d'Italie)*. The bottom of this vessel is formed by a very large *concha*, or shell, which occupies its whole capacity. In the middle is seen a naked Venus combing her hair; she is between two Cupids †, one of whom is presenting her with an oval mirror, and the other with a lily, or some other flower (a singular attribute). The brim of the porringer is decorated with a range of towers made of little shells; on the handle is another demi-relief, representing a naked young man, clad only about his reins, having a lance in his hand, and a dog at his feet: without doubt an Adonis.

There is reason to think that this vase was made use of to pour water on those who practised what we term medical pumping, a manner of bathing, accounted by the ancients a high luxury. We learn from Pollux ‡ that there were certain vessels appropriated to this use; first, to draw water out of the bath, and then to pour it gently on the head, the back, and the other parts of the body. They were called ἀρύβαλλοι, *i. e.* take and pour.

It is probable that all these last pieces were the property of the same family, as was the chest; and that from the pressure of circumstances there was scarcely time sufficient to conceal them in the earth, without taking other precautions.

* This sort of vases was called, by the Greeks, πρόχοος. Homer's Iliad, Lib. xxiv. v. 304.

† *Geminorum Mater Amorum.*

‡ *Onomast.* lib. X. sect. 63.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it appears to me that your Miscellany, from its very extensive circulation, will be a proper vehicle for communicating to the public, the following collection of Chaldæan Oracles, I accordingly send it you for insertion.

These remains of Chaldæan theology are not only venerable for their antiquity, but inestimably valuable, for the unequalled sublimity of the doctrines they contain. They will, doubtless, too, be held in the highest estimation by every liberal mind, when it is considered that some of them are the sources whence the sublime conceptions of Plato flowed; that others are perfectly conformable to his most abstruse dogmas; and that the most important part of them were corrupted by the Gnostics, and, in this polluted state, became the fountains of barbarous and gigantically daring impiety.

That they are of Chaldaic origin, and were not forged by Christians of any denomination, as has been asserted by some superficial writers, is demonstrably evident from the following considerations: In the first place, John Picus, earl of Mirandula, in a letter to Ficinus, informs him that he was in possession of the Oracles of Zoroaster in the Chaldæan tongue, with a commentary on them, by certain Chaldæan wise men. And that he did not speak this from mere conjecture (as Fabricius thinks he did) is evident from his expressly asserting, in a letter to Urbinatus (p. 256 of his works) that, after much labour, he had at length learned the Chaldæan language. And still farther, as we shall see, he has inserted in his works fifteen conclusions, founded on this very Chaldæan manuscript. That this circumstance should have escaped the notice of mere verbalists, is not surprising; but it is singular that it should not have been attended to by a man of such uncommon erudition, and extensive reading, as Fabricius.

In the next place, as Porphyry, Iamblichus,

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blichus, and Proclus, wrote large commentaries on these oracles, and are well known to have ranked among the greatest enemies of the Christian religion; there is not even poetical probability, that men of such great learning and sagacity should have been duped by the shallow artifice of some heretical Christian knave. To which we may add, that Porphyry, in his life of Plotinus, expressly mentions, that certain revelations ascribed to Zoroaster, were circulated, in his time, by many Christians and heretics who had abandoned the ancient philosophy, and that he showed, by many arguments, these revelations were spurious; from which it is evident, that the oracles commented on by him, were not those forged by the heretics of his time.

In the third place, Proclus in his MS. Scholia on the Cratylus of Plato, says, that the Oracles respecting the *intelligible* and *intellectual orders*, were delivered by Theurgists, under the reign of Marcus Antoninus*. It is clear, therefore, that the following oracles, which are collected from the writings of the Platonists, are of Chaldæan, and not of Christian, origin; not to mention that the dogmas they contain are totally dissonant from those of the Christian faith.

It is likewise evident, that some of these oracles may, with great confidence, be ascribed to the Chaldæan Zoroaster. This appears from the Chaldæan manuscript of Picus, in which those oracles were denominated Zoroastrian, which exist at present, with the Scholia of Psellus, under the title of *The Magic Oracles of Zoroaster*.

In consequence of this, I have distributed these oracles into four parts. The first division I denominate *The Oracles of Zoroaster*; the second, *Oracles delivered by Theurgists, under the reign of Marcus Antoninus*; because the oracles in this division relate to the intelligible and intellectual orders. The third division, I call, *Oracles which were either delivered by Theurgists, under Marcus Antoninus, or by Zoroaster*; because the collection of Psellus is far from being complete, as we shall see from the conclusions of Picus, and the oracles in this division do not immediately relate to the intelligible and intellectual orders. The fourth division contains a few oracles of uncertain, or imperfect meaning, which I have thus denominated, from not having the MSS. in my possession, from which they were collected.

The learned reader will easily perceive that my labour, in forming this collection, must have been great, as I have accurately arranged each oracle under its proper head, and have given the authors and places where each (a few only excepted) may be found. He will likewise find, that I have added fifty Chaldæan oracles, and fragments of oracles, to the collection of Patricius; and that I have given a far more correct edition of the text, than that of Le Clerc. Short notes are added, by way of comment, on the most obscure of these oracles, and the exposition of Psellus is prefixed as containing the best account of the Chaldaic dogmas that can, at present, be obtained.

Manor-Place, Your's, &c.
Walworth. T. TAYLOR.

☞ *For a list of Mr.* TAYLOR'S *Works, see the end of this article.*

A CONCISE EXPOSITION OF CHALDAIC DOGMAS, BY PSELLUS.

"They assert that there are seven corporeal worlds, one Empyrean and the first; after this, three etherial, and then three material worlds*, the last of which is said to be terrestrial, and the hater of life: and this is the sublunary place, containing likewise in itself matter, which they call a profundity. They are of opinion, that there is one principle of things; and this they celebrate as *the one*, and *the good*†. After this, they venerate a certain paternal profundity‡, consisting of three triads; but each triad contains, *father*, *power*, and *intellect*. After this is the intelligible *Iynx*‖, then the *Synoches*, of which one is empyrean, the other etherial, and the third material. The *Teletarchæ* follow the Sy-

* Ουτω και τους επι ΜΑΡΚΟΥ γενομενους Θεουργους, οι Θεοι ως νοητας ϗ νοερας taξεις εκφαινουσιν, ρηματα των Θειων διακοσμων εξαγγελτικα της ιδιοτητος αυτων παραδεδωκασιν, ους καλουσιν εκεινοι τοτε; Διιος εν ταις προσηκουσαις θεραπειαις, της παρ' αυτων ευνοιας ετυγχανον.

* These are the inerratic sphere, the seven planetary spheres, and the sublunary region.

† So Plato.

‡ This is called, by the Platonists, the *intelligible triad*; and is celebrated by Plato in the Philebus, under the names of *bound*, *infinite*, and the *mixed*; and likewise of *symmetry*, *truth*, and *beauty*, which triad, he says, is seated in the vestibule of *the good*.

‖ The *Iynx*, *Synoches*, and *Teletarchæ* of the Chaldæans, compose that divine order, which is called, by the Platonists, the *intelligible*, and, at the same time, *intellectual order*; and is celebrated by Plato in the Phædrus, under the names of the *superceleſtial place*, *Heaven*, and the *subceleſtial arch*.

noches,

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noches: After these succeed the *fontal fathers**, who are also called *Cosmagogi*, or *leaders of the world*. Of these, the first is called *once beyond*, the second is *Hecate*, and the third is *twice beyond*. After these are the three *Amiliti* †; and, last of all, the *Upezokus*. They likewise venerate a fontal triad of *faith*, *truth*, and *love*. They assert that there is a ruling sun from a solar fountain, and an archangelic sun; that there is a fountain of sense, a fontal judgment, a thundering fountain, a dioptric fountain, and a fountain of characters, seated in unknown impressions. And, again, that there are fontal summits of Apollo, Osiris, and Hermes. They likewise assert that there are *material fountains* of centres and elements; that there is a zone of dreams, and a fontal soul.

After the fountains, they say, the *principles*‡ succeed: for fountains are superior to principles. But of the *vivific* ‖ *principles*, the summit is called *Hecate*, the middle *ruling soul*, and the extremity *ruling virtue*. They have likewise *azonic Hecatæ*, such as the Chaldaic *Triecdotis*, *Comas*, and *Ecklustike*. But the azonic § gods, according to them are *Serapis*, *Bacchus*, the series of *Osiris*, and of *Apollo*. These gods are called azonic, because they rule without restraint over the zones, and are established above the apparent gods. But the zonic gods are those which revolve round the celestial zones, and rule over sublunary affairs, but not with the same unrestrained energy, as the azonic. For the Chaldæans consider the *zonic* order as divine; as distributing the parts of the sensible world; and as begirding the allotments about the material region.

The *inerratic circle* succeeds the zones, and comprehends the seven spheres in which the stars are placed. According to them, likewise, there are *two solar worlds*; one, which is subservient to the etherial profundity; the other zonaic, being one of the seven spheres.

Of human souls, they establish a twofold fontal cause; viz. the *paternal intellect**, and the *fontal soul*†: and they consider partial ‡ souls, as proceeding from the fontal, according to the will of the father. Souls of this kind, however, possess a self-begotten, and self-vital essence: for they are not like alter-motive natures. Indeed, since according to the Oracle, a partial soul is a portion of divine fire, a splendid fire, and a paternal conception, it must be an immaterial and self-subsistent essence: for every thing divine is of this kind; and of this the soul is a portion. They assert too, that all things are contained in each soul; but that in each there is an unknown characteristic of an effable and ineffable impression. They are of opinion, that the soul often descends into the world, through many causes; either through the defluxion of its wings‖, or through the paternal will. They believe the world to be eternal, as likewise the periods of the stars. They multifariously distribute Hades, at one time calling it the leader of a terrene allotment, and at another the sublunary region. Sometimes, they denominate it, the most inward of the etherial and material worlds; at another time, irrational § soul. In this, they place the rational soul, not essentially, but according to habitude, when it sympathizes with it, and energizes according to partial reason.

They consider *ideas*, at one time, as the conceptions of the *father*¶; at another time, as universal reasons, viz. physical, animastic, and intelligible; and again, as the exempt hyparxes (or summits) of beings. They assert that magical operations are accomplished through the intervention of the highest powers, and terrene substances; and that superior natures sympathize with inferiors, and especially with those in the sublunary

* These fontal fathers compose the *intellectual* triad of the Greeks, and are *Saturn*, *Rhea*, *Jupiter*.

† The three Amilicti are the same with the *unpolluted triad*, or *Curetes* of the Greeks. Observe, that a *fontal subsistence* means *a subsistence according to cause*.

‡ These *principles*, are the same with the Platonic *supermundane* order of gods.

‖ The vivific triad consists, according to the Greek Theologists, of *Diana*, *Proserpine*, and *Minerva*.

§ The *azonic* gods are the same with the *liberated* order of the Greek Theologists, or that order which is immediately situated above the *mundane* gods.

* The *Jupiter* of the Greeks, the artificer of the universe.

† Called by the Greeks, *Juno*.

‡ That is, such souls as our's.

‖ So Plato: see my translation of the Phædrus.

§ Hades, is, with great propriety, thus called: for the rational, when giving itself up to the dominion of the irrational soul, may be truly said to be situated in *Hades*, or *obscurity*.

¶ i. e. *Jupiter*, or the Demiurgus.

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region. They consider souls, as restored after death to their pristine perfection, in the *wholes** of the universe, according to the measures of their peculiar purifications; but some souls are raised by them to a supermundane condition of being. They likewise define souls to be mediums between impartible and partible natures. With respect to these dogmas, many of them are adopted by Plato† and Aristotle; but Plotinus, Porphyry, Jamblichus, Proclus, and their disciples, adopt the whole of them, and admit them without hesitation, as doctrines of a divine origin."

Thus far Psellus: I add, for the sake of those readers that are unacquainted with the scientific theology of the ancients, that as the highest principle of things is a nature truly ineffable and unknown, it is impossible that this visible world could have been produced by him without mediums; and this not through any impotency, but, on the contrary, through transcendency of power. For if he had produced all things without the agency of intermediate beings, all things must have been like himself, ineffable and unknown. It is necessary; therefore, that there should be certain mighty powers between the supreme principle of things and us: for we, in reality, are nothing more than the dregs of the universe. These mighty powers, from their surpassing similitude to the first god, were very properly called by the ancients gods; and were considered by them as perpetually subsisting in the most admirable and profound union with each other, and the first cause; yet so as amidst this union to preserve their own energy distinct from that of the highest god. For it would be absurd in the extreme, to allow, that man has a peculiar energy of his own, and to deny that this is the case with the most exalted beings. Hence, as Proclus beautifully observes, the gods may be compared to trees rooted in the earth: for as these, by their roots, are united with the earth, and become earthly in an eminent degree, without being earth itself; so the gods, by their summits, are profoundly united to the first cause, and by this means are transcendently similar to without being the first cause.

Lines too, emanating from the centre of a circle, afford us a conspicuous image of the manner in which these mighty powers proceed from, and subsist in, the ineffable principle of things. For here, the lines are evidently things different from the centre, to which, at the same time, by their summits, they are exquisitely allied. And these summits, which are indescribably absorbed in the centre, are yet no parts (*i. e.* powers) of it: for the centre has a subsistence prior to them, as being their cause.

THE ORACLES OF ZOROASTER.

N.B. Wherever a star occurs prefixed to an oracle, it denotes that oracle to be an additional one, first discovered by me.

Εςι και ειδωλω μετρις εις τοπον αμφιφαντα.

There is also a portion for the image (*a*) in the place (*b*) every way splendid.

Μη δε τε της υλης σκυβαλον κτημην καλαλιψης.

Nor should you leave the dregs of matter (*c*) in the precipice (*d*).

Μη εξαξης ινα μη εξιη εχουσα τι.

Nor should you expel the soul from the body, lest in departing it retain something (*e*).

Μη τα πειωσια μετρα γαιης υπο στυ φερειν βαλλου

Ου γαρ αληθειης φυλον ενι χθονι,
Μηδε μεθεξει μετρα ηλιου κανονας συναθροισας
Αϊδειω βουλη φερεθαι παθρας, ουχ ενεκεν σευ.
Μηνης ροιζον ιασον· αει ϊριχα εξ ιου αναγκης.
Ασ'εξιον προπορευμα σιθεν χρειην ουχ ελιχευθη.
Αιθριος ορνιθων ταρσος πλαθυς, ου σοι' αληθης,
Και θυσιων σπλαγχνων τε ϊομαι· τα δ' αδυρμαθα πανθα,
Εμπορικης απαθης σημειματα. φευγε συ ταυθα,
Μελλων ευσεβης ιερον παρα θειτον αγαγειν,
Εν δ' αρθη σοφια τε κ' ευνομια συναγοιθαι.

(*f*) Direct not your attention to the immense measures of the earth; for the plant of truth is not in the earth. Nor measure the dimensions of the sun, by means of collected rules; for it revolves by the eternal will of the father, and not for your sake. Dismiss the sounding course of the moon; for it perpetually runs through the exertions of necessity. The advancing procession of the stars was not generated for your sake. The wide-spread aerial wing of birds, and the sections of victims and

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* That is to say, the *celestial spheres*.

† Indeed, he who has penetrated the profundity of Plato's doctrines, will find, that they perfectly accord with these Chaldaic dogmas; as is every where copiously shown by Proclus.

(*a*) That is, the irrational soul, which is the image of the rational.

(*b*) That is, the region above the moon.

(*c*) *i. e.* The human body.

(*d*) *i. e.* This terrestrial region.

(*e*) *i. e.* Lest it retain something of the more passive life.

(*f*) This oracle is conformable to what Plato says in his Republic, that a philosopher must astronomize above the heavens: that is to say, he must speculate the celestial orbs, as nothing more than images of forms in the intelligible world.

puerile

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puerile ſports, the foundations of mercantile viſcera are never true: but all theſe are mere deception. Fly, from theſe, if you intend to open the ſacred paradiſe of piety, where virtue, wiſdom, and equity, are collected together.

Διζεο Ψυχης οχιλον, οθεν ἡ τινι ταξει
Σαμαλι Ζητευσας, επι ταξιν αφ' ης ερρυης
Ανθις αναςητεις, ιερω λογω εργον ενωσας.

Explore the river (*g*) of the ſoul, whence, or in what order, having become a ſervant to body, you may again riſe to that order from which you flowed, uniting operation to *ſacred* reaſon (*h*).

Μη καϊω νευσης, κρημνος καϊα γης υποκειται,
Επταπορου συζυγων καϊα βαθμιδος· ην υπο δεινης
Αναγκης θρονος ιςι.

Verge no downwards, a precipice lies under the earth, which draws through a deſcent of ſeven ſteps (*i*), and under which lies the throne of dire neceſſity.

Ονομαϊα βαρβαρα μη ποϊ' αλλαξης.

You ſhould never change barbarous names (*k*).

Πως εχει κοσμος νοερος; ανογκης ακαμπτεις.

In a certain reſpect the world poſſeſſes intellectual inflexible ſuſtainers (*l*).

Ενεργει περι τον εκαϊικον σφυραλον.

Energize about the Hecatic ſphere (*m*).

Πολλακις ην λεξης μοι, αθρησης παντα λεοντα,
Ουτε γαρ ουρανιος κυβος τοτε φαινεται ογκος,
Αστερες ου λαμπουσι, το μηνης φως κεκαλυπται,
Χθων ευχ' ιςηκε· βλεπεται δε παντα κεραυνοις.

If you often invoke *me* (*n*), all things will appear to you to be a lion. For neither will the convex bulk of heaven then be viſible; the ſtars will not ſhine; the light of the moon will be concealed; the earth will not ſtand firm; but all things will be ſeen in thunder.

Παντοθεν απλαςω φυγη πυρος νοια τεινων.

On all ſides, with an unfigured (*o*) ſoul, extend the reins of fire.

Ω ϊολμηϛας ϊης φυσεως ανθρωπε τεχνασμα.

O man, thou ſubtle production (*p*), that art of a bold nature!

Λαιης εν λαγοσιν βαλϊης αριϛης πελε πηγη,
Ενδον ολη μενουσα, το παρθενιον ου προϊεισα.

In the left hand inward parts of Hecate (*q*) is the fountain of virtue, which wholly abides within, and does not emit its virginal nature.

Ηνικα μεν βλεψης μορφης ατερ ευιεπον πυρ
Αλλομενον σκιρτηδον ολου καϊα βαθεια κοσμου
Κλυθι πυρος φωνην.

When you behold a ſacred fire (*r*) without form, ſhining with a leaping ſplendor through the profundities of the whole world, hear the voice of fire.

Μη φυσεως καλεσης αυλοπλον αγαλμα.

You ſhould not invoke the ſelf-conſpicuous image of nature (*s*).

Η φυσις πειθει εινai τους δαιμονας αγνους
Και τα κακις υλης βλαςημαϊα, χρηςα ϗ εσθλα.

Nature perſuades us, that there are holy dæmons, and that the bloſſoms of depraved matter (*t*) are uſeful and good.

Ψυχη η μεροπων θεον αγξει πως ες εαυτην
Ουδεν θνητον εχουσα, ολη θεοθεν μεμεθυσται.
Αξμονια αυχει γαρ, υφ' ἡ πελε σωμα βροτειον.

(*u*) The ſoul of mortals compels, in a certain reſpect, divinity into itſelf, poſſeſſing nothing mortal, and is wholly inebriated from deity: for it glories in the harmony (*x*) under which the mortal body ſubſiſts.

Ηγεισθω ψυχης βαθος αμος ϊον, ομμαϊα δ' αξειν
Παντα εκπεμπεσον ανω.

The immortal depth (*y*) of the ſoul ſhould be the leader; but vehemently extend all your eyes (*z*) upwards.

Μη πνευμα μολυνης, μη δε βαθυνης το επιπεδον.

You ſhould not defile the ſpirit (*a*), nor give depth to a ſuperficies.

Ζητησον παραδεισον.

Seek Paradiſe (*b*).

(*g*) *i. e.* The producing cauſe of the ſoul.

(*h*) By ſacred reaſon is meant the ſummit, or principal power of the ſoul, which Zoroaſter, in another place, calls the flower of intellect.

(*i*) *i. e.* The orbs of the ſeven planets.

(*k*) For in every nation there are names of divine origin, and which poſſeſs an ineffable power in myſtic operations.

(*l*) *i. e.* The fontal fathers, or intellectual gods. By *inflexible*, underſtand ſtable power.

(*m*) This ſphere was of gold. In the middle of it there was a ſapphire; and the ſphere itſelf was turned round by means of a thong, made of the hide of an ox. It was likewiſe every where inſcribed with characters: and the Chaldæans turning it round, made certain invocations. But it is called Hecatine, becauſe dedicated to Hecate.

(*n*) By *me* is meant the fountain or cauſe of the celeſtial conſtellation called the lion.

(*o*) By *unfigured*, underſtand moſt ſimple and pure: and by the reins of fire, the unimpeded energy of the theurgic life of ſuch a ſoul.

(*p*) Man is a *ſubtle* production, conſidered as the work of the *ſecret* art of divinity. But he is of a bold nature, as exploring things more excellent than himſelf.

(*q*) Hecate, according to the Chaldæans, is the centre of the intellectual gods: and they ſay, that in her right hand parts ſhe contains the fountain of ſouls; and in her left, the fountain of the virtues.

(*r*) This oracle relates to the viſion of divine light.

(*s*) *i. e.* The image to be invoked in the myſteries muſt be intelligible, and not ſenſible.

(*t*) By the bloſſoms of depraved matter, underſtand the dæmons called *Evil*; but which are not ſo eſſentially, but from their office.

(*u*) That is, the human ſoul, through its immortality and purity, becomes replete with a more excellent life, and divine illumination; and is, as it were, raiſed above itſelf.

(*x*) *i. e.* Unapparent and intelligible harmony.

(*y*) *i. e.* The ſummit or flower of its nature.

(*z*) *i. e.* All the gnoſtic powers of the ſoul.

(*a*) Underſtand by the *ſpirit*, the aërial vehicle of the ſoul; and by the *ſuperficies*, the etherial and lucid vehicle.

(*b*) The Chaldaic Paradiſe is the choir of divine

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Σον αγγειον θηρες χθονος οικησουσιν.

(*c*) The wild beasts of the earth shall inhabit thy vessel.

Εκλινιες πυρινον νουν
Εργον επ' ευσεβιης, φευγον κ' σωμα σαωσεις.

By extending a fiery intellect (*d*) to the work of piety, you will also preserve the flowing body.

Εκ δ' αρα κολπων
Ταινις θοωσκουσι χθονιοι κυνες, ουποτ' αληθες
Σημα βροτω ανδρι δεικνυντες.

From the bosom therefore of the earth terrestrial dogs (*e*) leap forth, who never exhibit a true sign to mortal man.

Παλλα γαρ εξετελεσσε πατηρ, κ' νιν παρεδωκε
Δις τριχα, ον πρωτον κληιξεται εθνεα ανδρων.

The Father (*f*) perfected all things, and delivered them to the second intellect (*g*), which the nations of men call the first.

Αι ποιναι μερσπων αγκλιδες εισι.

The furies are the bonds of men (*h*).

Συμβολα γαρ πατριικος νους εσπειρε ταις ψυχαις.

The paternal intellect disseminated symbols (*i*) in souls.

Βιη σωμα λιποιλιν ψυχαι καθαρωτατοι.

(*k*) Those souls that leave the body with violence are the most pure.

Οτι ψυχη πυρ δυναμει πατρος ουσα φαεινον,
Αθανατος τε μενει κ' ζωης δεσποτις εστι.
Και ισχει κοσμου πολλα πληρωματα κοιλα πων.

The soul being a splendid fire, through the power of the father remains immortal, is the mistress (*l*) of life, and possesses many perfections of the bosoms of the world.

* Πατηρ ου φοβον ενδωσειν, πειθω δ' επιγει.

The father did not hurl forth fear, but infused persuation (*m*).

Εκιλον ο πατηρ ηρπασεν
Ουδ' εν τη δυναμει νοερα κλεισας ιδιη πυρ.

The father(*n*) has hastily withdrawn himself, but has not shut up his proper fire, in his own intellectual power.

Εστι τι νοητον, ο χρη σε νοειν νοω ανθει.

There is a certain intelligible (*o*) which it becomes you to understand with the flower of intellect.

Ψυχης εξωστηριες αναπνοες ειλυλοι εισι.

The expelling powers (*p*) of the soul which cause her to respire, are of an unrestrained nature.

Χρη σε σπευδειν προς το φαος κ' πατρος αυγας,
Ενθεν επεμφθη σοι ψυχη, πολυν εσσαμενη νουν.

It becomes you to hasten to the light and the rays of the Father, whence a soul was imparted to you, invested with an abundance of intellect.

Εισι παντα πυρος ενος εκγεγαωτα.

All things are the progeny of one fire (*q*).

Α νους λεγει, τουτων ουκ απορ λεγει.

(*r*) That which intellect says, it undoubtedly says by intellection.

Αι Αι τους υπ χθων καλωζυσιαι εις τεκνα μεχρις.

(*s*) Ha! ha! the earth from beneath bellows at these as far as to their children.

Μη συναυξησης την ειμαρμενην.

You should not increase your fate (*t*).

Ου γαρ απο πειθικης αρχης ατελες τι τροχα ζει.

Nothing imperfect proceeds, according to a circular energy, from a paternal principle (*u*).

Αλλ' ουκ εστεχιλαι κεινης το θελειν πατρικος νους
Μεχρις αν εξελθη λαθης, κ' φρενα λαλησῃ
Μνημην ενθυμιην πατρικου συνθηματος αγνου.

But the paternal intellect will not receive the will of the soul, till she has departed from

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divine powers about the Father of the universe; and the empyrean beauties of the demiurgic fountains.

(*c*) By the vessel is meant the composite temperature of the soul; and by the wild beasts of the earth, terrestrial dæmons. These, therefore, will reside in the soul which is replete with irrational affections.

(*d*) *i. e.* An intellect full of divine light.

(*e*) *i. e.* Material dæmons.

(*f*) *i. e.* Saturn.

(*g*) *i. e.* Jupiter.

(*h*) That is, the powers that punish guilty souls, bind them to their material passions, and in these, as it were, suffocate them: such punishment being finally the means of purification. Nor do these powers only afflict the vicious, but even such as convert themselves to an immaterial essence: for these, through their connection with matter, require a purification of this kind.

(*i*) That is, symbols of all the divine natures.

(*k*) This oracles praises a violent death, because the soul, in this case, is induced to hate the body, and rejoice in a liberation from it.

(*l*) The soul is the mistress of life, because it extends vital illuminations to body, which is, of itself, destitute of life.

(*m*) That is, as divinity is not of a tyrannical nature, he draws every thing to himself by persuasion, and not by fear.

(*n*) That is, Saturn the summit of the intellectual order, is perfectly separated from all connection with matter; but, at the same time, imparts his divinity to inferior natures.

(*o*) Meaning the intelligible, which immediately subsists after the highest God.

(*p*) That is, those powers of the soul which separate it from the body.

(*q*) That is, of one divine nature.

(*r*) That is, the voice of intellect is an intellectual, or in other words, an immaterial and indivisible energy.

(*s*) The meaning of the oracle is, that even the very children of the impious are destined to subterranean punishments: and this, with the greatest propriety; for those who, in a former life, have perpetrated similar crimes, become, through the wise administration of Providence, the members of one family.

(*t*) *Fate* is the full perfection of those divine illuminations which are received by *Nature*: but *Providence* is the immediate energy of deity. Hence, when we energize intellectually, we are under the dominion of Providence; but when corporeally, under that of Fate. The oracle, therefore, admonishes to withdraw ourselves from corporeal energy.

(*u*) For divinity is self-perfect: and the imperfect cannot proceed from the perfect.

oblivion

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oblivion (*x*); and has ſpoken the word, aſſuming the memory of her paternal ſacred impreſſion.

Ηνικα δ' ερχομενην προσγιγνη δαιμον' αθεσπης
Θυε λιθον Μνιζουριν επαυδων.

When you behold the terreſtrial (*y*) dæmon approaching, vociferate and ſacrifice the ſtone MNIZURIM.

Μανθανε το νοητον επει νοου εξω υπαρχει.

Learn the intelligible, for it ſubſiſts beyond intellect (*z*).

Νοουμεναι ιυγγες παλιζωθεν νοεουσι ϗ αυλαι
Βουλαις αφθιγκτοισι κινουμεναι ωςε νοησαι.

The intelligible Iynges (*a*) poſſeſs intellection themſelves from the Father, ſo far as they energize intellectually, being moved by ineffable counſels.

The above Zoroaſtrian oracles are from Pſellus.

Μηναιον τε δρομημα, ϗ αστριον προποριυμα.
Procl. in Tim.

The courſe of the moon, and the advancing proceſſion of the ſtars.

* Των Βαβυλωνιων οι δοκιμωτατοι, ϗ Οσταης, ϗ Ζωροαστρης, αγελας κυριως καλουσι τας αστρικας σφαιρας. Ηδει παρ' οσον τελειως αγιοι περι το κινητον μονας παρα τα σωματικα μεγεθη. ϗ απο του συνδεσμου πως, ϗ συναγωγαι χρηματιζειν δογματιζεσθαι παρ' αυτων των φυσικων λογων, ας αγελους και τα αυλα καλουσιν εν τοις ιεροις λογοις· καλως παριμπλωσιν δε του γραμμα, αγγελους. Διο ϗ τους καθ' εκαστην τυλην αγελων εξαρχοντας αστερας, ϗ δαιμονας ομοιους αγγελους, ϗ αρχαγγελους προσαγορευεσθαι, οπερ εισιν επτα τον αριθμον.

Anonymus, in Theologumenis Arithmeticis.

The moſt approved of the Babylonians, together with Oſtanes and Zoroaſter, very properly call the ſtarry ſpheres *herds*; whether, becauſe theſe alone among corporeal magnitudes, are perfectly carried about a centre, or in conformity to the oracles, becauſe they are conſidered by them as in a certain reſpect the bonds and collectors of phyſical reaſons, which they likewiſe call in their ſacred diſcourſes herds, and by the inſertion of a *gamma*, angels. Hence, in a ſimilar manner, they denominate the ſtars and dæmons which rule over each of theſe herds (or ſtarry ſpheres) angels and archangels: and theſe are ſeven in number.

(*x*) That is, till ſhe has recovered her knowledge of the divine ſymbols, and ſacred reaſons, from which ſhe is compoſed; the former of which ſhe receives from the divine unities, and the latter from ſacred ideas.

(*y*) Terreſtrial dæmons are full of deceit, as being remote from divine knowledge, and replete with dark matter: he, therefore, who deſires to receive any true information from one of theſe, muſt prepare an altar, and ſacrifice the ſtone *Mnizurim*, which has the power of cauſing another greater dæmon to appear, who, approaching inviſible to the material dæmon, will give a true anſwer to the propoſed queſtion; and this to the interrogator himſelf.

(*z*) The intelligible is twofold; one kind being co-ordinate with intellect, but the other being of a ſuper-eſſential characteriſtic.

(*a*) See the conciſe Expoſition of Pſellus, prefixed to theſe oracles.

* Qui ſe cognoſcit, in ſe omnia cognoſcit, ut Zoroaſter prius, deinde Plato in Alcibiade ſcripſerunt. Pici, Op. tom. i. p. 211.

He who knows himſelf, knows all things in himſelf, as Zoroaſter firſt aſſerted, and afterwards Plato in the firſt Alcibiades.

* Ζωης το υγρον συμβολον. διο ϗ τυλε μεν λιβαδα καλουσιν αυτην (animam) τηκομενης ζωογονιας, τυλη δε πηγην τινα, ϗ πλαλων ϗ περι πλαλωνος οι θεοι.
Procl in Tim. p 318.

Moiſture is a ſymbol of life; and hence, both Plato, and *prior to Plato*, the gods call the ſoul, at one time, a drop from the whole of vivification; and, at another time, a certain fountain of it.

* Sunt etiam dæmones aquei quos Nereides vocat Orpheus, in ſublimioribus exhalationibus aquæ, quales ſunt in hoc aere nubiloſo, quorum corpora videntur quandoque acutioribus oculis, præſertim in Perſide et Affrica, ut exiſtimat Zoroaſter. Ficin. de Immortal. Anim p. 123.

There are certain aquatic dæmons, called by Orpheus, Nereides, in the more elevated exhalations of water, ſuch as reſide in this cloudy air, whoſe bodies, according to Zoroaſter, are ſometimes ſeen by more acute eyes, eſpecially in Perſia and Africa.

* Cum anima curiat ſemper, certo temporis ſpatio tranſit omnia, quibus peractis cogitur recurrere paulatim per omnia denuo, atque eadem in mundo telam generationis retexere, ut placuit Zoroaſter, qui iiſdem aliquando cauſis omnino redeuntibus, eoſdem ſimiliter effectus reverti putat. Ibid. p. 129.

Since the ſoul perpetually runs, in a certain ſpace of time it paſſes through all things, which circulation being accompliſhed, it is compelled to run back again through all things, and unfold the ſame web of generation in the world, according to Zoroaſter; who is of opinion, that the ſame cauſes on a time returning, the ſame effects will, in a ſimilar manner, return.

* Voluit Zoroaſter æthereum animæ indumentum in nobis aſſidue volvi. Ibid. p 131.

According to Zoroaſter, in us, the etherial veſtment of the ſoul perpetually revolves.

* Congruitates materialium formarum ad rationes animæ mundi, Zoroaſter divinas illices appellavit.

Ficin. de vita coelitus comparanda, p. 519.

Zoroaſter calls the congruities of material forms, to the reaſons of the ſoul of the world, divine allurements.

In that part of the works of Johannes Picus, earl of Mirandula, which is denominated *Concluſiones*, there are fifteen concluſions, according to his own opinion, of the meaning of certain oracles of Zoroaſter, and the meaning of his Chaldæan expoſitors. In theſe the two following oracles are preſerved, which are not to be found in any Greek writer now extant:

Nec exeas cum tranſit lictor.

Nor ſhould you go forth when the lictor paſſes by.

Adhuc trés dies ſacrificabitis, et not ultra.

As yet three days ſhall ye ſacrifice, and no longer.

It

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It appears likewise, from these conclusions, that the first oracle of Zoroaster was concerning a ladder, which reached from Tartarus to the first fire.

That the second oracle was respecting a two-fold air, water, and earth, and the roots of the earth.

That the eleventh was concerning the two-fold intoxication of Bacchus and Silenus.

That there was an oracle respecting a syren, and another respecting she-goats.

As a translation of these conclusions, from their mixture with Cabalistic, and other barbarous jargons, would not be of the least use to the philosophic English reader, I shall only give them in the original.

Conclusiones numero 15 secundam propriam opinionem de intelligentia dictorum Zoroastris et expositorum ejus Chaldæorum.

1. Quod dicunt interpretes Chaldæi super primum dictum Zoroastris, de scala a tartaro ad primum ignem: nihil aliud significat quam seriem naturarum universi, a non gradu materiæ ad eum, qui est super omnem gradum graduate protensum.

2. Ibidem dico, interpretes nihil aliud per virtutes mysteriales intelligere quam naturalem magiam.

3. Quod dicunt interpretes super dictum secundum Zoroastris de duplici aëre, aqua & terra, nihil aliud sibi vult, nisi quodlibet elementum, quod potest dividi per purum et impurum, habere habitatores rationales et irrationales; quod vero purum est tantum, rationales tantum.

4. Ibidem per radices terræ nihil aliud intelligere possunt quam vitam vegetalem, convenienter ad dicta Empedoclis, qui ponit transanimationem etiam in plantas.

5. Ex dicto illo Zoroastris, Ha Ha, hos terra defiet usque ad filios, sequendo expositionem Osiæ Chaldæi. expressam habemus veritatem de peccato originali.

6. Dicta interpretum Chaldæorum super 11 aphorismo de duplici vino ebriatione Bacchi et Sileni, perfecte intelligentur per dicta Cabalistarum de duplici vino.

7. Quæ dicunt interpretes super 14 aphorismo, perfecte intelligentur per ea, quæ dicunt Cabalistæ de morte oculi.

8. Magi in 17 aphorismo nihil aliud intelligunt per triplex indumentum, ex lino, panno et pellibus, quam triplex animæ habitaculum cæleste, spiretale, et terrenum.

9. Poteris ex præcedenti conclusione aliquid intelligere de pelliceis tunicis, quas sibi fecit Adam, et de pellibus quæ erant in tabernaculo.

10. Per canem nihil aliud intelligit Zoroaster, quam partem irrationalem animæ et proportionalia. Quod ita esse videbit qui diligenter dicta omnia expositorum considerabit, qui et ipsi sicut et Zoroaster ænigmatice loquuntur.

11. Dictum illud Zoroastris, Nec exeas cum transit lictor, perfecte intelligetur per illud Exodi, quando sunt prohibiti Israelitæ exire domos suas in transitu angeli interficientis primogenita Ægyptiorum.

12. Per Sirenam apud Zoroastrem nihil aliud intelligas quam partem animæ rationalem.

13. Per puerum apud interpretes nihil aliud intelligibile quam intellectum.

14. Per dictum illud Zoroastris, Adhuc tres dies sacrificabitis, et non ultra, apparuit mihi per Arithmeticam superioris Merchianæ illos computandi dies esse, in eo dicto expresse prædictum adventum, Christi.

15. Quid sit intelligendum per capras apud Zoroastrem, intelligit, qui legerit in libro Bair quæ sit affinitas capris et quæ agnis cum spiritibus. Pici. op. vol. i. p. 69.

Chaldean Oracles delivered by Theurgists, under the reign of the emperor Marcus Antoninus.

Concerning the summit of the intelligible order:

Η μονας εκει πρωτως οπου πατρικη μονας εστι.
Procl. in Eucl p. 27.

The monad is there first where the paternal monad subsists.

Concerning the production of the middle of the intelligible order:

Ταυτη εστι μονας ἡ δυο γενητη.
Procl. in Eucl. p. 27.

The monad is extended, which generates two.

Concerning eternity, according to which, the middle of the intelligible order is characterised:

Πατρογενες φαος. Πολυ γαρ μονος
Εκ πατρος αλκης δρεψαμενος νοου ανθος,
Εχει τω νοειν πατρικον νουν ενιδυσαι
Πασαις πηγαις τε ψ αρχαις.
Και το νοειν, αει τε μενειν ασκητω στεφαλιγγι.
Procl. in Tim. p. 242.

Father-begotten light. For this alone, by plucking abundantly from the strength of the Father, the flower of intellect, is enabled, by intellection, to impart a paternal intellect to all the fountains and principles; together with intellectual energy, and a perpetual permanency, according to an unsluggish revolution.

* Της γαρ ατικλειπτου ζωης, ψ της αιζηλου δυναμεως, ψ της ασκητου καλα το λογιον ενεργειας, ο αιων (κτλ.α).

(b) For eternity, according to the oracle, is the cause of never-failing life, of unwearied power, and of unsluggish energy.

Concerning the extremity of the intelligible order:

Ενθεν συρομενος πτερυγι αμυδρος πυρος ανθος
Κοσμων ενθρωσκων κοιλωμασι. παντα γαρ ενθεν
Αρχεται τις το καλον φαινειν ακτινας αγλαας.
Procl. in Theol. Plat. p. 171, 172.

Thence a fiery whirlwind sweeping along, obscures the flower of fire, leaping, at the same time, into the cavities of the worlds. For all things thence begin to extend their admirable rays downwards (c).

(a) Agreeably to this, Plotinus divinely defines eternity to be *infinite life, at once total and full.*

(c) See my Introduction to the Parmenides of Plato, near the end.

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Μηδε προηλθεν, αλλ' εμενεν εν τω παλαικω βυθω,
Και εν τη αδυτω καλα την θεοθρεμμονα σιγην.
Procl. in Tim. p. 167.

Nor has it proceeded, but it abides in the paternal profundity, and in the adytum, according to the divinely-nourished silence.

Εστι γαρ πειρας του παλαικου βυθου, και πηγη των νοερων. Damascius, περι αρχων.

It is the boundary of the paternal profundity, and the fountain of intellectual natures.

Ου εργαλις, ου εκδυλις εστι πυρος ζωηφορου
Ου κ ζωογονον πλησιος της Εκαλης καλαον.
Και επισχει τοις Συνοχευσι πλκην ζειδωρον πυρος
Μηνα δυναμενοιο. Procl. in Tim. p. 128.

It is the operator, and the giver of life-bearing fire. It fills the vivific bosom of Hecate, and pours on the Synoches the fertile strength of a fire endued with mighty power.

Concerning Love :

Ος εκ νοου εκθορε πριωλος
Εσσαμενος πυρι πυρ συνδεσιμον, φρενα κερασσε
Πηγαιους κρατηρας ου πυρος ανδρος επισχων.
Procl. in Parmenid.

Who first leaped forth from intellect, clothing fire bound together with fire, that he might govern the fiery cratera, restraining the flower of his own fire.

Concerning Faith, Truth, and Love :

* Παντα γαρ εν τρισι τοις δε κυβερναται τε κ εστι.
Procl. in I. Alcibiad.

All things are governed and subsist in these three.

Αρχαις γαρ τρισι ταις δε λαοις δουλευειν επεικε. Damasc. περι αρχων.

You may conceive that all things act as servants to these three principles.

Concerning the intelligible order in general :

Η νοηλη πασης τιμησεως αρχει.
Damasc. περι αρχων.

The intelligent *order* is the principle of all section.

Αρχη πασης τιμησεως ηδε η ταξις.

This order is the principle of all section.
Damasc. περι αρχων.

* Τα λογια περι των ταξεων προ του ουρανου ως αφθεγκτον ενδειξαλο, κ περισεθηκε
Σιγ' εχε μυστα. Procl. in Crat.

The oracles show, that the orders prior to Heaven are ineffable, and add, "They possess mystic silence."

* "Θοως" τας νοηλας αιλιης το λογιον καλει, κ "προιουσας απο του παλρος θεειν επ' αυλον."
Procl. in Crat.

The oracle calls the intelligible causes "Swift," and asserts "That proceeding from the Father, they run to him."

* Παντα γαρ εστιν ομου εν κοσμω τωγε νοηλω.
Damasc. περι αρχων.

All things subsist together in the intelligible world.

Concerning hyparxis, power, and energy :

* Οιον οι Πυθαγορειοι, δια μοναδος κ δυαδος, κ τριαδος, η ο Πλαλων δια του περαλος, κ του απειρου, κ του μικτου, η προλεγων, γε ημεις δια τον ενος των πολλων, κ του πεπερασμενου, τουλο οι χρησμοι των θεων δια της υπαρξεως κ δυναμεως κ ενεργειας. Damasc. περι αρχων.

What the Pythagoreans intended to signify, by *monad*, *duad*, and *triad*— or Plato, by *bound*, *infinite*, and *that which is mixed from both*—or we, in the former part of this work, by *one*, *the many*, and *the united*, that the oracles of the gods signify by *hyparxis*(*d*), *power*, and *intellect*.

Concerning power and intellect :

Η μεν γαρ δυναμις συν εκεινοις, νους δ' απ' εκεινου.
Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 365.

Power is with them (father and intellect) but intellect is from him (the father).

Concerning the intelligible in general :

Τροφη δε των νοουλε το νοηλον.
Procl. in Crat. & Hesychius in voc. τοτρον.

The intelligible is food to that which understands.

Ω; τι νοων ου κεινο νοησεις. Damasc.

You will not apprehend it by an intellectual energy, as when understanding some particular thing (*e*)

Ου δη χρη σφοδροτηλι νοειν το νοηλον εκεινο,
Αλλα νοου ταναου ταναη φλογι παντα μειλιουσης
Ηλιην το νοηλον εκεινο. Χρεω δε τυλη νοησαι·
Η γαρ επεγκλιτης σον νουν κακεινο νοησεις
Ουκ αλεινως.
Αλλ' αγνον επισροφον ομμα φερουλα
Σης ψυχης τεινει κενεον νοον, εις το νοηλον,
Οφρα μαθης το νοηλον,
Επει εξω νοου υπαρχει. Damasc.

It is not proper to understand that intelligible (*f*) with vehemence, but with the extended flame of an extended intellect; a flame which measures all things, except that intelligible. But it is requisite to understand this. For if you incline your mind, you will understand it, though not vehemently. It becomes you, therefore, bringing with you the pure convertible eye of your soul, to extend the void intellect to the intelligible, that you may learn its nature, because it has a subsistence above intellect.

Concerning the energy of intellect about the intelligible.

Κευλεω επισπεςχων εαυλον φωλος κελαδονλος.
Procl. in Tim. p. 236.

Eagerly urging itself towards the centre of resounding light.

Concerning the triad :

Παντι γαρ εν κοσμω λαμπει τριας ης μονας αρχει.
Damsc. in Parmenid.

In every world (*g*) a triad shines forth, of which a monad is the principle. Τα

(*d*) By hyparxis, understand the summit of the nature of any being.

(*e*) This is spoken of a divine intelligible, which is only to be apprehended by the flower of intellect, or, in other words, the unity of the soul.

(*f*) That is, a divine intelligible.

(*g*) *i. e.* In each of the seven worlds mentioned by Psellus, in the exposition prefixed to these oracles: and the like must be understood in

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Τα παντα μετρων και αφοριζων, ως τα λογια φησι.
Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 388.

The triad measures and bounds all things.

Concerning intelligible, and at the same time, intellectual natures:

Τα μεν εστι νοερα και νοητα, οσα νοητα τοις αλλοις.
Procl. in Theol. Plat. p. 179.

Those natures are both intellectual and intelligible, which possessing themselves intellection, are the objects of intelligence to others.

Concerning the Iynges, or the summit of the Intelligible, and at the same time, intellectual order of gods:

Πολλαι μεν δη αι δι επιμβαινουσι φαεινοις
Κοσμοις ενδρωσκωσαι, εν αις ακροτητες εασιν
Τρεις. Damasc. in Parmenid.

These being many, ascend leaping into the shining worlds; and they contain three summits.

Concerning the defensive triad, which subsists with the Iynges:

—— Φρουροι των εργων εισι του παλητος,
Και του πυρ νων του νοητου.
Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 205.

They are the guardians of the works of the Father, and of one intelligible Intellect.

Concerning the empyrean Synoches:

Τοις δε πυρος νοεροις νοερος προηγησεν απαντα
Εικαθε δουλειοντα, παλητος πειθηνιδι βουλη.
Procl. in Parmenid.

All things yield ministrant to the intellectual prefers of intellectual fire, through the persuasive will of the Father.

Concerning the material Synoches:

Αλλα και υλικους οσα δουλευει Συνοχευσι.

But likewise such as serve the material Synoches.

Concerning the Synoches in general;

Φρουρον αυ πιστην τιν εων; ακροκοιλοις εδωκεν
Εγκειρασας; κλωνι νοου μιξας εν Συνοχευσι τιν.
Damasc. περι αρχων.

He gave them to guard the summits with their prefers, mingling the proper force of his strength in the Synoches.

* παντα γαρ συνεχων τη εαυτου μια της υπαρξεως ακροτητι, και το λογιον, αυτος πας εξωυτα εχει. Procl. in Theol. p. 212, respecting the first of the Synoches.

Connectedly containing all things in the one summit of his hyparxis, according to the oracle, he himself subsists wholly beyond.

* τα λογια τας γωνιακας συμβολας των σχηματων συνοχικας αποκαλει, καθοσον εικονα φερουσιν των συνοχικων ενωσεων, και των εν ζευξεσι των θειων καθ' α τα διεφωτα συναπτουσιν αλληλοις.
Procl. in Eucl. p. 36.

The oracles call the angular junctions of the figures Synocheidæ, so far as they contain an image of synochean unions, and of divine conjunctions, according to which, they connect together things separated from each other.

Concerning the Teletarchæ:

Οι δε τα ατομα και αισθητα δημιουργουσι,
Και σωματοειδη και καταλειγματα εις υλην.

These fabricate indivisible and sensible natures, together with such as are endued with corporeal form, and are distributed in matter.

Οι Τελεταρχαι συνειληπται τοις Συνοχευσι.
Damasc. περι αρχων.

The Teletarchæ are comprehended together with the Synoches.

Concerning Saturn, the summit of the intellectual order:

Ου γαρ εις υλην πυρ επεκεινα το πρωτον
Εην δυναμιν καλακλιτει εργοις, αλλα νοω.
Νου γαρ τουτο εστιν, ο κοσμου τεχνιτης πυρεων.
Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 333, & in Tim. p. 157.

The fire which is the first beyond, did not shut up his power in matter, nor in works, but in intellect. For the artificer of the fiery world is an intellect of intellect.

Και του νου ος τον εμπυριον μαστηρ αγει.
Damasc. περι αρχων.

And of that intellect which conducts the empyrean world.

Αυτου γαρ εκθρωσκουσιν αμειλικτοι κεραυνοι
Και πρηστηροδοχοι κολποι παμφεγγες; αλκης
Πατρογενους Εκαλης, και πεζωσις πυρος ανδρος,
Ηδε κραταιον κυνημα πολων πυριων επεκεινα.
Procl. in Crat.

From him leap forth the implacable thunders, and the prester-capacious bosoms of the all-splendid strength of the father-begotten Hecate, together with the environed flower of fire, and the strong spirit which is beyond the fiery poles.

* Εν τοις λογιοις την πρωτιστην πηγην των αμειλικτων (id est Saturnum) λεγεσθαι περιεχειν, και επεχεισθαι τοις αλλοις απασιν.

Νουν παλητος αριστος εποχουμενος ιδιοτητι
Ακαμαντου ας αποπεμπουσιν αμειλικτους πυρος ολκους.
Procl. in Crat.

In the oracles it is said, that Saturn, who is the first fountain of the Amilicti, comprehends and rides on all the rest. "The intellect of the Father, riding on attenuated rulers, they become refulgent with the furrows of inflexible and implacable fire."

Concerning Rhea, who in the intellectual triad, is called, by the Chaldeans, Hecate:

Τπο δυο νοων η ζωογονος παγη περιεχεται ψυχων.
Damasc. περι αρχων.

The vivific fountain of souls is comprehended under two intellects.

Νωτοις δ' αμφι θεας φυσις απλητος ωωηται.
Procl. in Tim. p. 4.

Immense Nature is suspended about the shoulders of the goddess.

Magn

in every divine order. Indeed, that in every procession of divine natures, a monad presides over, and is the principle of, a kindred multitude, and, first of all, of a triadic multitude, is largely and beautifully shown by Proclus, in Plat. Theol. and is demonstrated to be the doctrine of Plato; but, to understand this, requires very different qualifications from those by which a man is able to discover, that instead of ανθρωπων is a Greek MS. you may read, ανδρων!—Et hoc dico pro ratione officii mei; non quod velim conviciari, sed admonere.

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Μεσση των πατερων Εκατης κινεται φορβιτι.
The centre of Hecate is carried in the middle of the fathers.

Χαιται γαρ ες οξυ πεφυκοτι φωτι βλεπονται.
Procl. in Plat. Polit. p. 387.

Her hairs appear similar to rays of light ending in a sharp point.

* Ρεια τοι νοερων μακαρων πηγη Ιε ροεντε,
Παντων γαρ πεφτη δυναμις κολποισιν αφθιτοις
Διξαμενη, γενεην επι παν προχεει τροχαουσαν.
Procl. in Crat.

Rhea is the fountain and river of the blessed intellectual gods. For first receiving the powers of all things in her ineffable bosom, she pours running generation into every thing.

Concerning Jupiter, the artificer of the universe:

Δυας γαρ παρα τωδε καθηται, ἡ νοερης αστραπτει τομαις,
Και τα κυβερναι τα παντα, ἡ παντων εκας ου ταγχθι.
Procl. in Plat. p. 376.

The Duad (*h*) sits with this god, and glitters with intellectual sections; together with the power of governing all things, and placing in order every thing which is not regularly disposed.

Και πηγη πηγων, ἡ πειρας πηγων απασων.
Damasc. περι αρχων.

And the fountain of fountains, and the boundary of all fountains.

Εις τριτα γαρ εκπε νους παλρος αϊδιου
Νου παντα κυβερνων. Procl in Tim. p. 313.

The intellect of the eternal Father governing all things by intellect, said into three.

Εις τριτα γαρ νους εκπε παλρος τιμηεσθαι απαντα,
Ου το θελειν κατενευσε, ἡ ηδη παντα ετετμητο
Procl. in Parmenid.

For the intellect of the Father said all things should be cut into three. His will assented, and immediately all things were cut.

Ενθεν αρρητ θρωσκει γενεσις πολυποικιλου υλης.
Procl. in Tim. p. 118.

Thence the generation of multifarious matter wholly leaps forth.

Εζυγα νοησας γαρ παλρικος νους αωτογενεθλος
Πασιν ενεσπειρεν δεσμον πυριβριθη ιμερτον
Οφρα τα παντα μενη χρονον εις απειρονδε ερωτα.
Μενη πασιν τα παλρος νοερως υφεσμενα φεγγει,
Αει εν ιμερτη κοσμου στοιχεια θεοντα.
Procl. in Tim. p. 155.

The paternal self-begotten intellect disseminated in all things the bond of love, heavy with fire, that all things might remain loving for an infinite time; that the connected series of things might intellectually remain in all the light of the Father; and that the elements of the world might continue running in love.

Ενμβολα γαρ παλρικος νους ισπαρεν καλα κοσμον,
Ος τα νοητα νοει, ἡ αρρητα καλλωπιζει.
Procl. in Crat.

(*h*) Thus too both Orpheus and Plato characterise Jupiter by the duad.

The paternal intellect, who understands intelligibles, and adorns things ineffable, has disseminated symbols through the world.

Νου μεν καλεχει τα νοητα, αισθησιν δ' επαγει κοσμοις. Procl. in Crat.

Through intellect he contains intelligibles, but he introduces sense to the words.

Εστι γαρ αλκης
Αμφιφαης δυναμις νοεραις γραπτουσα τομαισι.
Damascius.

For he is the power of a strength every way lucid, and he glitters with intellectual sections.

Και ο ποικιλης, ος αυτουργων τεκτηνατο τον κοσμον. Damascius.

The artificer who himself operating, fabricated the world.

Νοεραις αστραπτει τομαις, ερωτος εδαπλησε τα παντα. Damascius.

He glitters with intellectual sections, but he has filled all things with love.

Ταυτα καλης ενεπεσι βροτος δε οι ψυχωτο.
Procl. in Tim. p. 336.

These things the Father understood, and the mortal nature became animated for him.

Μητρα συνεχουσα τα παντα.
A matrix (*i*) containing all things.

Chaldæorum theologia septem processiones huic deo tribuit. Is enim επταγλωχις & επτακλις ideo dicitur in oraculis.
Gal. not. in Iamblich, p. 315.

The theology of the Chaldæans attributes seven processions to this god. Hence he is called, in the oracles, *seven-angled* and *seven-rayed*.

Concerning the unpolluted, or guardian intellectual order:

* Ανυπερβλητος γαρ εστιν η ενωσις του Ιε πρωτου παλρος (Saturni) ἡ του πρωτου των αχραντων Θεων, ἡ δια τουτο "σιγωμενος καλειται υπο των Θεων, ουτος ο ακλινης Ζευς, ἡ ω γνωσυνευδειν λεγεται ἡ καλα νουν μονον υπο των ψυχων γινωσκεσθαι. Procl. in Theol. Plat. p. 321.

The union of the first father (Saturn) and the first of the unpolluted gods, is transcendant; and hence this stable god is called, by the gods, "silent, and is said to consent with intellect, and to be known by souls through intellect alone."

* Και μοι δοκει δια τουτων παλιν ο πλατων τα αυλα λεγειν υγιεσ τοις υπο των Θεων πεφασμενοις· ἡ ην εκεινοι παντευχον προσειρηκασι, ταυτην παναοπλια πανελεια κεκοσμηνην ευφημει.
Και γας δε πανευχος, ενοπλιος, εικε Δηφι.
Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 324.

And hence, Plato appears to me again to assert the same things which were AFTERWARDS asserted by the gods. For what they have denominated, *furnished with every kind of armour*, this he celebrates, by the being adorned with an all-perfect and complete armour.

"For being furnished with every kind of ar-

(*i*) Agreeably to this, he was celebrated by the Pythagoreans as the decad, from the all-comprehensive nature of this number.

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mour, and being armed, he is similar to the goddess.

Chaldæan oracles, which were either delivered by Theurgists, under the reign of the emperor Marcus Antoninus, or by Zoroaster.

Concerning ideas, as proceeding from the intellect of Jupiter, the artificer of the universe:

Νους πατρος εξοιζησε νοησας ακμασι βουλη
Παμμορφους ιδεας· πηγης δε μιας αποπτησαι
Εξεθορον· πατροθεν γαω την βουλης τελος τε.
Αλλ' εμεισθησαν νοερω πυρι μοιρηθεισαι
Εις αλλας φυσεας· κοσμω γαρ αναξ πολυμορφω
Προυθηκεν νοερον τυπον αφθιτον ου κατα κοσμον
Ιχνος επεγομενος μοχθης μετα κοσμος εφανθη,
Πανσοφιαις ιδιαις κεχαρισμενος, ων μια πηγη,
Εξ ης ροιζουνται μεμεισισμεναι αλλυδις απλητοι,
Ρηγνυμεναι κοσμου περι σωμασιν, αι περι κολπους
Σμερδαλεους, σμηνεσσιν ερικυδεσι φορεονται,
Τραπουσι περι τ' αμφι παρα σχιδον αλλυδις αλλη.
Εννοιαι νοεραι πηγης παλιγκιν απο πολυ
Δραπτομεναι πυρος ανθος ακοιμητου χρονου, ακμη
Αρχεγονους ιδεας τρωλη παλιος εδλυσε τας δε
Αυτοτελης σωγη. Procl. in Parmenid.

The intellect of the Father made a crashing noise (*k*), understanding, with unwearied counsel, omniform ideas. But with winged speed they leaped forth from one fountain: for both the counsel and the end were from the Father. In consequence too of being allotted an intellectual fire, they are divided into other intellectual forms: for the king previously placed in the multiform world, an intellectual incorruptible impression, the vestige of which hastening through the world, causes the world to appear invested with form, and replete with all-various ideas, of which there is one fountain. From this fountain, other immense distributed ideas rush with a crashing noise, bursting forth about the bodies of the world, and are borne along its terrible bosoms, like swarms of bees. They turn themselves too on all sides, and nearly in all directions. They are intellectual conceptions from the paternal fountain, plucking abundantly the flower of the fire of sleepless time. But a self-perfect fountain pours forth primogenial ideas from the primary vigour of the Father.

An oracle addressed to the intellectual gods:

Οι τον υπερκοσμιον πατρικον βυθον εξει νοουντες. Damasc.

Ye who understand the supermundane paternal profundity.

Concerning that intelligible which is co-ordinate with intellect:

Ου γαρ ανευ νοης εξει νοητου, ου χωρις υπαρχει. Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 172.

For intellect is not without the intelligible, it does not subsist separate from it.

(*k*) The crashing noise, signifies the procession of ideas to the formation of the world.

Concerning intellect:

Τον δε νοη πας νους θεων. Damascius.

Every intellect understands deity.

Concerning fountains and principles:

——— πασας πηγας τε και αρχας·
Δινειν, αει τε μενειν ακοπτω ευφαλιγγι.
Procl. in Parmenid.

All fountains and principles rapidly whirl round, and perpetually abide in an unsluggish revolution.

Concerning the multitude of rulers:

Τοποιεται αυτοις αρχικος αυλων.
Damasc. in Parmenid.

The ruler of the immaterial *world* is subject to them.

Αρχας αι παλιος εργα νοησασαι νοητα,
Αισθητοις εργοις και σωμασιν αμφεκαλυψεν.
Διακορθμιοι εοντες φασαι τω παλαι και τη υλη,
Και τα εμφανη μιμηματα των αφανων εργα ζωμενοι,
Και τ' αφανη εις την εμφανη κοσμοποιιαν εγγεφονιζ. Damasc. περι αρχων.

Rulers who understand the intelligible works of the Father. These he spread like a veil over sensible works and bodies. They are standing transporters, whose employment consists in speaking to the Father and to matter; in producing apparent imitations of unapparent natures; and in inscribing things unapparent in the apparent fabrication of the world.

* ταξεως αφομοιωσικης εγον προς την νοεραν μοναδα την δημιουργικην ανελκειν τα μεθ' αυτην, ωσπερ αλλης (ταξεως) προς την νοητην, ἡ τας εχει διπορθμιον δυναμιν, ως οι θειοι λεγουσι παντων απ' εκεινης μεχρι της υλης, και παλιν επ' εκεινην των παντων. Procl. in Parmenid.

Concerning fontal time:

Πηγειον αλλον ο; τον εμπυριον κοσμον αγει.
Procl. in Tim. p. 252.

Another time which is fontal, and the leader of the empyrean world.

Concerning Time:

Οι γε θεουργοι θεον αυτον εναι φασιν, και υμνουσι πρεσβυτερον και νεωτερον, και κυκλοειδικην την θεον και αιωνιον. και νοητα τον συμπαντα των εν τω κοσμω κινημενων απαντων αριθμον. και ωρας τουτοις απειραντον δια την δυναμιν. και ελικοειδη φασι μιλα φυτων.

Theurgists assert, that Time is a god, and celebrate him as both older and younger, as a circulating and eternal god; as understanding the whole number of all the natures which are moved in the world; and, besides this, as eternal through his power, and of a spiral form.

Concerning the fontal soul:

Αζεην εμψυχουσα φαος, πυρ, αιθερα, κοσμους.
Simplic. in Phys. p. 143.

Abundantly animating light, fire, ether, and the worlds.

The speech of the soul of the universe, respecting the fabrication of the world by Jupiter:

Μετα δε παλιγκιας διανοιας, ψυχη εγω ταδε
Θειζομη ψυχουσα τα παντα, πατεθηλε γαρ
Νουν μεν εν ψυχη ψυχην δ' ενι σωματι αρηγω
Ημεων εγκατεθηκε παλης φυσεων τε θεων τε.
Procl. in Tim. p. 124.

I, soul,

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I, soul, reside after the paternal cogitations, hot, and animating all things: for the Father of gods and men placed our intellect in soul, but soul he deposited in sluggish body.

Concerning natural productions, and the soul of the world:

Συνυφίσαται γαρ τα φυσικα εργα τω νοερω φεγγει
Του πατρος. ψυχη γαρ η κοσμησασα τον μιγαν
Ουρανον, και κοσμουσα μετα του πατρος.
Κιφαλα δε ϗ αυτης ισηρικλαι ανω.
Procl. in Tim. p. 106.

Natural productions consubsist in the intellectual light of the father. For it is soul which has adorned the mighty heaven, and which adorns it in conjunction with the Father. But her horns are established on high.

Concerning Nature:

Αρχει δ'αν φυσις ακαματη κοσμων τε ϗ εργων,
Ουρανος ουρα θεει δρομον αιδιον κατασυρων.
* ϗ οπως αν αι αλλαι περιοδοι πληρωνται ηλιου, σεληνης, ωρων, νυκτος, ημερας.
Procl. in Tim. p. 4 & 323.

Unwearied nature rules over the worlds and works, and draws downward, that heaven may run an eternal course; and that the other periods of the sun, moon, the seasons, night and day, may be accomplished.

Και ταχυς ηλιος περι κεντρον οπως εθος ελθη.

And that the swift sun may as usual revolve about the centre.

Μη φυσιν εμβλεψεις εμμισμενον ουνομα της δε.
Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 317.

You should not look upon Nature, for her name is fatal (1).

Concerning the light above the empyrean world:

Εκ τουτω γαρ τα ατυπωτα τυπουσθαι.
Simplic. in Phys. p. 143.

In this light, things without figure become figured.

Concerning the universe:

Νου γαρ μιμημα πελει, το δε τιχθεν τι σωματος εχει. Procl in Tim. p. 87.

It is an imitation of intellect, but that which is fabricated possesses something of body.

Συμβολα γαρ πατρικος νοος ισπειρεν κατα κοσμον.

The paternal intellect disseminated symbols through the world.

Concerning the composition of the world from the four elements, by the Demiurgus.

Τον ολον κοσμον εκ πυρος, ϗ υδατος, ϗ γης,
Και πανοτροφου αιθερος εποιει.

He made the whole world from fire, water, earth, and all-nourishing air.

Ο ποιητης ος αυτουργων τικτηνατο τον κοσμον.
Και τις πυρος ογκος ην ετερος. ταδε παντα
Αυτουργων, ινα σωμα το κοσμικον εκτολοπευθη,
Κοσμος ιν' εκθηλος, ϗ μη φαινηδ' υμεναιος.
Procl. in Tim. p. 154.

The artificer who, self-operating, fabricated the world. And there was also another mass of fire. All these he produced, self-operating, that the mundane body might be conglobed, that the world might become manifest, and that it might not appear membranous (2).

Concerning the seven firmaments, the heavens, heavenly bodies, æther, air, earth, and water:

Επλα γαρ εξεγλυψε πατηρ γενεσιμαια κοσμων,
Τον ουρανον κυκλω σχημασι περικλεισας.
Damasc. in Parmenid.

The Father gave bulk to the seven firmaments of the worlds, and inclosed the heavens in a convex figure.

Επηξε δε ϗ πολυν ομιλον αγεων απλανεων,
Μη τασσει επιπονω ποιηρα.
Πηξη δε πλανην ουκ ιχευση φερεσθαι.
Το πυρ προς το πυς αναγκασας.
Procl. in Tim. p. 280.

He established the numerous multitude of inerratic stars, not by a laborious and evil tension, but with a stability void of a wandering motion; for this purpose compelling fire to fire.

Εξ αυτους (planetas) υπεστησεν, εβδομον ηλιον
Μεσεμβολησας πυρ. Procl. in Tim. p. 280.

He made the planets six in number, and for the seventh, he hurled into the midst the fire of the sun.

Το απεκλιν αυτων ευτακλιης ανακρεμασας ζωνεις.

He suspended the disordered motion of the planets in orderly disposed zones.

Αιθεριος τε δρομος, ϗ μηνης απλετος ορμη,
Ηεριοι τε ρευμι. Procl. in Tim. p. 257.

The ethereal course, and the immense impetus of the moon, and the aerial streams.

Αιθηρ, ηλιε, πνευμα σεληνης, αειρος αγωι.
Procl. in Tim. p. 257.

O æther, sun, spirit of the moon, and ye leaders of the air.

Ηλιακων τε κυκλων, ϗ μηναιων καταχισμων
Κολπων τε ηερων.
Αιθηρ μεγας, ηλιου τε ϗ μηνης αγεθων πτεριγες.
Procl in Tim. p. 257.

Of the solar circles, the lunar rattlings, and the aerial bosoms. The portion of æther, of the sun, of the rivers, of the moon, and of the air.

Και πλατυς αηρ, μηναιος τε δρομος ϗ πολος ηελιριο. Procl. in Tim. p. 257.

The broad air, the lunar course, and the pole of the sun.

Πυρ πυρος εξοχιτευμα——
Και πυρος ταμιας. Procl. in Tim. p. 141.

The sun is a fire, which is the channel of fire; and it is the dispensator of fire.

Ζωων δε πλανωμενων υδεστηκεν επλαδα.

He constituted the heptad of wandering animals.

Γην δ'εν μεσω τιθει; υδωρ δ'εν γαιη; κολποις;
Ηερα δ'ανωθεν τουτων.

(1) This alludes to the intimate connection between Fate and Nature. For Fate, as we have before observed, is the full perfection of those divine illuminations which are received by Nature.

(2) As every deity is a *self-perfect unity*, all things must be as much as possible united: for union must necessarily be the offspring of unity. Placing

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Placing earth in the middle, but water in the bosoms of the earth, and air above these.

* Τους τυπους των χθονιων, ϗ των αλλων θειων φασμαλων εν τω αιθερι φαινεσθαι τα λογια λεγουσιν. Simplic. in Phyſ. p. 144.

The oracles aſſert, that the impreſſions of characters, and of other divine viſions, appear in æther.

* Οι γε μυσικωταλοι των λογων, ϗ την ολοθηλα αυτου (ſolis) την εν τοις υπερκοσμιοις παραδεδωκασιν. εκει γαρ ο ηλιακος κοσμος, ϗ το ολον φως, ως αι τα χαλδαικων φημαι λεγουσι.

Procl. in Tim. p. 264.

The moſt myſtic of diſcourſes inform us, that the wholeneſs of the ſun is in the ſuper-abundance order. For there a ſolar world and a total light ſubſiſt, as the oracles of the Chaldæans aſſirm.

* Ο αληθεστερος ηλιος συμπαρεισι τω χρονω τα παντα, "χρονου χρονος ων αιτιωτερος," καθα φησι περι αυτου των θεων ομηρος. Procl. in Tim p. 249.

The more true ſun meaſures all things together with time, being "truly a time of time," according to the oracle of the gods reſpecting it.

* Ο δισκος επι της αναφορου φερεται, πολυ της απλανους υψηλοτερος· ϗ ουτως οι των μεν πλανωμενων ουκ εξω το μεσον, τριων δε των κοσμικων καθα τας τελεστικας υποθεσεις. Julian. Orat. V. p. 334.

The orb of the ſun revolves in the ſtarleſs, much above the inerratic ſphere. Hence, he is not the middle of the planets, but of the three worlds, according to the teleſtic hypotheſes.

Concerning the middle of the five mundane centres:

Και πεμπτον μεσον αλλων πυριογον εδος κατεισι μεχρι υλαιων ζωηφορων πυρ.

Procl. in Tim. p 172.

And another fifth middle fiery centre, where a life-bearing fire deſcends as far as the material channels.

Concerning the ſummit of the earth:

* απλως, δουν οι των στοιχειων ακροτητες, ως φησι τα λογια εκει. Olympiod. in Phæd.

The æthers of the elements, agreeably to the oracles, are there (3).

Concerning matter:

* Ινα μαθησομεθα, οτι παντος του κοσμου την υλην ενειναι, ωσπερ ϗ οι θειοι φασιν.

Procl. in Tim. p. 142.

We learn, that matter pervades through the whole world, as the gods alſo aſſert.

Concerning evil:

* Το κακον αμεινοτερον του μη οντος εστι κατα τον λογιον. Procl. de Providen.

Evil, according to the oracle, is more deſirable than non-entity.

Concerning the aquatic gods:

* Το ενυδρον, επι μεν των θειων, την αρχικην επιστασιαν ενδεικνυται των υδατους· διο ϗ το λογιον υδροβατερεις καλει τους θεους τουτους.

Procl. in Tim. p. 270.

The aquatic, when applied to divine natures, ſignifies a government inſeparable from water: and hence, the oracle calls the aquatic gods *water-walkers*.

Concerning Typhon, Echidna, and Python:

* Οτι ταρταρου ϗ γης της συζυγουσης ιωνυμιαν, ο τυφων, η εχιδνα, οπυθων, οιον χαλδαικη τις τριας εξαρχος της ατακτου καστης δημιουργιας.

Olympiod. in Phæd.

Typhon, Echidna, and Python, being the progeny of Tartarus, and Earth, which is conjoined with Heaven, form as it were, a certain Chaldaic triad, which is the inſpective guardian of the whole of a diſordered fabrication.

Concerning the origin of irrational dæmons:

* Απο των αιριων αρχοντων συνυφιστανται οι αλογοι δαιμονες; δηλο ϗ το λογιον φησιν.

Ηεριων ελαυνετε κυνων χθονιων τε ϗ υγρων.

Olympiod. in Phæd.

Irrational dæmons derive their ſubſiſtence from the aerial rulers, and hence, the oracle ſays, "Being the charioteer of the aerial, terreſtrial, and aquatic dogs."

Concerning terreſtrial dæmons:

Ου γαρ χρη χειους τε βλεπειν πριν σωμα τελεσθη.

Τας ψυχας δεδιοντες αει τελεστικων απαγωγας.

Procl. in I Alcibiad.

It is not proper that you ſhould behold them, till your body is purified by initiation: for theſe dæmons' alluring ſouls always draw them away from myſtic ceremonies.

Concerning divine names:

Αλλα εστιν ουσιωμα σεμνον ακαμπτω ριπτοδαλεγγι, Κοσμους ενδυσασαν, χρειαν, δια παντος ενεπον.

Procl. in Crat.

There is a venerable name with a ſleepleſs revolution, leaping into the worlds, through the rapid reproofs of the Father.

Εστι γαρ ονοματα παρ εκαστοις θεοπροπα, Δυναμιαν εν τελεταις αρρητον εχοντα.

There are names of divine origin in *every nation*, which poſſeſs an ineffable power in myſtic ceremonies.

Concerning the centre:

Κεντρον αρ' εστι, ϗ προς ο μεχρις απ τυχον Ισαι εασι. Procl in Euc. p. 43.

The centre is that from which, and to which, (the lines) as far as they may happen to extend, are equal.

Concerning prayer:

Η πυριβαλπης ευχωλα πρωτιστην εχει ταξιν. Τω πυρι γαρ βροτος εμπελασας θειθεν φως εξει Διθυνοντι γαρ βροτω πρεπει πυρφανεις τελεθουσα.

Procl. in Tim. p. 65.

(3) The earth, according to Plato, in the Phædo, is every where cavernous, like a pumice-ſtone; and its true ſummit is æthereal.—Agreeably to this theory, which probably is of Egyptian origin, and which we ſee was adopted by the Chaldæans, we only live at the bottom of four large holes in the earth, which we denominate the four quarters of the globe; and yet fancy, as Plato obſerves, that we inhabit the true ſummit of the earth. For farther particulars concerning this curious theory, ſee my Introduction to the Timæus of Plato, and Notes on Pauſanias.

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A fire-heated conception has the first order. For the mortal who approaches to fire, will receive a light from divinity: and he who perseveres in prayer, without intermission, will be perfected by the rapid (1) and blessed immortals.

Concerning divine natures, and the manner in which they appear to mankind:

Ασωματα μεν εστι τα θεια παντα.
Σωματα δ' εν αυτοις εστιν ειναι ενδεεται,
Μη δυναμενων καταχειν ασωματους των σωματων,
Δια την σωματικην, εις ην ενεκεντρισθησε φυσιν.
Procl. in Plat. Polit p. 359.

All divine natures are incorporeal, but bodies were bound in them for your sake; bodies not being able to contain incorporeals, through the corporeal nature in which you are concentrated.

Concerning divine appearances:

Πυρ εκτελον σκιρτησον επ' ηιονος ειδωλα τιταινον,
Η φως πυρ αφθεγκτον, οθεν φωνη προθεουσαν,
Η τοις πλησιον αμφιφαιες, φοιβειον, ειχθεν.
Αλλα κ' ιππον ιδειν φωτος πλειον αστραπτοντα,
Η κ' παιδα θοον νωτοις εποχουμενον ιππου,
Εμπυρον, η χρυσω πεπυκασμενον, η παλιγκοτον,
Η κ' τοξευοντα κ' ισησι' επι νωτοις.
Procl. in Plat. Polit. p. 380.

A similar fire extending itself by leaps through the waves of the air; or an unfigured fire, whence a voice runs before; or a light beheld near, every way splendid, resounding and convolved. But also to behold a horse full of refulgent light; or a boy carried on the swift back of a horse,—a boy fiery, or clothed with gold, or on the contrary naked; or shooting an arrow, and standing on the back of the horse.

* Πειρακελευονται ο θεος
Νοιην μοιζην φαεος προτιθεισαν.
Procl. in Crat.

The gods exhort us to understand the forerunning form of light.

Concerning the mystic ceremonies of Apollo:

* Ο Διος γαρ ο της τελειης του Απολλωνος προκαθηγουμενος, απο των καθαρσιων αρχεται, κ' των περιρασεων.
Αυτος δ' εν πρωτοις ιερευς πυρος εργα κοσμησων,
Κυμασι ρεοντεσσιν παγιην δαιζυηχεος αλμης, ως φησι το λογιον. Procl. in Crat.

The Theurgist who presides over the mystic rites of Apollo, begins his operations from purifications and sprinklings. "The priest, in the first place, governing the works of fire, must sprinkle with the cold water of the loud-sounding sea," as the oracle says.

Concerning the human soul, its descent, ascent, body, &c.

Την ψυχην ανακλησας εμοι μεν βαδει.
Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 4.

Filling the soul with profound love (2).

Νοησασα τα εργα του πατρος
Μολης εμπαζομενη το πτερον φευγουσης αιδους.
Εν δε δομοις κειται πυρσους εχουσαι ακμαιους,
Εκ παλιοθεν καλιοιλης, αφ' ων ψυχη κατιουσων
Εμπυριων δρεπεται καρπων ψυχοτροφον ανθος.
Procl in Tim. p. 321.

By understanding the works of the Father, they fly from the shameless wing of Fate. But they are placed in God (3), drawing vigorous torches descending from the Father: and the soul descending from these plucks empyrean fruits, the soul-nourishing flower.

Και γαρ την δε ψυχην ιδης αποκαταστασαν
Αλλ' αλλην εστιν παλιν ενιαυθμων ειναι.
Though you should perceive this particular soul restored to its pristine perfection, yet the Father sends another, that the number may be complete.

Η μαλα δη κεινοι γε μακαρτατοι εξοχα πασιων
Ψυχαων ποτ' γαιαν απ' ουρανοθεν προχεοντες.
Κεινοι δ' ολβιοι τε, κ' ου φατον ημαρ εχουσι
Οσσοι απ' αιγλησσης, ανες, σεθεν ηε κ' απ' αυτου
Εκ διος εξεγενοντο, Μιθου κρατερης υπ' αναγκης.
Synes. De Insom. p. 155.

Those are in the most eminent degree the most blessed of all souls, that are poured forth from heaven on the earth: but those are fortunate, and possess ineffable stamina, who are either produced from thy lucid self, O king (4), or from Jupiter, through the strong necessity of Mithus.

Μητε κατω νευσης εις τον μεν ενδυγεα κοσμον
Ω βυθος ειεν απιστος, υπεσφαλτε τε κ' Αιδης
Αμφικενεφης, ζοφοπους, ειδωλου πασης ανοητος,
Κρημνωδης, σκολιος, πωεον βαθος, ειεν ελισσων,
Αιει νυμφειων αφαυες δεμας, αργον, απειριον.
Synes de Insom. p 140.

Nor should you verge downwards into the darkly-splendid world, whose bottom is always unfaithful, and under which is spread Hades (5); a place every way cloudy, squalid, rejoicing in images, stupid, steep, winding, a blind profundity, always rolling, always marrying an unapparent body, sluggish, and without breath.

Και ο μισοφαης κοσμος, κ' τα σκολια ρευματα,
Υφ' ων πολλοι κατασυρεντες.
Procl. in Tim. p. 339.

And the light-hating world, and the winding streams, under which many are drawn down

Ελπις τερπεται σε πτερυγος αγγελικω επι χωρω.
Olympiod. in Phædon. & Procl. in I. Alcibiad.

Fiery (7) hope should nourish you in the angelic region

Τους δε διδακτον εδωκε θεους γνωσιμα ναβισσαι.
Τους δε κ' υπνωοντας ης ενεκα πιστιν αλκης.
Synes de Insom.

(1) By the *rapid*, the oracle means, according to Proclus, the intelligible gods.

(2) Profound love must be our guide to the beatific vision of the intelligible world: and Plato informs us, that a better guide than this cannot be found.

(3) The soul, when united with deity, energizes supernaturally; and is no longer self-motive, but is wholly moved by divinity.

(4) Apollo.

(5) See the Exposition of Psellus.

(6) The winding streams signify the human body, and the whole of generation externally placed about us.

(7) That is, *divine* hope: for the ancients assimilated a divine nature to fire.

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To these he gave the ability of receiving the knowledge of light, which may be taught; but to others, even when asleep, he extended the fruit of his strength (8).

* Ου γαρ εστιν εφικτα τα θεια ζρστοις τοις σωμα νοουσιν,
Αλλ' οσοι γυμνητες ανω σπευδουσι προς υψος.
Procl. in Crat.

Things divine cannot be obtained by those whose intellectual eye is directed to body; but those only can arrive at the possession of them, who, stript of their garments, hasten to the summit.

Μιγ' ὑδατων δ' εχετων πυρος αφθιτου εργα τελουσα. Procl in Plat. Polit. p. 399.

Rivers being mingled, perfecting the works of incorruptible fire.

* Ινα μη βαπτισθεισα χθονος οιζυροις, ϗ ταις της φυσεως αναγκαις (ως φησι τις των θεων) απολητα. Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 297.

Lest being baptized in the furies of earth, and in the necessities of nature (as some one of the gods says) it should perish.

* Αι μεν εφεκμειοτεραι ψυχοι, δι εαυτων θεωντει το αληθες, ϗ εισιν ευρετικωτεραι, "σωζομεναι δι αυτης αλκης," ως φησι το λογιον.
Procl. in I. Alcibiad.

More robust souls perceive truth through themselves, and are of a more inventive nature; "such a soul being saved (according to the oracle) through its own strength."

* φευκτεον καια το λογιον,
Το πληθος των ανθρωπων των αγελαδον ιοντων.
Procl. in I. Alcibiad.

According to the oracle, we should fly from "the multitude of men going along in a herd(9)."

* Ος γουν φησι ϗ το λογιον, ιδιους ενεκεν αλλοτ' απεζρεφεται θεος ανδρα, ϗ νεας επιπεμπει ατραπους, ως οταν ακλινως ϗ πλημμελως επι τα θειοταια των θεωρηματαν, η των εργων, ϗ το λεγομενον, αμυητοις σωμασιν, η ανιπτοις ποσι πεισομεθα την οδον. Των γαρ εων μετιοντων, ατελεις μεν εισι διαβασεις, κεινα δε αι ὁρμαι, ὑφλαι δε αι αλραποι. Procl in Parmenid.

As the oracle, therefore, says, "Divinity is never so much turned away from man, and never so much sends him novel paths, as when we make our ascent to the most divine of speculations, or works, in a confused and disordered manner, and as it adds, with unhallowed lips, or unbathed feet. For of those, who are thus negligent, the progressions are imperfect, the impulses are vain, and the paths are blind."

* Η τελεστικη ζωη δια του θειου πυρος αφανιζει της εκ της γενεσεως απασας κηλιδας, ως το λογιον διδασκει, ϗ πασαν την αλλοθριαν, ην εφειλκυσατο της ψυχης το πνευμα ϗ αλογιστον φυσιν.
Procl. in Tim. p. 331.

The teleftic life(1), through a divine fire, removes all the stains, together with every foreign and irrational nature, which the spirit of the soul attracted from generation, as we are taught by the oracle to believe.

* Αξιωμα τουτο προτον λεγεσθαι πας θεος αγαθος, ϗ ταν λογιων αξιωματι μαρτυρωμεν. εν οις αιτιωμενα την των ανθρωπων ασεβειαν φησιν,
Ουδ' οτι πας αγαθος θεος ειδοτες αταλαιφρονι νηφατε.
Procl. in Plat. Polit. p. 355.

This axiom then must be first assumed: every god is good, and the oracles witness the truth of the axiom; when accusing the impiety of men, they say, "Not knowing that every god is good, ye are fruitlessly vigilant."

* Ανδρος ιερου σωμα δυναμεις εικοδομησουσι.
Boeth. de Consol.

The powers build up the body of holy man (2).

* Τα των θεων λογια φασι, οτι δια της αγιστειας ουχ η ψυχη μονον, αλλα ϗ τα σωματα βοηθειας πολλης ϗ σωτηριας αξιουται,
Σωζεται γαρ (φησι) ϗ το πικρας υλης περιβλημα βροτειον. α θεοι υπερασπιστοι παρακελευομενοι των θεουργων καλεπαγγελλονται.
Julian. Orat. V. p. 334.

The oracles of the gods declare, that, through purifying ceremonies, not the soul only, but bodies themselves become worthy of receiving much assistance and health: "for (say they) the mortal vestment of bitter matter will, by this means, be preserved." And this, the gods, in an exhortatory manner, announce to the most holy of Theurgists.

* Qui autem A DEO TRADITI SERMONES fontem per se laudant omnis animæ empyrias, id est empyrialis, ætherialis, materialis: et hunc sejungunt ex tota Zoogonothea, a qua et totum fatum suspendentes, duas faciunt seiras id est ordines, hanc quidem animalem, hanc autem ut diximus μοιραιαν, id est sortialem, fatalem. Et animam ex altera trahentes, quandoque autem fato servire, quandò irrationalis facta, dominum permutaverit, pro providentia fatum.
Procl. de Providentia, apud Fabric. in Biblioth. Græc. vol. viii. p. 486.

The oracles delivered by the gods, celebrate the essential fountain of every soul, the empyrean, the ætherial, and the material. This fountain they separate from the whole vivific goddess (Rhea); from whom also, suspending

(8) That is, some men acquire divine knowledge through communicating with divinity in sleep.

(9) He who voluntarily mixes with the multitude, necessarily imbibes puerile notions, and engages in puerile pursuits.

(1) That is, a life consisting in the exercise of divinely mystic ceremonies.

(2) This sentence is, by all the editors of Boethius, erroneously ascribed to Hermes Trismegistus. I say erroneously, because Philosophy is made to utter it, as the saying of one greater than herself. But since philosophy, according to Plato, in the Banquet, ranks in the dæmoniacal order, it is evident, that one greater than herself must be a god. As the sentence, therefore, is clearly oracular, I have not hesitated, from the peculiar sanctity of its meaning, to insert it among the Chaldæan oracles.

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the whole of fate, they make two series, the one animastic, or belonging to soul, and the other belonging to Fate. They assert, that soul is derived from the animastic series, but that sometimes it becomes subservient to Fate, when passing into an irrational condition of being, it changes its lord, viz. Fate for Providence.

* Το λογιον φησι τας ψυχας ανεγομενας του πιειν αδειν. Olympiod. in Phæd.

The oracle says, that ascending souls sing a hymn in praise of Apollo.

* Ουδε υπερβαθμιον ποδα ριπτειν πολλα το λογιον ως την διεσεβειαν.

Damascius in vita Isidori apud Suidam.

Nor hurling, according to the oracle, a transcendant foot towards piety 1.

* Το γε τοι πνευμα τουτο το ψυχικον, ο δη πνευματικην ψυχην προσηγορευσαν οι ευδαιμονες, δη θεος δη δαιμων παντοδαπος, δη ειδωλον γινεται, δη τας ποινας εν τουτω τινει ψυχη. χρησμοι τε γαρ ομοφρονουσι περι αυτου, τας ονας φαντασιας την εκει διεξαγωγην της ψυχης προσεικαζοντες.

Synes. de Insom. p. 139.

This animal spirit, which blessed men have called the pneumatic soul, becomes a god, an all-various dæmon, and an image, and the soul in this suffers her punishments. The oracles too, accord with this account: for they assimilate the employment of the soul in Hades to the delusive visions of a dream 2.

* Responsa sæpe victoriam dant nostris electionibus, et non soli ordini mundalium periodorum: puta quando et dicunt: *Te ipsum videns, verere.* Et iterum: *Extra corpus esse te ipsum crede, et eo.* Et quid oportet dicere, ubi et ægritudines voluntarias pullulare nobis aiunt ex tali vita nostra nascentes.

Procl. de Providentia. p. 483.

The oracles often give the victory to our own choice, and not to the order alone of the mundane periods. As for instance, when they say, "On beholding yourself, fear." And again, "Believe yourself to be above body, and you are." And still further, when they assert, "That our voluntary sorrows germinate in us as the growth of the particular life which we lead."

Oracles of uncertain, or imperfect, meaning:

Τ' αρρητα δη τε ρητα συνθηματα κοσμου.

The ineffable and effable impressions of the world.

Συλλεγει αυτο, λαιβεουσα αιθερος μερος,
Ηελιου τε, Σεληνης τε δη οσα περι συνεχονται.

He collected it, receiving the portion of æther, of the sun, of the moon, and of whatever is contained in the air.

Και εφανησαν εν αυτη ητ' αρετη δη η σοφια,
Και η πολυφρων ατρεκεια.

There appeared in it virtue and wisdom, and truth endued with abundance of intellect.

Εκ τουδε γαρ τριαδος δομος προ της ουσης
Ου πρωτης, αλλ' ου τα μετρηται.

From these the body of the triad flows before it had a being, not the body of the first triad, but of that by which things are measured.

Ιερος πρωτος δρομος, εν δ' αρα μεσω
Ηεριος, τριτος αλλος, ος εν πυρι την χθονα θαλπει.

The first course is sacred, the aerial is in the middle, and there is another as a third, which nourishes earth in fire.

Ολοφυης μερισμος, δη αμερισος.

An entire and impartible division.

Αφομοιοι γαρ εαυτον, εκαστος επειγομενος
Τον τυπον περιβαλλεσθαι των ειδωλων.

For he assimilates himself, he hastening to invest himself with the form of the images.

Εσαμινθου παιδευχον αλκην φωνος κελαδοντος
Αλκη τριγλυκου νοου, ψυχην θ' υπλισαιλα.
Παντοιον συνθημα βαλλειν φρενι.
Μηδ' επιφοιταν εμπυριοις σπαραδην οχετοις
Αλλα ριζηδον.

Nor to approach in a scattered manner to the empyrean channels, but collectively.

It appears to be a circumstance of a most singular nature, that the oracles respecting the divine orders, which were delivered by Chaldæan Theurgists, under the reign of Marcus Antoninus, should be, in every respect, conformable to the Grecian theology, as *scientifically* unfolded by Plato*. That this is actually the case, every one who is capable of understanding the writings of Plato, and his most genuine disciple Proclus, will be fully convinced. The philosophic reader, who is desirous of ob-

1 Nothing so requisite as an orderly progression to the acquisition of a divine life.

2 For he who lives under the dominion of the irrational life, both here and hereafter, is truly in a dormant state.

* *Publications translated from the Greek, by Mr.* T. TAYLOR, *and sold by Messrs. White, in Fleet-street, and all the other Booksellers:*

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taining a partial conviction of this extraordinary fact, may be ſatisfied by peruſing my Introduction to the Parmenides of Plato.

It may, indeed, be clearly ſhown, that the moſt ancient poets, prieſts, and philoſophers, have delivered one and the ſame theology, though in different modes. The firſt of theſe, through fabulous names, and a more vehement diction; the ſecond, through names adapted to ſacred concerns, and a mode of interpretation, grand and elevated; and the third, either through mathematical names, or dialectic epithets. Hence we ſhall find, that the *Æther*, *Chaos*, *Phanes*, and *Jupiter* of Orpheus; the *father*, *power*, *hyparxis*, and *twice beyond* of the Chaldæans; the *monad*, *duad*, *tetrad*, and *decad*, of Pythagoras; and the *one being*, *the whole*, *infinite multitude*, *and ſameneſs and difference*, of Plato, reſpectively, ſignify the ſame divine proceſſions from the ineffable principle of things.

I only add, that Fabricius ſeems to have entertained a very high opinion of theſe oracles, and to have wiſhed to ſee them in that form in which they are now preſented to the Engliſh reader. For thus he ſpeaks (Biblioth. Græc. tom. i. p. 249): "Digna autem ſunt præſtantiſſima hæc priſcæ ſapientiæ apoſpaſmatia, quæ poſt clariſſimorum Virorum conatus, etiamnum eruditorum induſtriam et ingenia exerceant, adeo multa adhuc reſtant in illis notanda, quæ ab interpretibus male accepta, et quia argumentum de quo agunt paucis perſpectum eſt, inepta pleriſque vel ſenſus expertia videntur." *i. e.* "Theſe moſt excellent fragments of ancient wiſdom, deſerve that the induſtry and wit of the learned ſhould be, even at preſent, exerciſed upon them; ſo many things yet remain in them to be noted, which being ill-underſtood by interpreters, and becauſe the ſubject on which they treat is obvious but to few, they appear for the moſt part fooliſh, or void of ſenſe." And in page 250, he expreſſes his wiſh, that ſome one would conſult the writers from which Patricius made his collection (a great part of which, though unpubliſhed, are to be met with in various libraries) and not negligently conſider the places of the authors, where they are to be found.

But whatever merit there may be in the preceeding collection, long experience has taught me to expect from mere verbal critics nothing but impertinent and malevolent cenſure, in return for laborious exertion, and valuable information. However, as theſe men may be aptly compared to the mice that nibbled the veil of Minerva, I ſoothe my reſentment with the conſoling aſſurance of the goddeſs herſelf (in the Battle of the Frogs and Mice) that,

"To ſuch as theſe, ſhe *ne'er* imparts her aid."

☞ *Erratum, which the Reader is requeſted to correct with the pen—in page* 513, *in the* Oracles of Zoroaſter, *the two firſt Lines of the firſt Column, have, by accident, been tranſpoſed.*

A CURIOUS AND INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF A FRENCH MANUSCRIPT COPY OF ARISTOPHANES, WITH A COPIOUS ANALYSIS OF ITS LEARNED PREFACE, &c.

THERE has lately appeared in a French Journal an intereſting notice of two manuſcripts, one of which contains the text, and the other a French tranſlation, *unpubliſhed*, of the Comedies of Ariſtophanes. The firſt account of them is furniſhed by CHARDON LA ROCHETTE, who ſtates, that in September, 1792, the librarian MERCIER DE ST. LEGER imparted them to him (he having juſt received them from ſome grocer at Paris) with full permiſſion to extract from them, for his own reading, or for the public, whatever he ſhould judge worthy of notice. As he found the *Preface* highly informing and intereſting, he accordingly made a conſiderable extract from it, which he lately tranſmitted to the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, partly with a view to verify the exiſtence of an unpubliſhed tranſlation of Ariſtophanes, and partly to induce its poſſeſſor to ſubmit the whole of it to public inſpection.

The author of this intereſting compoſition appears to have been D. Lobineau, who wrote a tranſlation of Polyænus's Stratagems, publiſhed at Paris, in 1738, in two volumes, 12mo. A literary Review of that time (*Journal hiſtorique*, for Nov. 1738) thus notices this laſt-mentioned work: "The tranſlation is excellent, and the care which the Benedictine father has taken to correct, in his notes, the fault of the text, and to preſent the reader with his critical reſearches into antiquities, enhances the

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the merit of the work. We obſerve in it, with much pleaſure, ſome tranſlations of detached ſcenes of Ariſtophanes incorporated with the ſubject." D. Taſſin, in his *Hiſtoire littéraire de la Congrégation de S. Maur*, after ſpeaking of this laſt-mentioned work, adds "Father Lobineáu has moreover tranſlated ſome pieces of Ariſtophanes; his tranſlations, however, have not ſeen the light. His propenſity to this ſort of ſtudies, ſo oppoſite to the purſuits of his fraternity, has been, doubtleſs, the reaſon that a ſatirical and licentious romance, called The Adventures of Pomponius, a Roman Knight, has been aſcribed to him, although erroneouſly. He died in the abbey of St. Jacut, near St. Maloes, June 3, 1727, in the 61ſt year of his age." From the ſame D. Taſſin, ſome farther particulars have been gathered relative to him, viz. that Gui Alexis Lobineau was born at Rennes, in 1666, and that he made his profeſſion Dec. 15th, 1683, in the abbey of St. Melaine, to which theſe manuſcripts formerly belonged. He was about twenty-nine years of age when he tranſlated Ariſtophanes. We ſhall preſent our readers with the ſubſtance of the intereſting and curious Preface, which forms a complete Diſſertation on the *Religion* and *Manners* of the Athenians, drawn *entirely* from the works of Ariſtophanes.

The PREFACE is highly curious, containing all Ariſtophanes (in a manner) melted down in it; it preſents a judicious view of the religion, the public and private life, the tribunals, the feſtivals, the games, the dances, the apparel, domeſtic manners, &c. of the Athenians, collected, with the happieſt diſcernment, from the writings of Ariſtophanes himſelf. After ſome introductory remarks on the origin of comedy (viz. the ruſtic ſongs and licentious ſatires wherein the labourers indulged themſelves after a plentiful harveſt, and which improved by degrees into public ſpectacles) and on the obſcenities, low wit, and play of words, often found in Ariſtophanes, and which he introduced (together with the ridiculous entrance of frogs, birds, &c.) in compliance with the taſte of the vulgar, the author obſerves, that the ancient poets, in their compoſitions, were actuated by motives very different from thoſe of modern ones. The latter ſeek to pleaſe ſolely for the purpoſe of emolument; while the former had judges whoſe ſuffrages it was neceſſary to gain, in order to enſure the reputation and ſucceſs of their pieces. At Athens and Rome, the ſpectators entered the theatre without being obliged to contribute any thing towards the expences of the ſpectacle, which were defrayed either by the ſtate, or by opulent individuals. We learn from Ariſtophanes, that a certain number of judges were appointed at Athens, with authority to decide on the merits of a new piece, and that they were bound, by oath, to pronounce an equitable judgment.

The obſcenities introduced into the repreſentations (as in *the Aſſembly of women*, *Lyſiſtrâtus*, and other pieces of Ariſtophanes, wherein the vine-dreſſer, Trygæus, expoſes the naked theory, &c. and ſhows it to the *audience* in that condition) are conſidered by this author as depending on the religious worſhip of the ancients; the ſpectacles themſelves making a part of their religious ceremonies*. The ludicrous myſteries of Priapus and Venus are well known;—thoſe myſteries, however, which were celebrated with the greateſt gravity, are not exempt from the charge of immodeſt repreſentations. In the celebration of ſome of theſe, the figure of the virile member was carried publicly in ſolemn proceſſion on the top of a pole; baſkets alſo, filled with ſimilar repreſentations, were carried, as part of the religious pomp. And although we are unable to come at the contents of that impenetrable ſecret which was confided to women only, under ſuch horrid execrations, and obſerved ſo inviolably by them, yet from the exterior appendages, it is reaſonable to preſume that the interior eſſence of thoſe formidable myſteries conſiſted in ſeeing and hearing things not the beſt calculated to inſpire the virtue of continence.

The dances, which, with the ancients, formed an eſſential part of their public ſpectacles, were not leſs immodeſt than the comedies themſelves. Ariſtophanes more than once condemns the laſcivious poſtures practiſed in the licentious dances called *cordaces*, and introduces a drunken dance, a Scythian running hither and

* Hence doubtleſs aroſe the cuſtom of actors appearing on the ſtage, armed with the ſame figure (made of leather, painted a fleſh colour) as that which was carried at the end of a pole, in the celebration of the myſteries. Ariſtophanes, who was not overburthened with religion, pours contempt on that impudent and ridiculous cuſtom, although he was not able to effect its abolition.

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thither after his priſoner, and other ingenious novelties, by way of affording variety to the ſpectators, and to reſiſt the torrent of cuſtom as far as he was able. It muſt be obſerved, however, that the dance was alſo an act of religion, as we find the choir ſometimes ſtopping, while a part of the band advances before the reſt to chaunt the praiſes of the gods, after which the dance is renewed.

The general character of Ariſtophanes's comedies is thus ſketched out by *Lobineau*: "In all the pieces of Ariſtophanes a vein of wit and genuine Attic humour is diſcoverable; a delicate raillery, although often ſatirical; a grand *jeu de théâtre*; magnificence and dignity in the choruſſes; a ſurpriſing liberty of ſpeech in every thing relating to public affairs; an eaſy verſification; a ſtyle remarkably pure;—yet little unity of action, time, or place. Ariſtotle was not then in being, and if his rules are to be conſidered as laws, it cannot be ſaid that Ariſtophanes has broken them. This laſt had found out the art of pleaſing, and thoſe who afterwards adopted at Athens the rules of Ariſtotle, need not take umbrage, if their fathers had frequently been merry in ſpite of thoſe rules."

The author then adds, "I have read ſomewhere, that Dionyſius the Tyrant was one day enquiring of Plato what books he ought to read, in order to perfect himſelf in his own language, and to inſtruct himſelf fully in the manners of that nation of Greece which ſpoke the pureſt dialect, and had the moſt reputation? and that this juſt and diſintereſted philoſopher recommended to him to ſtudy the comedies of Ariſtophanes, as containing all that purity of the Grecian language, and all that perfect knowledge of the manners of the Athenians, which he was deſirous to acquire.

This anſwer of Plato to Dionyſius, furniſhes Father LOBINEAU with a ſufficient reaſon, as he himſelf obſerves, for ſelecting OUT OF ARISTOPHANES, every thing which has any relation to the religion, the manners, the cuſtoms, &c. of that ingenious people.

I ſhall, in my turn, collect from theſe extracts, under the heads of *religion* and *manners*, whatever ſhall appear to me to be of the moſt importance in the reſt of the preface.

RELIGION OF THE ATHENIANS.

The divinity the moſt reſpected at Athens, was Minerva. Her veil was carefully preſerved there, on which was repreſented, in embroidery, her victory over the giant Enceladus. It was conſidered as a heinous crime to enter into her temple after amorous intercourſe, legitimate or not. In the month anſwering to that of May, a feſtival was celebrated in honour of her, called Arrhephoria, or Arrhetophoria; in this, four noble virgins, under eleven years of age, were ſelected to carry the baſkets, containing the myſteries which it was unlawful to reveal. At this ceremony the prieſt wore a white hat, called *Sqirros*; and hence the month took the name of *Sqirrophorion*. There was another feſtival of Minerva, called the *Panathenæa*, in which young men, armed at all points, danced the Pyrrhic dance. A ceremony was alſo obſerved three times in the year, in honour of Minerva, Vulcan, and Prometheus, called the *lamp race*, a foot-courſe by the Athenian youth, the ſignal for beginning which was made by lowering down a lamp from one of the windows in the tower of Ceramicus. Each runner carried in his hand a flambeau, which, after running ſome time, he gave to the firſt perſon he met, who alſo, after running a ſpace, paſſed it to a third, &c. Hence aroſe the proverb: *To give the lamp to another*, to denote a perſon who, after having finiſhed his part of a taſk, devolves the remainder on a ſucceſſor.

The queen of Hades and her mother were alſo treated with great religious honours by the Athenians, there being few who did not make it a point to be initiated in their myſteries, as a means of inſuring happineſs in the other world, if not in this. There were two ſorts of the myſteries of Ceres, the great and the little; the latter were celebrated at Eleuſis, a village near Athens. In the proceſſions to Eleuſis, all the paraphernalia of the myſteries were carried by aſſes.

Three feſtivals were obſerved at Athens, in honour of Ceres; the *Demetria*, the *Theſmophoria*, and the *Eleuſinia*. The ſecond of theſe was celebrated by women alone, who, on that occaſion, faſted rigorouſly, but made themſelves amends by drinking largely. This feſtival laſted five days, during which the courts of juſtice were ſhut up, and the council was not held. Then it was that the women ſang the luſcious canticle of *Itéyphallos*, or the repreſentation of the virile member. The myſteries were celebrated in a conſecrated grove; ſlaves were

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were not permitted to be preſent at the celebration.

Diana had alſo her feſtivals at Athens, one of the principal of which was that called *Brauronia*, inſtituted as a reparation for the death of a ſhe-bear, killed through miſtake, by the inhabitants of the tribe Flavis. The ceremonies of it were performed by girls of the age of ten years, dreſſed in yellow.

Among the female divinities worſhipped at Athens, Hecate and the Eumenides ſhould not be omitted. Every one was obliged to give an entertainment once a month in honour of Hecate, and thoſe who could not do this at their own expence, were authoriſed, by their religion, to *ſteal*, rather than fail in the diſcharge of ſo eſſential a duty. As to the Eumenides, they were *meſdames* the furies that were deſignated by this flattering name; Eumenides being as much as to ſay, *propitious*. By another piece of flattery they were called *the venerable*, and their temple, with all its dependencies, ever proved the ſecureſt of aſylums.

Ariſtophanes makes mention of two other goddeſſes who had their feſtivals and ſacrifices at Athens; *Peace*, to whom an unbloody ſacrifice was offered on the 16th of the month Hecatombæan (June) at the feaſt of the Synoccoſes; and *Calligenia*, or fruitfulneſs. Ericthon had erected an altar for this laſt in the citadel, and ordained that ſacrifices ſhould be offered to her before every other deity.

Let us paſs now to the male divinities, and begin with Jupiter. Three feſtivals were celebrated in honour of him at Athens—*Pandia*, *Diaſia*, and *Dipolia*.

Although Mercury be treated very cavalierly in the comedies of Ariſtophanes, he was, nevertheleſs, one of the ſuperior deities, and of thoſe whom the Latins called, *Majorum Gentium*. He was a good-natured ſort of a god, however, putting up with inſults of all kinds for the ſake of emolument, and even aſſiſting thieves to conceal their villainy, provided he could come in for a ſhare of the booty. A feſtival was celebrated in honour of him, on the 13th of the month Antheſterion (anſwering to our November) which was called *the Mammies*, in which a cauldron, full of all ſorts of choice viands, was offered to him. The fourth day *of the month* was dedicated to him, on which they offered him certain little cakes. The words *of the month* are added, not being found in Ariſtophanes, that none may ſuppoſe the fourth day of the week is alluded to, which, in Latin, bears the name of Mercury. The Jews had weeks of ſeven days, which terminated on the ſabbath, and which the Chriſtians have retained after them: the Greeks and Romans, however, never computed time by weeks of ſeven days, but divided the month into *Nundinæ*, or market days, which fell on every ninth day ſucceſſively.

Neptune preſided over horſe-courſes, and was honoured with particular devotion by all who were ambitious to excel in the conduct of the chariot.

Many feſtivals were devoted to Bacchus. The two principal were celebrated, one in the ſpring, in the city, at the time when the citizens received their rents; and the other in winter, in the fields, and was called *the feaſt* of the vine-preſs. At this laſt no ſtrangers were admitted. Theſe two feſtivals were accompanied with public games, ſpectacles, combats, muſic, dances, &c. In the month of Pyanepſion (October) or, according to others, Antheſterion (November) another feſtival was celebrated in honour of Bacchus, called *Choes*, or *the Goblets*. The ancients did not drink as we do, by lifting the cup, or goblet, to the lips, but by pouring the liquor from on high, into the open mouth, ſo that it required addreſs to empty a goblet with promptitude and preciſion.

The ceremonies of the ſacrifices of Bacchus are thus repreſented in *the Acharnians* of Ariſtophanes:—Firſt enters a girl, carrying a baſket filled with the firſt fruits, and after her walks a male ſlave, carrying the Ithyphallos. The baſket is then ſet on the ground, and the firſt fruits are taken out, in order to make the offering: this is done by pouring ſome peaſe-ſoup on a cake, which is preſented, reſpectfully, to the ſon of Semele. The damſel and the ſlave are followed by an old man, who chants an hymn in honour of the Ithyphallos. The reaſon why the Ithyphallos was carried in theſe myſteries, reſembles a paſſage in ſacred writing, where the Philiſtines of Azdod, &c. ſent back the ark of God, accompanied with golden emrods, &c.

It is pretended that Eſculapius wrought great and wonderful cures in the iſland of Egina. Sick perſons were carried there who at firſt were waſhed in the ſea, and afterwards ſacrificed cakes, figs, &c.

After

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After this they passed the night in the temple, each apart on his mat, and wrapped up in his own coverlit. When all the patients and their companions were on the point of taking repose, the priest entered, put out the light, and gathered up the offerings, and whatever had not been burnt. After that Esculapius either performed his duty or not.

Besides the festivals of the gods, some also were established in honour of the memory of men. Mention is made of a feast of Theseus, in which largesses were made to the people, consisting of broth, peas-soup, and such-like liberalities, which were more considerable for their universality than for the intrinsic worth of individual donations.

Venus had a large share of the honours with which every year the death of Adonis was solemnized. The women set up on all sides the cry of *We mourn for Adonis!* and if we take Aristophanes's word for it, many a husband was cornuted in the season of those sad lamentations.

Among the Poems of Theocritus, we find three pieces written in celebration of this festival. The first (attributed also to Bion) is the 23d Idyll, in which is an exquisitely simple, pathetic sonnet on the death of Adonis, beginning with these words: *I mourn for Adonis; the lovely Adonis is no more! The lovely Adonis is perished! and the Loves, together with us, mourn for his loss.* The second is the 29th Idyll against the bloody murderer of Adonis; but the most considerable is the 15th Idyll, in the dramatic style, in which Theocritus describes a festival of Adonis, as celebrated by queen Arsinoe, daughter of Berenice. This was a magnificent spectacle, resorted to by a multitude of people from all parts. The young lover of Venus was represented in tapestry of exquisite workmanship. The most accomplished female singers celebrated Adonis, with all the charms of an enchanting melody. His statue was introduced, accompanied by little gardens inclosed within silver baskets, and by many costly vases full of spices, perfumes, comfits, &c. the whole under a canopy of the softest verdure, adorned with the figures of birds, reptiles, cupids, and enriched with ebony, ivory, and gold. Adonis was represented as about nineteen years of age, and a-bed in the arms of Venus, &c. This was the representation of the first day's spectacle, Adonis being supposed yet alive. The next day, being supposed dead, he was carried by the women to the sea-shore, where his wounds were washed in the briny waves. Then the women, with dishevelled locks, their robes loose, and bosoms bared, broke out into strains of the most sorrowful wailings, &c.

After this digression, the author makes some general detached observations on the gods, religious worship, &c.

In the act of thanking and paying homage to the gods, they began by kissing the earth. Latona is sometimes distinguished by the epithet of *golden-eyed*, as Minerva is by that of *blue-eyed*. Every where in Athens were to be seen images of the gods painted on planks of wood. Thus, Jupiter was represented with an eagle, Minerva with an owl, Apollo with a hawk, and Esculapius with a serpent. In imitation of this mode, the Roman catholics represent St. Roch with his dog, St. Eustace with his stag, St. Anthony with a boar, St. Martin with a horse, St. Jerom with a lion, and St. Guingalvé with a goose, &c. What is commonly called a *glory*, and by antiquarians a *nimbus*, viz. a certain circle, placed on the head of statues, and considered by the moderns as an appendage of canonization or majesty, was called by the ancients a *meniscus*, or *little moon*; their intention, however, in placing the *meniscus* on the head of their divinities, was not to denote the beatitude of the person represented, but only to prevent the statue from being defiled by the ordure of the birds.

At Athens it would have been considered as a horrible profanation to have called an altar of the gods a *Tomb*; Christians, however, are less scrupulous in this respect, erecting their altars, and performing their most religious rites over tombs.

Whatever respect was paid at Athens to the statues of the gods, it sometimes happened, that young libertines would in the night, by potent strokes of the hammer, put the same affront on them, as Jupiter is said to have put on his father Saturn.

The statues of the gods were made with their arms extended, as if to receive presents from men: at least Aristophanes affects so to understand this matter; we learn, however, from an ancient apologist of the Christian church, that this posture was intended to receive the homage of men, who, for that purpose, touched the hand of the statue, and that, from a long repetition of this practice, the hands of the statues, in time, became worn.

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In the aſſemblages of the people on occaſion of the ſolemn feſtivals, tradeſmen expoſed to ſale, much as is done now, a number of childrens' trinkets, &c. thus, in *the Clouds*, we find Strepſiades making mention of a little chariot which he had purchaſed at a feaſt of Jupiter, for his ſon, who was ſix years of age.

It is now time to ſpeak of the Sacrifices, after having noticed the gods and their feſtivals. The firſt remark which here offers itſelf is, that the trade of making noſegays and garlands muſt have been, at that time, very lucrative, as very few days paſſed wherein there was not occaſion for crowns, feſtoons, noſegays, &c. Not only all who ſacrificed, or who aſſiſted at the ſacrifice, were obliged to wear crowns, but it was cuſtomary to be crowned with flowers even at debauches, and alſo to adorn, by way of devotion, the doors with feſtoons of flowers and branches of olive. Theſe crowns, eſpecially thoſe which were brought from the ſacrifices, were effectual ſafeguards, inſomuch that it was not lawful to maltreat any perſon that was crowned, although it were a ſlave. When they were minded to puniſh a ſlave, they firſt pulled off his crown, in the manner of the Muſcovites of our days, who reſpectfully take off the head covering of their *papas* before they fall to beating them.

The furniture required for immolation, was a baſket, which contained the ſalted barley, the fillets, and the knife; ſome fire; an ewer filled with luſtral, or holy water, and a bruſh, which was dipped into the water, to make an aſperſion about the altar, and on the ſtanders-by. Salted barley was afterwards ſcattered over all the perſons preſent at the ſacrifice. Next followed the prayer, which began with theſe conſecrated words: *Who are the perſons here attending?* to which anſwer was made, *The Good.* After this preface, the god to whom they were ſacrificing, was invoked, and in the prayer, after naming the Athenians, a formula was always added: *And for thoſe of Chio*; as there was a community of prayers between the Athenians and the people of Chio. Before pronouncing the prayer, a herald cried out: *Peace, attention, ſilence.* The libations were then made, which, when ended, they exclaimed: *the libation is made, invoke the God.* There only remained to cut the neck of the victim, to carve it, and to offer certain members of it. A fire was made, a table was brought to cut upon, and the tongue was cut out, and appropriated to the herald or cryer. The entrails were offered to the god, after having been roaſted with the other parts.

The quarters, alſo deſtined for the god, or for his prieſts, were then offered, and new libations were made, unleſs it be thought that thoſe already ſpoken of were made here. Salt was not forgotten in the ſacrifices, as Moſes enjoined the uſe of it in the worſhip ordained by the true God. As every thing was not burnt, it may be eaſily imagined, that the ſacrifice was followed by a feſtival, wherein wine was not ſpared. One of the moſt eſſential ceremonies of the ſacrifice was, eating the entrails of the victims, and the greateſt imprecation which could be uttered againſt any one was to ſay to him, *mayſt thou never have a part in the ſacred entrails of the victims.* Meſſieurs the ſacrificers muſt have had ſtomachs not over delicate, to cleanſe the tripes of ſo many animals. A black ſheep was ſacrificed to appeaſe a tempeſt. A milk ſow was offered at the opening of the aſſembly in which they treated of public affairs.

The Athenians often went to ſacrifice at Delphi. As it was neceſſary to paſs through Bœotia, the Athenians purchaſed of the Bœotians the liberty of paſſage.

It was not lawful to ſacrifice an animal without a tail; and Moſes, who borrowed many of his rites from the Pagan worſhip, has made expreſsly a law of the ſame kind in his ceremonial. The myſtics account for this prohibition, by pretending that the tail is the ſymbol of perſeverance*; the true reaſon, however, is, that in Egypt, Syria, and other Oriental countries, the tail of the leſſer kinds of cattle is ſo fat and fleſhy, that it may paſs for a fifth quarter of the beaſt, and is the moſt delicate part of all.

The people of Athens were not only religious but ſuperſtitious to exceſs, if we may credit certain paſſages in Ari-

* This admirable diſcovery was lately adopted by a venerable capuchined Cynic, who thus addreſſed a young *Ourſeline*, about to enter by ſolemn vows into the regiment of the eleven thouſand virgins: *You are at preſent, my dear ſiſter, only a little ſhe-bear, an Ourſeline, a deformed maſs; but the great mother-bear will, in time, lick you into ſhape; will form in you the eyes of penetration, the noſe of ſagacity, the ears of attention, the cheeks of modeſty, the ſhoulders of patience, the hands of induſtry, the feet of readineſs to obey, and the tail of perſeverance, all which I wiſh you.*

ſtophanes.

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ſtophanes. For inſtance, when the people aſſembled to diſcuſs any public concern, although of the higheſt importance, the falling of a drop of rain would cauſe the meeting to break up, without coming to a concluſion.

The oracles of the Sibyls were held in great reverence, and the prieſts profited ſo far of the weakneſs of the people in this particular, as to lead them frequently by the noſe.

An earthquake, an *ignis fatuus*, a cat croſſing the road, were conſidered as unfortunate preſages, capable of interrupting the moſt ſerious enterpriſe.

The ſacred feſtoons with which they adorned their doors, for the ſake of devotion, was another inſtance of the ſuperſtitious fear of the people, who hoped, by this means, to turn aſide the evils with which they were threatened. Theſe feſtoons were called *eireſiones*, and conſiſted of branches of olive, tied round with wool, with flowers and fruits appended to them.

The Athenians believed that the ſight of the loriot (a bird) would occaſion the jaundice, for which reaſon they always ſold it under cover. As the owl was conſecrated to Minerva, this bird lived unmoleſted at Athens, and was, conſequently, found there in prodigious numbers.

The above was not meant to be a learned diſſertation on the *religion* of the Athenians, nothing being touched upon but what is found in Ariſtophanes: let us now proceed after the ſame plan to inveſtigate the *manners*, that is to ſay, by confining ourſelves within the Greek author.

MANNERS OF THE ATHENIANS.

The city of Athens, ſo famous in hiſtory, contained about thirty thouſand men, according to the computation of Ariſtophanes. The Athenian republic was a popular ſtate, remarkably jealous of its liberty.

The people of Athens were divided into four claſſes. The firſt conſiſted of the moſt opulent, called the *Pentacoſiomedimnes*, or the *five hundred buſhels*. The ſecond comprized the equeſtrian order, perſons of a fortune leſs brilliant, but who lived in reputation. The third claſs conſiſted of the *zygites*, or *men of the yoke*, that is, peaſants, labourers, and other perſons leſs opulent, of whom it was neceſſary, ſo to ſpeak, to tie a number together in the ſame yoke, in order to ſupport any light burden impoſed by the ſtate. The fourth claſs was the moſt wretched, conſiſting only of paupers and and mendicants, burthenſome to the public. Although the city did not contain above thirty thouſand men, the ſtate was ſo powerful, that nearly a thouſand cities were either the allies of Athens, or paid her tribute. Solon had divided Attica into three diſtricts: the *Paralians*, or the inhabitants of the ſea coaſt; the *Pediæans*, or inhabitants of the plain country, whom he put under Lycurgus; and the *Diacrians*. The treaſure of the Republic was kept in the citadel, in a place called *Opiſthodome*, or the *Rear Houſe*, and was under the protection of Minerva, the guardian of the Republic, and particularly of the city of Athens.

At Athens very particular care was taken of the education of the youth, to form their minds by the ſtudy of polite learning, and their bodies by athletic exerciſes, the palæſtra, racing, dancing, muſic. The ancient manner of bringing up youth by the rules of frugality and modeſty, is admirably deſcribed in *the Clouds*. A perſon unacquainted with muſic would have paſſed among the Greeks for one who had had no education.

Children whom their friends were not inclined to rear, were expoſed in earthen pots, that thoſe who had a mind to take charge of them might the more eaſily carry them away. This pot was called *Cantharus*; and I only ſhall obſerve here, in paſſing, that of this *Cantharus* a *Cantharа* has been made; that is, a pot is changed into a woman, in the fourth ſcene of the fourth act of the Andria, in Terence.

When young perſons had attained the age of fifteen years, they were brought to the temple, at the feaſt of *the Apaturies*, and preſented to the prieſts with this formula: *I preſent you this child (male or female) a citizen of Athens.* Thoſe venerable miniſters had the right of handling them, to aſcertain the truth in regard of their ſex. A public officer, called *Metagogue*, was alſo appointed to take the weight and meaſure of the young perſons; when they were under the preſcribed weight and meaſure, he pronounced, *Meion, meion*; that is to ſay, *leſs*. On the third day of the feaſt of the *Apaturies*, called *Coureotis*, that is, *the day of trial of young perſons*, the parents preſented their children to overſeers appointed for the purpoſe, and ſaid: *We preſent you a true citizen of Athens, aged 15 years, and born of a female citizen of Athens.* The judges paſſed their hands under

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under the children's robes, to verify the natural marks of puberty, and to distinguish the sex, whether male or female. Another presentation of young persons was made on their arriving at eighteen years of age; who were then inrolled in the number of the *Ephebi*. It was necessary to know whether the young men were entire in all their parts, as a defect here would have rendered null all the sacrifices they might have afterwards offered.

On the tenth day after the birth of a child, a feast was held, in order to name it. According to Solon's laws, bastards never inherited; and if there were no legitimate children, the succession devolved on the nearest relations. Bastards received only five talents, or a thousand drachmas, according to Harpocration, in the Lexicon of the ten Rhetors; and this was called *the lot of the bastard*. The right of denizenship might be acquired, at Athens, after a residence of seven years; but this favour was not always granted, and Aristophanes, in *the Frogs*, objects the want of it to Archidemus, as a subject of raillery.

The Athenians were great lovers of novelty, and were continually departing from their ancient usages. Aristophanes also reproaches them, as being of a restless temper, deceitful, and faithless. They were much given to reasoning, and frigid over their cups; whereas the Lacedemonians were very gay in their debauches.

The Athenians often took extravagant resolutions. In order to console themselves for this foible; they said it was the destiny of their city to take such, but that, nevertheless, they would always succeed, according to the prediction of Neptune, corrected by Minerva, in their dispute on the subject of their reciprocal pretentions to the patronage of the city. Minerva carried her point, and Neptune exclaimed, in anger: "*They Athenians shall often take extravagant resolutions.*"—"*That may be,*" answered Minerva, "*but I will over-rule them, so as to turn eventually to their advantage.*"

The Athenians were also very litigious, as appears from *the Birds and the Wasps* of Aristophanes. The men also went to purchase provisions, in the butchery, fish-market, &c. We learn from Piovan Arlotta, that this custom very much prevailed at Florence and Rome, in his time, and is said not to be changed at present.

Athens was much pestered with sycophants, that is, spies or informers, who were often very chargeable to honest men. Of these, ten were appointed by authority, but a swarm of others practised the trade, although not entitled to public wages. Our author lampoons them in all his pieces; it is to little purpose, however, to rally this sort of gentry, as governments every where are ever ready to listen to them.

The Athenians anciently carried golden grasshoppers in their hair: this was what we call the good old time, or, in French, *les cotiers montés*.

The rich were obliged to provide armed galleys; every one, therefore, affected poverty, in order to be exonerated from this obligation. If the magistrates wished to be personally revenged on any individual, they caused his name to be inrolled in the list of rich men, with a view to ruin him; while they erazed the names of their own friends, who were in easy circumstances, in order to discharge them from an onerous expence; "exactly as is practised with us," says the author, "in the matter of *la taille*, and *la capitation*." The galleys of the Greeks were not constructed like our's: they had, commonly, three benches of rowers, placed one above another, whence comes the word trireme galleys; the first, or lowest rank, was called the thalamites; the second the zygites; and the third, or uppermost, the thranites. The thranites, according to the burlesque remark of Aristophanes, "might.....in face of the zygites, who might retort the jest, in the same manner, on the thalamites."

It was a capital crime to convey provisions to a foreign enemy. It was also prohibited, under very severe penalties, to sell to such, cordage, pitch, tar, line, or any other materials, requisite to equip their vessels.

Tradesmen were exempted from the military conscription, or inrollment. The names of the persons inrolled were written at the bottom of the statue of Pandion, and all whose names were inrolled there, were indispensably obliged to set out when the order came.

There were two famous ships at Athens, one called *Paralos*, made use of to transport necessaries for certain public sacrifices, performed at some distance from Athens; and the other called *the Salaminia*, which brought to Athens prisoners to take their trials on criminal charges.

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Every tribe, at Athens, maintained a Dithyrambic poet; the Dithyrambs originally were odes to Bacchus, and were called Dithyrambs, in allusion to the two *Thyres* or *Gates* by which Bacchus entered into the world, viz. the womb of Semele, and the thigh of Jupiter. In process of time, however, all hymns made in honour of the gods, were called Dithyrambs. This kind of poetry was characterized by a particular *inflatus* or enthusiasm.

The mode of exposing criminals in the pillory was by tying them to a plank.

It was necessary to be 30 or 40 years of age, ere any one could appear on the stage, and publicly recite his pieces. It is said that *the knights* of Aristophanes, was the first piece which he was permitted, contrary to the custom, to recite himself.

The barbers' shops were a sort of register-offices for news, either from being the common rendezvous of newsmongers when out of employment, or, from the barbers themselves being great *quidnuncs*. Notwithstanding this, the major part of the Athenians wore great beards, as appears from the comedy, entitled, *The Assembly of Women*. Of what use then, it may be asked, were the barbers? Perhaps the beard was not suffered to grow, unless when judged to be in such a condition for thickening and ripening, as would do honour to the chin which carried it.

The usual habit of the Athenians was a robe and manteau, or a cassock in lieu of the manteau. Their shoes, or socks, were made of leather, blackened with black grease, by means of a sponge, and were tied with leathern strings. Mention is made of a species of bark, of which a dress, called *amorgis*, was made, which might be peeled like hemp. The purple of Sardis is spoken of as a valuable stuff, worn only by the most opulent citizens. The clothing of the slaves in winter, consisted of short jackets or waistcoats, surtouts of skins, and bonners of dog's skin.

Free men were never punished, unless on the fullest conviction; and, in the ordinary corrections, it appears, that for fear of hurting them, the chastisements inflicted, occasioned more shame and fear than harm. When freemen were scourged, it was with leeks and garlic, both green; the ferule used by the barbarous pedants of our days, to maim the tender hands of children, being then only the slender stalk of a feeble plant like a parsnip, which could not create much pain in the persons corrected. They punished slaves by tying them to trees, or pillars, and scourging them cruelly. The only refuge of these last from such terrible chastisements, was to throw themselves at the feet of some statue of the gods—this was ever to them an inviolable asylum.

The slaves had their heads shaved; hence *Pisthetairus*, in *the Birds*, says to the poet: "*If thou art a slave of the muses, whence comes it that thou hast a great head of hair?*"

The money of the Athenians consisted ordinarily of three oboli, worth about threepence in French money.

The following is a list of the dishes served at one of their public banquets: fish of different sorts, and, among others, lampreys; calves' heads; ragouts; hashed meats; spiced herbs; garlic sauce; mustard; honey-sauce; sea-pies; thrushes; black-birds; young pigeons; roast pullets; turtle-doves; and leverets in must, &c. Delicate kinds of fish were a meat fought after by the rich and dainty. It appears from some passages of Aristophanes's comedies, that roast meat was basted with oil; it should be observed, however, that the oil of that country was as good as the best butter of this.

Supper was the principal meat; they usually went to the bath before supper, especially when they ate out. The usual hour of supper was when the dial was ten feet long; from which we may infer, that the dials were horizontal, with upright stiles, denoting the hours by the intersection of the umbral line, with the sun's place marked in the zodiac of the dial. In their banquets of debauch, female players on the flute, and dancers, were introduced, all of whom, as well as their courtezans, were slaves, and, therefore, obliged to endure all the amorous brutalities of a very licentious people. After eating, they passed the best part of the night in drinking and singing, single, or accompanied with the lyre. Those who had a mind to chaunt verses of Eschylus, took a branch of myrtle: they also chaunted *Scolia*, which were either serious, or Bacchanalian airs. He who had begun an air was not allowed to finish it; they interrupted him by substituting another song, thus making a hotch-potch of it—this continual round resembled, in some measure, the thousand and one airs with which the public was entertained in 1713. In *The Wasps* of Aristophanes, a humourous example

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example of theſe Scolia occurs, to which we refer the reader. We ſhould not, however, confound the words *ſcholia* and *ſcolia*; the firſt comes from a Greek word, denoting *leiſure*, and ſignifies the learned notes produced by the leiſure of men of letters; the other denotes croſs-purpoſes, any thing left-handed, awkward, &c. Towards the end of the banquet, when treated with wine, neither the lyre nor the cup was given in continuation, but at hap-hazard, croſs-ways, &c. and the perſon thus called upon was under the neceſſity of making a *ſcolium*, and of patching ſome new ſong to that already begun. TIMOCREON of Rhodes, made a ſcolium againſt Plutus, which has been preſerved by the Greek commentators on Ariſtophanes, and is as follows: *Blind Plutus, thou ſhouldſt never appear either on earth or ſea; thy habitation ought to be black Tartarus, and the banks of the Acheron; for to thee we are beholden for all the evils of life.* As the Athenians ſat a long time over their cups, they made it a rule, to prevent any from ſleeping at table, to give the Pyramus to the perſon who ſhould paſs the night without ſleeping; this was a cake made of boiled honey and roaſted wheat, an excellent ragout for ſuch as reliſhed it. One of the paſtimes of the banquet was called *cottabiſing*, an exerciſe invented by the Sicilians, and performed (according to the Greek ſcholiaſts) by placing a ſtaff in the midſt of the hall, and on the top of it, croſs ways, a balanced yoke, at the two ends of which two equipoiſed baſons were ſuſpended. Under each baſon was a veſſel full of water, and within a ſtatue of gilt copper, called *manes*. Into one of theſe baſons was thrown the wine which remained in the cup after being drunk; the rencounter of the baſon with the water and the manes, produced a noiſe called *cottabus*, and he who performed this feat the beſt, expected to prove the moſt agreeable to his miſtreſs.

What is ſaid in *The Birds* of the benign vapour of the furnace, or ſtove, which warms in the winter by darting its rays on all ſides, inclines us to think, that the Greeks did not warm themſelves by a clear chimney-fire, as we do, but that their apartments were heated by ſtoves, as was practiſed by the Romans; in effect, we find no ancient authors, who have treated of architecture, making mention of chimneys in apartments, nor of the means to prevent them from ſmoking, although this makes one of the principal attentions of modern architects. The Germans, the Dutch, and other northern nations, adhere to the ancient method of warming themſelves by the vapour of ſtoves, and it appears that chimneys are, in our days, very rare in the palaces at Rome, being thought to diſfigure an apartment. Among the Greeks, none but the very loweſt claſs of people warmed themſelves by a clear fire. They repaired for that purpoſe to the furnaces of the baths, and the forepart of their legs, marked and ſpotted, ſhowed plainly that they had felt the piercing warmth of a clear, ardent fire.

Ariſtophanes makes mention of ſome games in uſe at Athens; as *dice, cockall, odd and even*, which are well enough underſtood: another, which may be literally rendered, *gob in mouth*, ſeems to have been merely vulgar, and was performed by throwing fruit, &c. into the air, and catching it in the mouth. Another ſport, which may be rendered *the beaten quail*, appears to have been calculated for children.

Women of diſtinction were attired in white, and had long floating hair; they carried little drums, like thoſe called in France *Tambours de Baſques*, to their religious aſſemblies. In theſe meetings they regaled themſelves with wine, which they are reproached with having loved to exceſs. As they never failed to ſeat themſelves among the men at the public ſpectacles, Sphyromachus made a decree, ordaining that women ſhould ſit apart in the ſpectacles, unleſs they would paſs for public, in which caſe they were allowed to mix with the men. The uſual oath among women was *ma to Theo*; that is to ſay, by the two goddeſſes, viz. Ceres and her daughter. The colour beſt liked by the women was yellow; which leads us to think, from the aſſortment women now make of colours in the article of dying, that their complexions were naturally brown. They ſuffered no hairs to grow on any part whatever of their bodies; either plucking them up by the roots, or burning them. They were much given to the uſe of fard and rouge. Their ordinary dreſs was a light, perfumed robe, a *ſtrophium*, or head ribbon, a large girdle for the purpoſe of tucking up the robe, a bonnet, a mitre or head dreſs, turned up in front, a veil or ſcarf, the long robe called *Excyclon*, ſlight ſhoes or pumps, a manteau or cloke, and a diamond claſp. They wore three ſorts of robes; one light and almoſt tranſparent, called *Cimberic*;

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[b] [c]eric; another, ungirded, or untucked, [a]lled *Orthostades*, or streight robes; and [a]nother red robe, dyed with *orcanette*. They were dexterous in hitting on expedients to save their gallants. Aristophanes relates an artful contrivance of a woman, who showed her robe in the light to her husband, using it as a screen or curtain to conceal the gallant.

Nothing was so common among the Athenian women as the supposition of children. These were brought in pots, their mouths being gagged with a ball of wax, to hinder them from crying, and (what contributed to facilitate the deception) it appears that the husbands were never present at the delivery of their wives. Marriages were solemnized in the night; and it was thought to be a very unfortunate omen if any rain should fall on the night of the marriage. They chose rather to defer the nuptials to another night than subject themselves to the misfortunes announced by such a presage. The terms of blandishment with which a lover caressed his mistress, were such as these: *my golden fair one*; *fair branch of Venus*; *bee of the muses*; *nurseling of the graces*, &c. &c.

The subtle falsities which Aristophanes puts into the mouth of Strepsiades in *the Clouds*, on the subject of the last day of the lunar month, called *the old and new moon*, leads us here to enquire in what manner the Athenians reckoned the days of the month? Each month was a lunar one, consisting of 30 days. The first day was called *the first of the present*; the second, third, &c. to the tenth, were also called the second, third, &c. *of the present*; the eleventh was called *the first of the middle*, or the middle of the month, and was continued thus to the twentieth. The twenty-first, and following days, were reckoned the tenth, the ninth, &c, *of the end of the month*, to the thirtieth, which was called the old and new moon: ἕνη καὶ νέα.

This last was a day of dread for debtors, being the time in which they were bound to pay the interests: in *the Clouds* may be seen a specimen of the manner in which summonses were executed. At the new moon it was customary to rub the body with oil, to offer incense, &c. The first day of the moon was also the market-day; so that the aspect of the new moon was only unjoyous to those who owed money; to all other persons it seems to have been a day of festivity. The appearance of the Kite also on the return of spring was matter of great rejoicing: the people were seen to skip for joy, roll on the ground, gambol, &c. particularly the poorer sort, who are very much incommoded by the winter.

As there were many sharpers at Athens, who were constantly on the look-out by night, to cozen the women of their honour, and the men of their purses; to preserve both of these, the Athenians had their doors guarded by large and very surly dogs. The women were no great admirers of those snarlers, but lavished their caresses on little dogs brought from the island of Seripho. The favourite handsome dog, whose tail Alcibiades cut off, that the women, having this subject to talk of, might forget all other topics, appears to have been of the same island.

As the houses were well guarded, so the city watches were kept up with great vigilance and exactness. The watchmen who went the rounds on the walls, carried in their hands a bell, to warn the citizens that they were upon duty.

The roofs of the houses were terraced, and it was on these that the trade of intrigue was practised, while the women were chaunting: *Let us mourn for Adonis.*

There do not appear to have been any privy or necessary houses at Athens; persons, however, were hired, at stated prices, who went round early in the morning, knocking at all the doors, and carrying away the ordure, as is now practised, at St. Maloe's, by the women called *fortesses*.

In walking by night, besides flambeaux of pitch, resin, and pine-wood, they made use of lamps, inclosed in lanterns of osier.

It appears, from the comedies of Aristophanes, that dead bodies were not burnt at Athens. They were put into a coffin strewed with aromatics; a loaf was also inclosed, for the dog Cerberus, and an *obolus*, to pay Charon, for the passage over the Cocytus. Aristophanes, in one passage, presents us with the paraphernalia of a dead body: marjoram, vine leaves, oil, a shell full of clean water laid at the door, a crown on the head of the defunct, and wax tapers — On the tombs, lamps in relievo were represented by the sculptors.

The author next proceeds to make some minute remarks on the people neighbouring to Athens, and on foreigners.

The Lacedemonians were curiously nice in growing large and beautiful heads

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heads of hair. They were ſober, ſlovenly, apt to deride, avaritious, and carried thick ſhort ſtaves. In the comedy *Lyſiſtratus*, mention is made of the *Laconic ſcytalos*. This was a ſort of letter in cypher, which was written, and read as follows: When the republic had occaſion to diſpatch an ambaſſador, or general, on ſecret orders, or to procure ſome important article of intelligence, he was furniſhed with a batoon, equal in ſize to another kept at Lacedemon. On this a bandlet of vellum or paper was rolled, containing written intimations, &c. after which, when the bandlet was taken away, it was impoſſible to connect the ſeries of the words cut off, without the batoon, by which the bandlet was to be adjuſted, or without knowing its exact ſize.

The Lacedemonians had a particular dance, called the *Laconic Dance*, or hornpipe, performed with the feet joined together, to the ſound of the flute.

All uſeleſs mouths were expelled from Lacedemon, and foreigners occaſionally there were treated roughly.

The iſlands of Thaſus and Chio produced wines of great reputation.

The inhabitants of Crete had invented a dance called the *Cretan Shake*. This appears to have been a dance, in which the thighs and the reins had a conſiderable movement. The ancient kings of the Grecian cities had birds ſurmounted on their ſcepters.

The Thebans, as well as the Megarians were great players on the flute.

Our limits will not permit us to follow Lobineau, in his remarks on the tribunals, and the public aſſemblies; we ſhall notice, however, the following obſervation: in the aſſembly, the people held up their hands, to denote their conſent to any thing propoſed. This was called *Quintionia*, a term afterwards adopted by Chriſtians, to indicate the ordination of their ſpiritual magiſtrates, formerly performed by the ſole impoſition of hands; and hence comes the manner of ſpeaking in French, when they ſay, to ſignify their conſent to any thing, *j'y donne les mains*.

Our learned and ingenious tranſlator then enters into a view of the poets, tragic, comic, or lyric, of whom mention is made in Ariſtophanes, or his commentators; the characters which he introduced upon the ſtage, and the reſpectable perſonages, at the expence of whom he makes merry. Each of theſe has his article, conciſe but often pithy. We ſhall ſelect a few examples:

ARISTOPHANES. It is juſt that he ſhould paſs the firſt in review himſelf, He was bald, and has not forgotten to rally himſelf on this ſubject. He poſſeſſed lands in Egina, and he flattered himſelf that when the Lacedemonians were ſeeking to make themſelves maſters of that iſland, it was in order to acquire a poet, whoſe counſels, in the opinion of a Perſian king, would infallibly render better thoſe who ſhould follow them. He was ſage in his moral conduct, and aſſumes merit for a practice maintained by him, of drawing up the curtain when the repreſentation was finiſhed, leſt any ſhould profit of that coverture to cajole the youths for the purpoſe of ſeduction.

CRATINUS. A piſs-a-bed, puking tipler, who, in his young days, was in extraordinary vogue (all the pieces ſung in the banquets being of his compoſition) but who, in his latter days, fell into contempt.

EURIPIDES was always in high eſtimation with his fellow-citizens; although Ariſtophanes thought proper to beſpatter him enough. He tells us, that Euripides was the ſon of a water-creſs woman; that he had a ſhrill ſqueaking voice; that he affected little mincing words; that he had enervated tragedy; and brought on the ſtage crimes, the memory of which ought rather to be obliterated; that, in argument, he reſorted to vain ſubtilities; and that he haſtened his death by exceſſive venery. He is, moreover, repreſented as grey-headed, and having a long beard.

MELANTHUS was ſcabby, leprous, ill-ſcented, and effeminate; he had large, heavy jaws, and a ſharp-toned voice. He was of a gallanting turn, although he only made love to old ladies; in which buſineſs it ſhould ſeem that both he and they had enough to do.

The phyſicians were generally called *ſcatophaſi*; becauſe it was their practice to taſte the excrements of their patients.

ALCIBIADES liſped, and pronounced the letter L in lieu of the R: *colax* for *corax*.

The poet AGATHON is repreſented with a fair complexion, a ſmooth ſkin, a feminine voice, and a beard conſtantly ſhaved; in fine, as a handſome effeminate man, who often enough ſubmitted to perform the office of a woman.

MOESINUS, the ſon of Philocles, and the father of Amphidamas, was ſlovenly and mean-looking, a tolerably good oculiſt, and a *mediocre* author. Ariſtophanes pretends that rigorous puniſhments were inflicted in hell on ſuch as had miſpent their time in copying paſſages from this author.

PANÆTIUS

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PANÆTIUS was ill-made, short, ugly, and married to a great shrew, who made a cuckold of him at every opportunity.

SOCRATES is represented, in, *the Clouds*, as walking the streets, with a lofty mien, with haggard eyes, naked feet, an air of self-sufficiency, as purloining the cloakes of his disciples, and slovenly.

After this follows the French translation, made, as Lobineau observes, solely after the original Greek, and the ancient scholiasts, without any reference to the Latin version, or to the partial translation of Madame Dacier of *Plutus* and of *the Clouds*. Lobineau makes no distinction of acts and scenes, as, he says, it would be difficult to find in the original the five acts, which, according to some, constitute the whole economy of theatrical pieces; and he would not make an imaginary distribution.

Of the translation itself we shall only observe, that it is natural and unlabour'd, and that it seems to have been matured in retirement, and at a time when the French language had yet, so to speak, its *franc parler*. In order to copy the manners of the Athenians with the greater verity, the translator has rather chosen to offend some too delicate eyes, than to fall short of the resemblance of his portraits: as a painter, employed to copy a family picture, ought neither to beautify an ugly figure, nor to change a ridiculous costume.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following Essays were read some time in the year 1794, to a Literary Society in Liverpool. If you think them worthy of a place in your Miscellany, they are much at your service, together with the best wishes of your's,

P. F.

ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF POETRY. No. I.

"MANKIND may be divided into two classes, consisting of those that are conversant with the productions of literature, and those that entirely disregard them. The former class may be subdivided into those that are "pleased they know not why, and care not wherefore" —and those that enquire into the principles of their pleasures, and bring them to be measured by the standard of reason. It is one thing to be moved—another to enquire by what instruments our emotions are occasioned. The former predicament allies us to the literary vulgar, the latter associates us with philosophers.

"Notwithstanding the contempt that has been showered in such abundance upon critical enquiries into the principles of works of taste and genius, to these enquiries the human mind is irresistibly impelled. In this respect the creation of the mind stands upon the same footing as the works of God. The delight and astonishment which men experienced at the sight of the wonders of nature, led to an investigation of their causes; and became the germ of what is termed natural philosophy. And the appearance of exquisite literary productions led men to investigate the principles whence flowed the pleasure with which they refreshed the soul: and this gave rise to philosophical criticism.

"But it is a fact well known to those who have formed the slightest habit of reflection, that many subjects which appear most familiar and comprehensible, are in reality most difficult of investigation. The mental faculties are, perhaps, never put more intensely on the stretch than in endeavouring to explain an axiom: and when we set about analyzing and reducing to system, ideas that are daily and hourly floating on the surface of our minds, we meet with more perplexity than we were at first aware of. These observations are surely not irrelevant when they are prefixed to an attempt at an enquiry into the nature and characteristics of poetry.

"Whose breast has not been warmed by the muses? Where is the man whose feelings are so firmly bound by the frost of reason as to be impenetrable to the influence of "Sacred Song?" I would not dishonour the present assembly so much as to suppose that we had a brother of this description. But if any one be inclined to doubt the difficulty of the enquiry into which it is our business to enter, I shall defend my assertions by the high authority of the investigator of the life and writings of Homer. Having looked into his book for assistance in the task which I unwarily undertook, I found the following passage, that strongly reminded me of the friends of Job, who are so generally known under the character of "miserable comforters."

"The subject is of a nature so delicate as not to admit of a direct definition; for if ever the *je ne sçais quoi* was rightly applied, it is to the powers of poetry and the faculty that produces it. To go about to describe it, would be like attempting

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tempting to define inſpiration, or that glow of fancy, or effuſion of ſoul, which a poet feels while in his fit; a ſenſation ſo ſtrong, that they expreſs it only by exclamations, adjurings, and rapture."

"On common occaſions, a ſentiment of this kind, coming, as it were, *ex cathedrâ*, would perhaps be ſufficient to prevent any further examination. But as it is not the habit of our ſociety to conform to *dicta*, which ought to be prepared with a degree of care proportionate to the weight they are likely to have; or even to require finiſhed diſcourſes from thoſe that are requeſted to open the converſation; but merely a few leading ideas which may ſerve as beacons to direct us in our courſe: perhaps I may be excuſed if I preſume to proceed a little farther. *Eſt quodam prodire tenus ſinon datur ultrà*: and, I think, we may ſafely ſay, that poetry is an art.

"We have heard much indeed of the maxim *poëta naſcitur, non fit*, which may appear to contradict this poſition. It will perhaps be leading us aſtray from the ſubject, to enquire how far this doctrine is true; how much of the poet's excellence is to be attributed to the "ſacred bias of the ſoul;" and how much to the effects of culture? Granting that much depends upon the former, ſtill we muſt reckon poetry among the arts. For in what does art conſiſt? Let us conſult the acute Mr. Harris, who, after a minute inveſtigation, defines art as conſiſting in "an habitual power in man of becoming the cauſe of ſome effect according to a ſyſtem of well-approved precepts, operating for the ſake of ſome good, unattainable by his natural and uninſtructed faculties."

But arts may be divided into two claſſes; thoſe that conduce to "mere being" (if we may borrow the uſe of a term very familiar to the writer juſt mentioned) and thoſe that are ſubſervient to "well being." The former, ſuch as agriculture and architecture, in their rudeſt ſtate, carry their energies no farther than barely to the ſupporting man in exiſtence. The latter ſweeten the cup of life, and give birth to innumerable pleaſures. Theſe are juſtly ſtyled ornamental, thoſe neceſſary, and, at a certain period of their progreſs, uſeful arts.—Now though when we come to the extremities when the characteriſtics of neceſſary and uſeful end, and that of ornamental begins; and though much has been ſaid of the utility of poetry, yet, as we can eaſily conceive that mankind could much better ſpare the art of ſpinning verſes than the art of ſpinning wool, we ſhall perhaps agree in numbering poetry among the ornamental arts.

"Whenever Ariſtotle, directly or indirectly, treats of poetry, he conſtantly ſtyles it a mimetic or imitative art. In this he ſeems to be juſtified; for does not the principle of imitation pervade all its branches? When we open—I had almoſt ſaid, the ſacred volume of the blind Ionian, what do we behold but a lively repreſentation of the actions and ſpeeches of heroes and demi-gods—a picture ſo exquiſitely drawn that we may almoſt miſtake it for reality. We can, in a manner, *ſee* the humble Calchas ſuppliantly bending before the Atridæ—the haughty monarch of Argos ſternly repelling from his preſence the peaceful prieſt: We mark the ſolitary mourner wandering by the ſhore of the roaring ſea, and lifting up his hands to Apollo. We behold the god deſcending "wrapt in thick glooms." We ſee him take his ſtation, and hear the dire twanging of his ſilver bow. What are the dramas of Shakſpeare, or Eſchylus, but (to uſe the expreſſion of Cowper) "a map of buſy life?" When Tibullus pours his plaintive ſong, what does he but preſent before us the tablet of his heart, where we can trace his feelings and ſympathize with him in his doubts and fears? In what conſiſts the beauty of didactic poetry, but in calling the vivid colouring of picturesque repreſentation to the aid of the unintereſting ſquares and circles of precept?

"Virgil introduces you to his ſwain—you follow the progreſs of his labours.—With him you mark the ruſtling of the leaves of the foreſt, hear the roaring of the ſea, view the cormorant riſing from the waters, and the hern ſoaring above the clouds, and all the other prognoſtics that forebode the coming ſtorm.

"And when Akenſide developes the ſecret wonders of the mind of man—

"Lightning fires the arch of heav'n, and thunders rock the ground! and Ocean, groaning from his loweſt bed, heaves his tempeſtuous billows to the ſky amid the mighty uproar, while below the nations tremble. Shakſpeare looks abroad from ſome tall cliff ſuperior, and enjoys the elemental war."

"But amidſt theſe beauties we could wander for ever. Let us quit them, however reluctantly, having gathered, as the fruit of our excurſion, that, inaſmuch as poetry impreſſes upon our minds the vivid

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vivid pictures of material objects, and borrows the aid of theſe pictures in treating of abſtract topics, we may ſtyle it, with Ariſtotle, an imitative art.

"The word *Poet*, in its original import, ſignifies Creator. As names are not always arbitrarily applied, but are frequently ſignificant of the nature of the ideas which they repreſent, perhaps the name itſelf of Poetry may ſerve as a clue to direct us in our preſent enquiry. And it is one of the nobleſt qualities of Poetry that it opens to the mind a new creation. The poet enjoys the invaluable privilege of ranging through the boundleſs field of poſſibilities, and ſelecting his objects according to the impulſe of his fancy and the diſcretion of his judgment. Like our firſt father, "the world is all before him where to chooſe." What is ſtriking and intereſting, he makes prominent in his picture; what is offenſive, deformed, or groſs in ſpecies, he conceals or ſoftens. In what have been termed the dull realities of life, a thouſand nameleſs circumſtances intervene, to check the enthuſiaſtic intereſt which our hearts are diſpoſed to take in any ſpecific occurrence. Theſe circumſtances the poet has a preſcriptive right to exclude from his repreſentations. His heroes are freed from a connection with the groſſer incidents that occur in life—his heroines are purified from the imperfections of the female nature. Though he cannot go beyond the materials which the ſtation and the powers of man ſupply, yet he can, by a combination of theſe, produce beings and ſituations the intereſt us the moſt, the better powers of fiction, to which they owe their birth, are concealed from us. Like the favoured ſtatuary of Greece, he is ſurrounded by naked beauties, from each of which he ſelects its peculiar excellency, and produces a whole, which, though ſtrictly natural, ſurpaſſes the realities of nature.

"The mathematician, in his inveſtigation of truth, is ſtrictly confined to the narrow path of reaſon. The ſame may be ſaid of the philoſopher. The ſlighteſt deviation into the fields of imagination fruſtrates their purſuit, and blaſts their laurels. The hiſtorian muſt found his reputation upon a patient inveſtigation of facts, and beware of giving the looſened reins to his inventive talents. The orator, indeed, calls fancy to the aid of reaſon; but ſhe ought to be ſtrictly an auxiliary. If his edifice be not founded on the ſolid baſis of reaſon, it will fall, together with its embelliſhments, to the ground. In oratory, fancy embelliſhes the operations of judgment; but, as poetry is a creative art, imagination is its primary cauſe, and judgment a ſecondary agent, pruning the luxuriant ſhoots of fancy.

"And now the queſtion occurs, "by what means is this imitation effected?" The painter prepares his canvas; he chalks his outline; and, by the ſkilful combination and nice application of his colours, he produces the work that fills the heart of the connoiſſeur with ecſtacy, and immortalizes the name *of the artiſt*. But where are the poet's colours? What has he to combine to enable him to exalt his favourite muſe to the eminence which ſhe claims ſo far above her ſiſters? We anſwer, as Hamlet anſwered Polonius, "Words." Theſe are the poets colours—it is theſe that it is his buſineſs to arrange and combine; and this is, perhaps, the proper place to obſerve, that it is the grand ſource of the excellence of the poetic imitation, that its materials conſiſt of words. Words are, by the Stagyrite, defined to be "ſounds ſignificant"—they are ſignificant of ideas. Men that adopt the ſame language, by a tacit compact, agree that certain ſounds ſhall be the repreſentatives of certain ideas; but ideas repreſent their archetypes. When, therefore, we uſe words, we revive in the minds of thoſe that underſtand our language, the pictures of the objects of which we ſpeak. When I ſpeak of a tree, or a mountain, the image of a tree and a mountain occurs in the fancy of thoſe that hear me. The poetic imitation, then, being carried on by means of words, plainly embraces all objects of which mankind have ever formed ideas. Its energies are not crippled. It expatiates in the ample field of the univerſe, and paſſes the *flammantia limina mundi*.

"The dignity and beauty of the painters' art are ſo univerſally felt and acknowledged, that its admirers need not fear any diſparagement of their miſtreſs, when it is ſaid that the energies of painting are confined to thoſe objects that can be repreſented by colour and figure. Poetry can alſo expreſs theſe objects, though it muſt be confeſſed, with a far inferior degree of exquiſiteneſs; but this deficiency is amply compenſated by the vaſt range of the poet's excurſions:

"The poet's eye, in a fine phrenzy rolling,
Doth glance from *heaven to earth*, from earth to heaven;
And, as imagination bodies forth
The form of things unknown, the poet's pen

Turns

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Turns them to shape, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation, and a name."

He dives into the human breast, developes the windings of the heart, pourtrays, in all their circumstances, the workings of the passions, gives form and body to the most abstract ideas, and, by the language which he puts into the mouths of his characters, he unlocks the secrets of their mind. A skilful painter would, perhaps, find a subject worthy of his talents in Achilles, prompted by warmth, half unsheathing his sword in the council of the chiefs; but in Homer we behold the picture, and, moreover, hear the torrent of indignant language—the heart-cutting words, as the poet styles them, with which he overwhelms the imperious son of Atreus. But there is another grand advantage which the poet possesses over the painter, viz. that the latter is confined to the transactions that happen in a moment of time; while the former presents to our view a long series of consecutive events. An interesting picture might, no doubt, be drawn, representing the fruitless pleadings of the Grecian chiefs, who were deputed to soften the anger of Achilles. But what a superior pleasure do we experience in contemplating the origin and progress of "Pelides' wrath." The various events to which it gives rise, and the numerous circumstances of which the poet has availed himself, to give dignity and consequence to the hero of his piece. Aristotle's doctrine that a finished composition should have a beginning, a middle, and an end, is surely founded on reason; and the mind feels a superior degree of satisfaction when the rise, the circumstances, and the consequences of events, are displayed before it in artful order. We have, then, a farther characteristic of poetry, whereby it is not only distinguished, but eminently distinguished from the other imitative arts, viz. that its imitations are produced by words, and, consequently, that it has the power of representing a consecutive order of events—a long succession of pictures strictly connected together, all tending to the illustration of one final object.

"But the poetic imitation is conducted, not merely by words, but by words melodiously arranged.

"Melody is naturally pleasing to the human ear, and it is not surprising that the cultivators of an art whose province it is to delight, should be careful in bringing, as nearly as possible, to perfection, the melody of their numbers. It is astonishing with what accuracy the Greeks and Romans attended to this particular; how minutely the value of almost every syllable was weighed, how strictly their bards were obliged to conform to the established standard. In modern times, and in our own language, greater latitude is allowed; yet almost every reader of poetry is aware of the charms of melodious composition. What a sensible difference do we perceive between the careless couplets of Churchill, and the simply elegant lines of Goldsmith. How much more pleasing to the ear are the measured sentences of M'Pherson, than a host of lines which we sometimes find printed in the form of verses. It is proposed, then, as another characteristic of poetry, that its imitations are effected by words, metrically and melodiously arranged.

"Looking back on the way which we have already measured, we find that poetry is an imitative art, whose energies are conducted by means of words, metrically arranged. We should now proceed to enquire into its end or object; but the ideas which have been already suggested, will probably furnish sufficient materials for our evening's conversation, and I must beg leave to resume the subject on some future opportunity."

No. II.

"The concurrent voice of ages gives testimony to the charms of poetry. Though it may appear strange to those who have not turned their attention to the matter, yet it is no less true, that the early efforts of human speech were highly poetical. The philosophical reasons for this fact, have by many writers been detailed at length; and it has been justly observed, that from this circumstance we have an easy interpretation of the mythological tale of Orpheus causing the trees to descend from the mountains, and raising the walls of cities by the strains of his lyre.

"We have every reason to suppose, that the maxims of early wisdom, the first records of history, the offices of religion—nay, even the dictates of law, were delivered in the poetic dress.

"But when the progress of society had enlarged the faculties of the human mind, and the multiplicity of relations with which mankind became familiar, led them (if I may be permitted so to use the word) to greater definition of ideas, language became, of course, more precise, and a more accurate phraseology

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and circumscribed the sphere of its application.

"But from no country (save Plato's ideal republic) has poetry been banished. To speak in the dialect of materialism, souls formed of finer clay have in every land, and in every generation, arisen, who, themselves smitten with the love of sacred song, have captivated the attention of those that listened to their lays, and have raised themselves and their art to the most sacred shrine of the temple of Fame. Hence the countless multitude of poetic effusions of every description, from the lofty epic, to the humble pastoral, which have embellished every language that has assumed a form and body, and which lie before us as materials from which we must form our judgment, on the subject of this evening's enquiry; *viz.* the *Ends of poetry*.

"In the course of our last discussion, we seemed to be unanimously of opinion, that the grand characteristic, the *sine qui non* of poetry, consists in its capacity of impressing the mind with the most vivid pictures. Indeed, the maxim *ut pictura poesis*, is amply illustrated whenever poetry is in any shape the subject of investigation. The terms of the painter's art then insensibly creep into the discourse, and model our phraseology.

"Pursuing, then, this idea, we may perhaps lay it down as the grand and leading end of poetry, to make a strong and lively impression on the feelings. In her operations, she hurries us far beyond the reach of the voice of sober judgment, and captivates by exciting the aid of the passions. Here, then, we see the cause of the mighty energy of verse, nor wonder at the efficaciousness that has been ascribed to the muses. For how easily are mankind guided by those that possess the happy art of awakening or allaying their feelings. Though all unconscious of being under the guidance of another, they turn obedient to the rein. They are roused to insurrection, or moderated to peace, by him who can touch, with a skilful hand, the master springs that regulate the motions of their minds. When Brutus ascends the rostrum, the words of truth and soberness are heard, and plain integrity convinces the judgment. But, when Anthony displays the bloody robe, and points to the wounds of Cæsar, reminding the people that this was once their darling benefactor—the multitude are melted to sorrow, and at last roused from pity to fury and revenge.

"Such are the effects that are produced by interesting the passions; and as it is the leading end of poetry to make a lively impression on the feelings, we may judge, as it were *à priori*, of the amazing intenseness of its powers, and we shall find our judgment verified, when we come to enquire into the fact. What heart but feels at once the beauty and happiness of connubial love, as displayed by the chief of bards, in the characters of Hector and Andromache? The situations into which these characters are thrown, present us with a variety of pictures, so affecting, that nothing but the realities of life can possibly be conceived to excel them. We all know the parting scene, where the son of Priam takes his last farewell of the partner of his fortunes. It will therefore be as unnecessary as impossible to describe the emotions excited by the tender solicitude of the wife, for him who was to her a father, a mother, and a brother; or the mild dignity of the hero, softened by the tenderest feelings, and affected by the gloomiest presages.

"What dissertation, what course of argument, however firmly founded, or however skilfully arranged, is calculated to have so powerful an influence upon the mind? Justly, indeed, did Horace say, of the great father of verse, that he is a man

> Qui quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe quid utile quid non
> Planius ac melius Chrysippo & Crantorr dicit.

"When Virgil places, as it were, before our eyes, Lausus rushing forward to protect his father, who, wounded and exhausted, is sinking before his powerful foe; when we see the youth, fearless of danger, presenting his body as a shield against the threatened stroke, and nobly sacrificing his own life in defence of his parent, we applaud the generous deed, and at once perceive the beauty of filial affection. And are not our feelings strung to an unison with the emotions of friendship, by a perusal of the interesting Episode of Nisus and Euryalus; we all know that the tender passion gives itself vent in song, and that the first aim of the "unfledged poet," is by soothing lays to touch the heart of his mistress.

"In short, if we examine poetry throughout all its species, we shall find that its direct tendency is, to influence the feelings. Even when Lucretius undertakes the arduous task of rendering the discussions of philosophy interesting to the public mind, he accomplishes his purpose, he captivates the attention, by the skilful intersperion of descrip-

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tions and narrations, that allure the fancy and impreſs the feelings. Superſtition, from the clouds of heaven, frowns upon the generations of men. The direful altar is expoſed to view—Ephigenia is brought forth, and the father, while the fatal ſtroke is inflicting, hides his face in his mantle. As a contraſt to theſe horrors, the goddeſs of beauty deſcends in all her lovelineſs, and breathes a freſher ſpring throughout enlivened nature. Theſe are the artifices by which he keeps out of view the dryneſs of his diſcuſſions, and the depth of his enquiries; a train of artifice, which he has himſelf characterized in that beautiful ſimile which, however familiar, never ſuffers from a repetition:

Thus the ſick infant's taſte, diſguis'd, to meet,
They tinge the veſſel's brim with juices ſweet,
The bitter draught his willing lip receives,
He drinks deceiv'd, and ſo deceiv'd he lives.

"Upon the whole, we may perhaps venture to deſcribe the end of poetry in the words which Mr. Pope uſed to deſcribe the object of one of its principal branches, and ſay, that its deſign is

To wake the ſoul by tender ſtrokes of art.

The poet juſt quoted, has aſſerted of a certain claſs of ideas,

"He beſt ſhall paint them who ſhall feel them moſt."

This obſervation may be with juſtice extended to every deſcription of ideas which afford a ſubject for the effuſions of the muſe. A poet muſt be a man of delicate perceptions and ſtrong feelings; and he may be ſaid to have attained the ſummit of his art, when he is maſter of a vivid phraſeology, that will operate as a conductor, and communicate to his reader, in the higheſt poſſible degree, thoſe feelings by which he is himſelf animated.

"Here, then, this Eſſay might perhaps, with propriety, have been cloſed. But I muſt rely upon your candour, for the admiſſion of a few more obſervations, which may, perhaps, tend to illuſtrate the point to which this enquiry has led us:

"The end of poetry, it is ſaid, is an impreſſion upon the feelings.—But as there is an intimate connection between feeling and action, ſo that where the one appears, the other 'follows hard upon;' if the foregoing obſervations be true, we may expect to find that the actions of mankind are, in ſome meaſure, influenced by the Muſes.

"And if we look to the ſimpler ages of ſociety, when we can beſt diſtinguiſh the grand outlines of the human character, where the ſprings that actuate the conduct of man are, in a manner, bared for inſpection, we ſhall find this to have been the caſe. In the infancy of ſtates, poetry is a method equally captivating and efficacious of forming the diſpoſitions of the people, and kindling in their hearts that love of glory which is their country's ſafeguard and defence. Whether we look to the cold regions of Scandinavia, or the delicious clime of Greece, we find, that when ſociety has made a certain progreſs, mankind are ſtrongly influenced by a love of ſong, and liſten with raptured attention, to the ſtrains that record the tale of other times, and the deeds of heroes of old. They liſten till they imbibe the enthuſiaſm of warfare, and in the day of battle, the heroe's arm has not unfrequently been nerved by the rough energy of the early bard.—Whether Oſſian ſtrike the chords in the Hall of Shells, or Phemius attune his voice at the banquet of Ulyſſes, the principle by which they operate on the ſoul of the hearers is the ſame, and they accord in urging them by great examples, to deeds of high renoun. The following quotation from the Odyſſey, is a ſtriking proof of the reſpect in which minſtrels were held in the times of Homer; it alſo gives us a clue to their general ſubjects, and, in all probability, the conjecture of an ingenious writer is juſt, who imagines that he beholds in it a picture of Homer himſelf:

And now the herald came, leading, with care,
The tuneful bard. Dear to the muſe was he,
Who yet appointed him both good and ill,
Took from him ſight, but gave him ſtrains divine.
For him Pontonous in the midſt diſpos'd
An argent-ſtudded throne; thruſting it cloſe
To a tall column, where he hung his lyre
Above his head, and taught him where it hung.
He ſet before him next a poliſh'd board,
And baſket, and a goblet filled with wine,
For his own uſe, and at his own command;
Then all aſſail'd at once the ready feaſt,
And when nor hunger more nor thirſt they felt,
Then came the muſe, and rous'd the bard to ſing
Exploits of men renown'd.

"It is not to be doubted, that even when the Greeks had attained to a high degree of civilization, their martial ardour was kept alive by the compoſitions of their poets, who choſe, as their darling ſubjects, the illuſtrious deeds performed by heroes mingled with the duſt, or flouriſhing with their honours thick upon them. Eſchylus did good ſervice

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robbed poetry of many of its provinces, when he appeared in the ranks, and hewed his way through the thickest of the enemy: nor, perhaps, did he less serve his country's cause, when he recorded, in his immortal tragedy, entitled Persæ, the discomfiture of its foes, and the heroism of the Grecian warriors. This lived after him, a perpetual incentive to patriotic deeds.

"After the Athenians were freed from the oppression of the family of Pisistratus, they lavished every testimony of respect on the memory of the youths who conspired against Hippias, and perished in their attempt to rid their country of a tyrant. It was customary to sing, at their entertainments, songs in praise of Harmodius and Aristogiton. One of these songs has survived the ruin of Greece, and has been translated, with elegance and spirit, by the learned and patriotic Sir William Jones.

"The testimony of antiquity confirms the supposition which is involuntarily formed in every mind, that a familiar acquaintance with compositions such as this, inculcating a reverence for the vindicators of public freedom, tended, in no slight degree, to generate and confirm, in the minds of the Greeks, a detestation of tyrants, and to animate them in their exertions against the invaders of their liberties.

"Permit me to call to your recollection yet another instance, in which the magic power of verse is said to have roused to action:—When the Lacedæmonians were engaged in a destructive war with the Messenians, by the advice of an oracle they sent to the Athenians for a general to conduct their armies. The Athenians, deriding their credulity, sent them Tyrtæus, a school-master and poet, entirely unaccustomed to the works of war. This man, it is said, so animated them, by his military songs, that, though their spirits had been entirely broken by ill success, they recovered their energy, and entirely vanquished their adversaries.

"Two or three of these war-songs, to which historians have attributed such virtue, have reached our times. Their rough simplicity are well calculated to make a forcible impression on the mind.

"No translation of Tyrtæus has hitherto fallen into my hands. Had it occurred to Sir William Jones to lay before his countrymen the practical exhortations of this polemic pedagogue, together with the dignified politics of Alcæus, I could have presented a version worthy of the honest spirit of the original. A desire of giving a specimen, at least, of the topics of this author, has induced me to hazard the following attempt at a translation of the most interesting of such of his stanzas as the hand of time has spared:

TRANSLATION FROM TYRTÆUS.

Mute are my chords when beauty claims the song,
Or kingly grace, or limbs of giant mold,
No praise of mine extols the honey'd tongue,
The racer's swiftness, or the gleam of gold.
My theme's the youth who views with steady eyes
The bloodiest carnage, and the grin of death;
'Midst thickest battle claims the victor's prize,
And man to man disputes the laurel wreath.
Blest by his country's praise, his parent's smile,
He views the waste of life, nor feels appall;
Firm at his post and foremost in the file,
With dauntless breast he sees his comrade fall.
With sinewy arm he stems the wave of war,
O'er adverse hosts he scatters wild dismay;
Reckless of life he guides his griding car,
Where danger frowns amid the bloody fray.
And falls the youth!—he falls, his country's joy,
His father's pride; who tells each honest wound,
Points to the fissur'd buckler of his boy,
And smiles in tears while all his praise resound.
His children's children, bending o'er his tomb,
Shall date their glories from his honour'd name.
Thus, wrapt in earth, he 'scapes the vulgar doom,
And lives for ever in the rolls of fame

"But, indeed, what occasion have we to search into the dust of antiquity for examples of the influence of verse upon human conduct? The transactions of our own times may teach us, that as strong feelings generate poetic language, so poetic language inspires the mind with, at least, a temporary enthusiasm, and thus impels to action. In this country, the fervour of loyalty has of late been blown into a blaze, and for this event the parties interested are not a little indebted to the assistance of the muses. And when the Marseillois Hymn echoed through the ranks of the French army, at the field of Jemappe, we need not wonder that "the spear of Liberty was weilded with classic grace," and that the energy of heroism was communicated with the sound.

"These considerations will, perhaps, tend to strengthen the conclusion to which our enquiry has been drawn, the terms of which, I am happy to vary, by adopting the elegant language of a writer, eminent for the refinement of his

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his taste; who says, "Poetry addresses her precepts not to the reason alone—she calls the passions to her aid—she not only exhibits examples, but infixes them in the mind. She softens the wax with her peculiar ardour, and renders it more plastic to the artist's hands."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME time since, I received a letter from a gentleman of Barbadoes, desiring my opinion upon the subject of wheel-carriages, particularly with a view to the transport of sugar-hogsheads in that island. I have, unfortunately, lost the gentleman's address. but, as I make no doubt that the Monthly Magazine is circulated in the West Indies, I take this method of answering his enquiries.

The writer of the letter which I allude to, appears to be perfectly acquainted with the common theory of wheel-carriages, and with the common defects in their construction; he, with great propriety, has taken care to describe the roads of the country, knowing that, in fact, more advantage is to be obtained by improving the road, than by improving the carriage that is to be employed upon it; I shall, therefore, make some observations upon the construction of roads, before I speak of carriages.

For many years I have had opportunities of trying experiments upon this subject—facts thus acquired, form experience which should not be confounded with practice—the latter means no more than mere facility, obtained by habit; the former teaches us what we can communicate to others.

On level ground, roads should have no greater elevation in the centre, than what is necessary to carry off the rain which falls upon it; but on hills, the ridge, or trunk, of the road should be higher in proportion to the declivity of the hill; this difference of form should be observed, to prevent the effect of sudden and violent rain, which sometimes is so copious, as to rush across the roads down hills, and which, striking in torrents against an opposite bank, is driven backwards and forwards, in a zigzag direction, to the destruction of the road—by raising the road higher in the middle than is common, the water finds a passage to the channels, at each side, and passes no farther over the surface than is absolutely necessary. Great care should be taken to direct all mountain-streams from roads; and such streams never should be permitted to run in the drains at the sides of the roads; but in other channels at a distance. In preparing the ground for a new road, or in repairing an old one, the first thing to be attended to is the solidity of the foundation—if any part of it be soft, that part will sink, let the superficies be what it may; the vicinity of small springs is generally the cause of those detached holes which we frequently meet with in roads—these spots must be dug till a firm bottom is found, and the neighbouring springs must be drained below the foundation of the road. Having obtained a firm substratum for a new road, or having filled up all inequalities in an old one with solid materials, we may proceed to make a good road with much less trouble and expence than is usual.

The foundation must now be covered with stones of any size, not exceeding six or seven inches diameter; it is obvious, that if smaller stones can be had, they should be preferred. The stones should be spread equally over the surface, and settled firmly with a light sledge; in this operation, such stones as are too large, must either be broken or carried away; over this a layer of small stones, not larger than eggs, should be scattered, and settled with hammers between the inequities of the largest. Over this a small quantity of any hard clay, just sufficient to cover the stones, should be spread; if mixed with gravel it will be better—but if gravel alone were used, it would fall through the stones and be wasted. It is taken for granted, that this work be done in dry weather; the road will, therefore, in this situation, be fit for cattle and carriages—in a month or two, the clay and gravel will be worn away, and the corners of the large stones will appear—men should now be employed to break the stones with hammers, weighing about two pounds and a half; they should stand up at this work, and the handles of their hammers should be from four to five feet long, according to the size of the men. It will cost about a penny per yard to break a road covered in this manner, to the breadth of fourteen feet. After another month, or six weeks, the road must be broken, with care, in the same manner; and, with proper intervals, it should be broken from time to time, as often as may be necessary—four times is, in general, sufficient. Whilst this operation is performed, a boy, with a barrow of fine gravel,

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gravel, ſhould follow the workmen, and ſhould replace the ſplinters of the large ſtones in the holes that are made by their being broken, and ſhould fill the crevices with gravel—a ſmall quantity of gravel may be ſpread over the road, which will ſoon find its way into any hollow that may have been left in the preceding operations.

One caution muſt be ſtrictly adhered to; ſtones of different hardneſs muſt not be mixed—they may be uſed ſeparately, but if they are uſed together, the hard ſtones will ſoon wear through the ſofter, and the road will be unfit for repair, till the materials are picked up and ſorted. There may, at firſt view, appear but little difference between this and the common method of making roads with ſtone; but when the principles upon which theſe directions have been founded, are explained, a conſiderable difference, in labour and expence, will be diſcovered.

Two methods of breaking ſtones for roads, are generally practiſed; they are either laid upon the road and broken with long hammers, or they are broken in heaps by the ſide of the road, and then thrown upon the ſurface; in both caſes, the ſtone at which the man ſtrikes is liable to ſlip from the hammer, ſo that ſometimes five or ſix attempts are neceſſary to break one ſtone; but, when the ſtones that are to be broken are cemented together by ſmaller ſtones, clay, and gravel, every blow that they receive upon their projecting ſurface, *tells*, and ſplits them frequently in perpendicular layers, through their whole depth.

When gravel falls between theſe layers, it binds them together more ſolidly than can be well conceived without experiment. On the contrary, when looſe ſtones are thrown upon a road, they are diſperſed by horſes' feet, and puſhed on either ſide by the wheels of carriages, as every perſon muſt have perceived who has attended to the ſubject. Another principle muſt alſo be conſidered—if the ſubſtratum is not previouſly rendered equally hard and even, wherever one place is ſofter than another, that ſpot will ſubſide, and inequalities, that are at firſt imperceptible, will, in time, grow deeper; water will lodge in them, and the deſcent of wheels will wear them deeper and deeper, till they break into ruts and holes; beſides, where looſe ſtones, broken as ſmall as they ought to be in the common mode of making roads, are thrown together, they muſt be laid to a great depth, or they will ſcatter in ſuch a manner as to be uſeleſs; but, if they are managed in the manner that has been already deſcribed, ſeven or eight inches will be ſufficient.

Another caution muſt be obſerved in mending an old road: wherever a hole is to be filled, the edges of the hole ſhould be cut perpendicular; and the form of the hole ſhould be changed, from that of a bowl to the ſhape of a trough, whoſe ſides riſe at right-angles from the bottom; for, if ſmall ſtones are thrown into a bowl, any preſſure will force them over its ſides; but, in a trough they will be confined, and every preſſure will compreſs and grind them, by degrees, to a ſmooth and ſolid ſurface. When any ſtone appears above the ſurface, it ſhould immediately be broken, elſe, beſides the obſtruction which it oppoſes to carriages, it becomes an eminence, from which the whole weight that it ſuſtains muſt fall upon the road below it; repeated ſtrokes, of ſuch momentum, ſoon form a hole round even a ſmall ſtone, and the ſucceſſion of ſuch holes ſoon deſtroys the road.

Where roads are made entirely of gravel, after the foundation has been properly conſtructed, the gravel ſhould be ſkreened or ſeparated into two or three ſorts: a layer of the fineſt ſort, about two inches deep, ſhould be firſt laid on; over this the ſecond ſort; then the coarſeſt; and, by ſucceſſive layers in the ſame order, the foundation ſhould be covered to the depth that is neceſſary to ſuſtain the *wear* to which the road is ſubject: but in all caſes, where there is a good foundation, it is better to ſupply the road from time to time with freſh materials, than to bury at the bottom ſuch as might be uſeful at the ſurface.—I ſhall defer what I have to ſay upon the conſtruction of carriages, to another opportunity: as road-making is heavy work, and ought not to load your uſeful and entertaining Miſcellany.

R. L. E.

LAW

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LAW DEPARTMENT.

DISSERTATION ON THE OUTLAWRY

OF THE UNFORTUNATE

Mr. SAMPSON PERRY,

NOW A PRISONER IN NEWGATE.

(Continued from our Magazine for August, 1796, page 577.)

IT is, however, admitted, that proceſs of Outlawry does not lie in *all* criminal caſes. It is agreed, that it lies in all appeals whether of felony or mayhem *; in all indictments of treaſon or felony; on all returns of a reſcue, and in all indictments of, treſpaſs *vi et armis*. It ſeems probable too, that it lies on an indictment of conſpiracy or deceipt, or any other crime of a higher nature than treſpaſs with force and arms; but not on any indictment for a crime of an inferior nature.

It is agreed that outlawry does not lie in any action on a penal ſtatute, unleſs by ſuch ſtatute it be given expreſsly; or by implication, as where a recovery is given by an action in which ſuch proceſs lay before. The ſame rule obtains as to an *indictment* on a ſtatute.

Proceſs of outlawry did not lie at common law in any civil action, unleſs for an injury accompanied with force; but ſeveral ſtatutes have either expreſsly or by implication, introduced that proceſs in ſome particular action, where there is no complaint of force.

The ſtatute of 52 H. III. c. 23. commonly called the Statue of Marlbridge, provides, that "if bailiffs, who ought to account to their lords, *withdraw* themſelves, and *have no lands nor tenements* whereby they may be diſtrained; then they ſhall be *attached* by their *bodies*, ſo that the ſheriff in whoſe bailiwick they be found ſhall cauſe them to come to make their account.

This ſtatute was ſuppoſed to give the writ of *capias ad reſpondendum*, and, on the principle that where *that* lies, the proceſs of outlawry alſo lies, was ſuppoſed to have introduced the latter in an action of account, where the accountant fled, and had no lands or tenements to be diſtrained.

The ſtatute 13 Ed. I. c. 11. commonly called the Statute of Weſtminſter the ſecond, gives the proceſs of Outlawry in *expreſs* terms: "And if he flee, "and will not give account willingly, "he ſhall be diſtrained to come before "the juſtices to make his account, if he "have whereof to be diſtrained."—"And if he flee, and it be returned by "the ſheriff that he cannot be found, "exigents ſhall go againſt him from "county to county, until he be out-"lawed."

By ſtatute 25 Ed. III. c. 17. the ſame proceſs by *capias* and *exigent*, as had before been given in a writ of account, is given in debt, detinue, and replevin: And by ſtatute 19 H. VII. c. 9. the ſame proceſs is given in all actions on the caſe brought in the king's-bench and common-pleas as in actions of treſpaſs or debt.

Outlawry, then, lies in all actions of treſpaſs, account, debt, detinue, replevin, and caſe. But this is confined to ſuch actions brought againſt commoners; it does not lie in any civil action brought againſt a lord of parliament, whether ſecular or eccleſiaſtical. And it lies only in actions commenced by original writ out of chancery returnable in the king's-bench or common-pleas.

In all criminal caſes, in which, from the nature of the offence, this proceſs lies, it is not confined to proſecutions by appeal or indictment, but alſo lies in proſecutions by preſentment and information: whether it lay in the latter caſe, became a ſubordinate queſtion in the caſe of Mr. Wilkes; but, without much difficulty, was decided in the affirmative. In the ſame caſe it was diſcuſſed, at ſome length, whether ſuch an information could be filed *ex officio* by the ſolicitor-general in the vacancy of the office of attorney-general? and it was decided that it might.

In all caſes, both criminal and civil, where this proceſs lies, it lies as well *before* conviction or judgment, to compel the *appearance* of the defendant, as *after*, to obtain the effect of the ſuit or proſecution. But in civil actions, the ſuit muſt be commenced by original writ out of chancery, otherwiſe there can be no outlawry either on *meſne* proceſs, to compel appearance, or on *final* proceſs, after judgment.

With reſpect to the courts out of which ſuch proceſs may iſſue, it is of courſe

* This is a ſpecies of proſecution formerly uſed, but now almoſt obſolete, at the ſuit and in the name of the party proſecuting.

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courſe that, in civil actions, it iſſues out of the court in which the original writ is made returnable; and in criminal proſecutions it is to be obſerved, that the court of king's-bench, either on informations filed, or on indictments originally taken before them, or removed thither by *certiorari*, may iſſue proceſs of outlawry into any county of England, on a *non eſt inventus* returned by the ſheriff of the county where he is indicted, and a *teſtatum* that lies in ſome other county.

At common law, juſtices of *Oyer* and *Terminer* might iſſue proceſs of outlawry againſt any perſon indicted before them, directed to the ſheriff of the ſame county, where they held their ſeſſion; and by the ſtatute 5 Ed. III. c. 11. they may iſſue proceſs of outlawry againſt perſons indicted, or, *capias utlagatum*, againſt perſons outlawed on an indictment of felony before them, into any county of England.

Juſtices of peace may make out proceſs of outlawry on indictments taken before themſelves: and, by ſtatute 1 Ed. IV. c. 2. on indictments returned to them from the ſheriff's courſe by virtue of that ſtatute, which takes away from the ſheriffs the power of iſſuing ſuch proceſs.

Lord Hale expreſſes his opinion, that the coroner may make out proceſs of outlawry againſt a man indicted by inquiſition before him.

Juſtices of gaol-delivery have not this power, their commiſſion extending only to the delivery of the gaol, of priſoners already in cuſtody.

The proceſs to outlawry, that is, the *capias* and *exigent* muſt be in the king's name, and under the judicial ſeal of the king appointed to that court which iſſues the proceſs, and teſted in the name of the chief juſtice, or chief judge of that court.

At common law, in all indictments of treaſon or felony, one *capias* only was required, and on the ſheriff's return of *non eſt inventus*, a writ of *exigent* might be awarded. By the ſtatute of 25 Ed. III. c. 14. where a man was indicted before juſtices at their ſeſſions to hear and determine, and a return of *non eſt inventus* was made on a *capias*, another was directed to iſſue, returnable *three weeks* after, with a precept to ſeize his goods, and detain them till the precept returned, and *if non eſt inventus* was again returned, the exigent was to be awarded. Lord Hale obſerves this ſtatute does not extend to treaſon and murder; and that therefore, in theſe caſes, notwithſtanding, the exigent may iſſue on *non eſt inventus* returned on the firſt capias. He obſerves farther, that it can hardly be applied to the king's-bench, nor indeed to juſtices who ſit by commiſſion, becauſe the return of the ſecond capias is to be in three weeks, which may be out of term, or after the ſeſſion.

In treſpaſs, and in all offences inferior to felony, the firſt proceſs at common law was *venire facias*, then a *capias*, and then the *exigent*.

In the reign of Henry VI. ſeveral ſtatutes were made, which, in the caſe where the party indicted or appealed was ſuppoſed converſant in another county than in that in which he was indicted or appealed; after the firſt capias, directed that a ſecond ſhould iſſue to the theriff of the county where the party was ſuppoſed converſant, returnable in three months, with a precept to the ſheriff to make proclamation at two county courts for his appearance at the day of the return, and then the exigent to iſſue on his default. But lord Hale obſerves, that theſe ſtatutes produced but little effect, becauſe the party might be named in the indictment as of the place where the fact was ſaid to be committed, and then the proceſs was to be as at common law before the ſtatutes.

In civil actions, if the ſheriff return on the original writ, that the defendant is not found in his bailiwick, the court to which it is returnable iſſues a capias, then an alias, a pluries capias; and on this laſt, if the ſheriff return *non eſt inventus*, then, and not till then, the writ of exigent iſſues.

And in criminal caſes, though, perhaps, in ſtrictneſs, only one capias be neceſſary before the exigent be awarded, yet three have ſometimes been iſſued.

By the writ of exigent, the ſheriff is commanded to cauſe the defendant to be required from county-court to county-court, till, according to the law of England, he be outlawed if he do not appear; and if he appear, then to take him, and have his body in court at the return of the writ.

By virtue of this writ, the ſheriff is to cauſe the defendant to be required at five *ſucceſſive* county-courts; and if there be not five courts between the *teſte*, that is, the date, and return of the writ, a new exigent iſſues, founded on the ſheriff's return to the former, with a clauſe directing the ſheriff to *allow* the ſeveral county

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county courts; at which the defendant has been already required.

This was the only process of outlawry at common law, either in civil or criminal cases. With respect to the former, several statutes in the reigns of Henry VIII, and Edward VI, introduced a writ of proclamation in the case where the party was supposed conversant in a different county from that in which the action was brought; but these were superceded by st. 31 Eliz. c. 3, by which it is enacted, "That in every action personal, in which any writ of exigent shall be awarded out of any court, one writ of proclamation shall be awarded out of the same court, having the same teste and return as the exigent, directed and delivered of record to the sheriff of the county where the defendant, at the time of the exigent awarded, shall be dwelling, on which the sheriff shall make *three* proclamations: one in the open court, one at the general quarter sessions of the peace, and the other one month, at the least, before the *quinto exactus* on the writ of exigent, at or near to the most usual door of the church, or chapel, of the town, or parish, where the defendant was supposed to be dwelling at the time of the exigent awarded on a Sunday immediately after divine service.

The st. 4 and 5 W. & M. c. 22, § 4 directs, that on the issuing of any exigent in criminal cases, before judgment or conviction, there shall issue a proclamation, bearing the same teste and return, on which the same proceedings shall be had, as in civil cases, by the statute of Elizabeth; and that this writ of proclamation shall be delivered to the sheriff three months before the return.

After judgment in a civil case, or conviction in a criminal case, no writ of proclamation is required, nor more than one capias previous to the exigent; nor in the former is there any occasion to revive the judgment by *scire facias* after a year and a day, which, in cases where there is no outlawry, is indispensibly necessary.

In a criminal case, where process of outlawry has been awarded for want of appearance, if the party be arrested, or surrender himself voluntarily, before judgment of outlawry pronounced, the sheriff is to keep him till the return of the writ of exigent, and on his appearance at that time, and pleading to the indictment, &c. he may be bailed by the court in any bailable case, as if he had appeared and pleaded before the exigent awarded.

In a civil case, if the defendant appear voluntarily, or be taken before outlawry pronounced, he may have a supersedeas on entering a common appearance of the term in which the exigent issued, if the action do not require special bail; but if it require special bail, he cannot have a supersedeas, till that be put in.

After conviction in a criminal case, if the defendant come in, or be taken before judgment of outlawry pronounced, he receives judgment on the conviction, as if he had come in, or been taken before the exigent awarded.

In a civil action, he may be discharged on payment of the debt, and all the costs incurred.

After judgment of outlawry pronounced, all cases, whether criminal or civil, whether before or after conviction or judgment, the sheriff must return the writ of exigent at the day of the return, into the court from whence it issued; as well as the writ of proclamation, where that has taken place: the return of the sheriff is a history of all that has been done in obedience to the writ of writs.

On this return being made and filed, if the defendant do not appear, a writ of *capias utlagatum* issues, which is either *general* or *special*, and may be issued into any county. In the first instance, the general writ only commands the sheriff to take the defendant, and have his body in court at the day of the return: the special writ not only commands the sheriff to take the defendant, but to hold an inquisition of what goods and chattels, lands and tenements, he had on the day of his outlawry, or at any time after; and to take them into the king's hands, &c. and return to the court from whence the writ issued, on the return day, what he has done on it.

In a civil action, whether before or after judgment, if the defendant take no step to reverse the outlawry, the law has pointed out a mode by which the plaintiff may have the benefit of his suit, where any property is levied by virtue of the writ; which, however, it is foreign from the purpose of the present enquiry to describe.

Previous to the st. 4 and 5 W. & M. c. 18, a person outlawed on mesne process, in a civil action, could not have been bailed by the sheriff, if taken on the *capias utlagatum*, nor could he have reversed the outlawry by attorney, but

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must have appeared in court, in person, for that purpose. By that st. § 3, no person outlawed by process issuing out of the court of king's-bench, for any cause, matter, or thing whatsoever *(treason* and *felony* only excepted) shall be compelled to come in person into, or appear in person in, the said court, to reverse such outlawry, but may appear by attorney, and reverse the same *without* bail, when *no special bail* shall be ordered by the court.

And by § 4, in all cases where special bail is not required by the court, the sheriff may take an attorney's engagement under his hand, to appear for the defendant, and reverse the outlawry, and may then discharge the defendant. Where special bail is required, the sheriff may take security of the defendant, by bond, with one or more sureties, in the penalty of double the sum for which bail is required, and no more, for his appearance, by attorney, in the court at the return of the writ, and *to do and perform such things as shall be required by the court*; and the sheriff may then discharge the defendant.

By § 5, if the defendant, where special bail is required, cannot immediately find bail, the sheriff may, at any subsequent time, discharge him, on finding bail to appear at some return in the term then next following.

It has been determined that this statute does not extend to criminal cases of misdemeanors *after* conviction; and, probably, if the question were to arise, it would also be determined, that it does not apply to criminal cases *before appearance*, because the sheriff cannot be supposed to know in what sum the court will require bail to be given. It is also certain that it does not apply to the case of a person taken on *capias utlagatum* after judgment in a civil action, because *after* judgment the defendant cannot be bailed at all.

And the sheriff is bound to require bail wherever there is an affidavit of the debt, though that may not have been made before the outlawry, or though the sum sworn to be not indorsed on the *capias utlagatum*.

The court of common-pleas have made similar regulations, for proceeding in similar cases, in their court:—

Where the defendant does not suppose he can reverse the outlawry for any error apparent on the record, or error of fact not apparent, he may have it reversed, where it is founded on mesne process, on payment of costs, and putting the plaintiff in the same situation as if he had appeared to the action in the first instance; and, *after* judgment, on payment of debt and costs; for outlawry, in civil actions, is considered only as civil process, to compel an appearance to the suit, or, if after judgment, to procure satisfaction.

And if the process have been abused, and made subservient to purposes of oppression, the court, on motion, will order the plaintiff to reverse the outlawry at his own expence.

"An outlawry," says Lord Coke, "may be reversed two manner of ways; by plea, or by writ of error: by plea, where the defendant cometh in upon the *capias utlagatum*, &c. he may, by plea reverse the same for matters apparent, as in respect of a supersedeas, omission of process, variance, or other matter apparent in the record; and yet, in these cases, some hold, that in another term the defendant is driven to his writ of error.—But for any matters in fact, as death, imprisonment, service of the king, &c. he is driven to his writ of error, unless it be in case of felony, and there, in favour of life, he may plead it."

Outlawry for treason cannot be avoided on the ground of the party being out of the realm; for by st. 26 H. 8. c. 13. and 5 & 6 Ed. 6. c. 11. process of outlawry against any for treason, who is out of the realm, shall be as good as if then resident in the realm; but, by the latter statute, if the defendant within one year after the outlawry yield himself to the chief justice, and offer to traverse the indictment on which he was outlawed, he shall be admitted so to do, and being acquitted of the indictment, shall be discharged of the outlawry.

On this latter branch of the stat. Ed. 6. it has been determined, that a person outlawed for not appearing to an indictment for high treason, and *taken* within the year, may be brought by *habeas corpus* into the court of king's bench, and there surrender himself formally to the chief justice, and offer to traverse the indictment; and on the indictment and outlawry being brought into court, may plead his having been beyond sea at the time of the outlawry, and if the issue be found for him, the outlawry shall be reversed.

Previous to the third year of queen Ann, it is said to have been held, that a writ

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writ of error in *any* CRIMINAL case was merely a matter of favour; and in treason and felony, it is said to be so still.

But in that year, ten of the judges against two, declared their opinion, that in all cases *under* treason and felony, a writ of error was not merely of grace, but ought to be granted; that is, as Lord Mansfield explains it, where there is probable error, it ought not to be denied. It cannot issue now, without a fiat from the attorney-general; who ought to examine whether it be sought merely for delay, or upon a probable error. If the attorney-general should refuse, where there is probable cause, the court of king's bench would order him to grant his fiat; but in treason or felony, were the error ever so manifest, the king's pleasure to deny the writ would be conclusive.

Since it has been understood, that in all criminal cases under treason and felony, a writ of error is a matter of right, where there is probable cause; what *is* an error? has become an important question, which was of no consequence before. Lord Hale, indeed, speaking of outlawry in treason or felony, tells us, that "*small* exceptions are commonly allowed to the process or return, and so by writ of error, the outlawry is usually and easily reversible, and the party put to plead to the indictment." But Lord Mansfield, in Wilkes's case, said, "the court will not now give way to *trivial* objections, though admitted by the attorney-general." And Lord KENYON must be understood as approving of this latter sentiment, when speaking of an error assigned, in the case of the king *v.* Yandell, he says, "it is impossible to allow this objection, without saying in broad terms, that an outlawry, which is a legal process, sanctioned by all the authorities in the law, both ancient and modern, and interwoven in the constitution itself, never can legally exist in this country."

In the case of Wilkes, Lord Mansfield said, that a series of precedents had required a *technical form of words* in the *description* of the county court, at which an outlaw *is* exacted; that after the words, "at *my county court*," should be added the *name* of the county; and after the word *held*, should be added, "for the county of———" which being omitted in that case, the outlawry was, therefore, reversed: And his lordship added, that no mischief or uncertainty could arise from this determination; because it being once known "*what form* of words is necessary," it is easy to follow it; but great suspicion and uncertainty must follow, from *allowing* a formal exception one day, and *disallowing* it another.

In the case of the king *against* Barrington, the error assigned on which the outlawry was reversed, was that by the proclamation, he had a day given him to appear subsequent to the time when, by the record, it appeared he was outlawed. —He was declared to be outlawed on the 21st of January; the writ of proclamation required the sheriffs to proclaim him, so that he should be before the *justices* of the peace, at the general sessions of the peace, to be holden for the county aforesaid, next after the first day of February then next ensuing; and the return by the sheriffs to that writ was, that he had proclaimed the said George Barrington, that he should be before his majesty's justices of the general sessions of the peace, last within mentioned: The next sessions of the peace were holden on the 25th of February, so that by the terms of the writ, and by the proclamation too, the defendant might have saved his default by appearing on the 25th, although he was outlawed on the 21st of February.

This objection was taken, in the case of the king against Yandell before mentioned; but not appearing, on examination of the record, to be founded in fact, it was over-ruled.

In the case of SAMPSON PERRY, the record, after stating the verdict, &c. proceeded thus: The sheriff of the said county of Middlesex *is commanded* that, &c. *he take* the said S. Perry, &c. so that he may have his body before our said lord the king, at Westminster, on Wednesday next, after 15 days from the feast of Easter, &c. *on which said Wednesday* next after 15 days, &c. A. Brander, esq. and sir B. Tibbs, knt. *returned the said writ*, as followeth (that is to say) "The within-named S. Perry is not found in my bailiwick," &c. *Whereupon, by another writ* of our said Lord the King, the said sheriff, &c. is commanded, that he *cause to be exacted* the said S. Perry, &c. till he shall be outlawed, &c. if he shall not appear; and if he shall appear, that then he take him, &c. so that he may have his body, &c. at Westminster, *on Wednesday next after the morrow of All Souls*, &c. on which said Wednesday after the morrow of All Souls, &c. P. Perchard, esq. and C. Hammerton, esq. now sheriff of the said county of Middlesex, returned the said writ of exigent, executed by A. Brander, esq. and sir B. Tibbs, knt. *late sheriff*, &c. before his going out of the same

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office of sheriff of the same county, as follows.—Then followed the history of the proceedings to outlawry, concluding thus: "therefore, by the judgment of E. Walter, esq. and J. Hodgson, esq. his Majesty's coroners for the said county of Middlesex, the said S. Perry, according to the law and custom of England, is outlawed."—The answer of A. Brandon, [illegible]. and sir B. Tibbs, Knt. sheriff:—*This writ, as above endorsed, was delivered to me, the present sheriff, by the above-named late sheriff, at the time of his going out of his said office of sheriff.*—The answer of P. Perchard, esq. and C. Hammerton, esq. sheriff.

Three errors were assigned on this record: 1. That it did not appear that any writ of capias was issued. 2. That it did not appear in what year and term the exigent issued. And, 3. That it did not appear, that the exigent was delivered by the late sheriff to the present sheriff, his *immediate* successor in office.

As to the first, it was answered, and the answer was supported by a reference to precedents, that the writ of capias was awarded in the common and usual form; and that, therefore, it must be taken for granted, that it actually issued:—To the second, that it appeared, by the record, that the writ of *capias* was returned on Wednesday next, after fifteen days from the day of Easter:—whereupon, by another writ, &c. that the word *whereupon* referred to the day on which the capias was returned, and sufficiently stated the day and year when the writ of exigent was awarded.—To the third, that it was expressly stated, that the writ of exigent was delivered to the *present* sheriff, by the *late* sheriff, at the time of his going out of office; and, besides, it appeared, that the *quinto exactus*, by the late sheriff, was on the 29th of August, and the return, by the present sheriff, on the morrow of All Souls, within which time, the court could not intend, that there was any intervening sheriff, but that the writ must have been returned by the immediate successor.

The judgment of outlawry was affirmed.

The effect of the *reversal* of an outlawry in a civil action, whether before or after judgment, has been before mentioned. In a criminal case, the effect of a reversal of an outlawry before appearance, is, that the defendant may plead and have a trial, as if he had appeared in the first instance; *after conviction*, that he receives the same judgment he would have done, if he had never been outlawed.

It remains now to show the effect of an *affirmance* of the judgment of outlawry.—

In a *civil* case, whether before or after judgment, the effect is, that all the goods, chattels, and leasehold property, and the rents and profits of the freehold property are forfeited to the king.

Outlawry in treason or felony, before appearance, is considered as a conviction and attainder of the offence charged in the indictment; "And many men," said Lord Mansfield, in the case of Wilkes, "who never were tried, have been executed on the outlawry."

So late as the year 1792, James Yandell received sentence of death, on the affirmance of an outlawry, for not appearing to an indictment for sheep-stealing. After conviction, an outlawry can only be considered as process to bring the party convicted into court, to receive that judgment which he would have received if he had never been out of custody.

In misdemeanors, outlawry is generally a more severe punishment than would be inflicted for the offence of which the outlaw stands accused or convicted. It is perpetual imprisonment, a forfeiture of his goods and chattels, and all the profits of his real estate, with many incapacities!!!

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE ROBERT BURNS.

(*Continued from page* 213, No. XV. *of this Volume.*)

IN the mean time, some few copies of these fascinating poems found their way to Edinburgh: and one was communicated to the late amiable and ingenious Dr. THOMAS BLACKLOCK. There was, perhaps, never one among all mankind, whom you might more truly have called *an angel upon earth*, than Dr. BLACKLOCK: he was guileless and innocent as a child, yet endowed with manly sagacity and penetration; his heart was a perpetual spring of overflowing benignity; his feelings were all tremblingly alive to the sense of the sublime, the beautiful, the tender, the pious, the virtuous:—poetry was to him the dear solace of perpetual blindness; cheerfulness, even to gaiety, was, notwithstanding

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withſtanding that irremediable misfortune under which he laboured, long the predominant colour of his mind: in his latter years, when the gloom might otherwiſe have thickened around him, hope, faith, devotion the moſt fervent and ſublime, exalted his mind to heaven, and made him maintain his wonted cheerfulneſs, in the expectation of a ſpeedy diſſolution.

This amiable man of genius read the poems of BURNS with a nice perception, with a tremblingly impaſſioned feeling, of all their beauties. Amid that tumult of emotions of benevolence, curioſity, admiration, which were thus excited in his boſom, he eagerly addreſſed ſome encouraging verſes to the ruſtic bard; which, conveying the praiſes of a poet, and a judge of poetical compoſition, were much more grateful to BURNS than any applauſes he had before received from others. It was BLACKLOCK's invitation that finally determined him to abandon his firſt intentions of going abroad to the Weſt-Indies; and rather to repair to Edinburgh, with his book, in hopes, there to find ſome powerful patron, and, perhaps, to make his fortune by his poetry.

In the beginning of the winter 1786-87, BURNS came to Edinburgh: by Dr. BLACKLOCK he was received with the moſt flattering kindneſs; and was earneſtly introduced to every perſon of taſte and generoſity among the good old man's friends. It was little BLACKLOCK had it in his power to do for a brother poet—but that little he did with a fond alacrity, and with a modeſt grace, which made it ten times more pleaſing, and more effectually uſeful, to him in whoſe favour it was exerciſed, than even the very ſame ſervices would have been from almoſt any other benefactor. Others ſoon officiouſly interpoſed, to ſhare with BLACKLOCK, in the honour of patronizing BURNS. He had brought from his Ayrſhire friends, ſome letters of recommendation: ſome of his rural acquaintance, coming, as well as himſelf, to Edinburgh for the winter, did him what offices of kindneſs they conveniently could. Thoſe very few, who poſſeſſed at once true taſte and ardent philanthropy, were ſoon earneſtly united in his praiſe: they who were diſpoſed to favour any good thing belonging to Scotland, purely becauſe it was Scottiſh, gladly joined the cry; thoſe who had hearts and underſtandings to be charmed, without knowing why, when they ſaw their native cuſtoms, manners, and language, made the ſubjects and the materials of poeſy, could not ſuppreſs that voice of feeling which ſtruggled to declare itſelf for BURNS: for the diſſipated, the licentious, the malignant wits, and the free-thinkers, he was ſo unfortunate as to have ſatire, and obſcenity, and ridicule of things ſacred, ſufficient to captivate their fancies;—even for the pious, he had paſſages in which the inſpired language of devotion might ſeem to come mended from his tongue: and then, to charm thoſe whom nought can delight but wonders, whoſe taſte leads them to admire only ſuch things as a juggler eating fire; a perſon who can converſe as if his organs of ſpeech were in his belly; a lame ſailor writing with his toes, for want of fingers; a peer or a ploughman making verſes; a ſmall-coal-man directing a concert—why, to thoſe people, the Ayrſhire poet might ſeem preciſely one of the moſt wonderful of the wonders after which they were wont to gape.—Thus did BURNS, ere he had been many weeks in Edinburgh, find himſelf the object of univerſal curioſity, favour, admiration, and fondneſs. He was ſought after, courted with attentions the moſt reſpectful and aſſiduous, feaſted, flattered, careſſed, treated by all ranks, as the firſt boaſt of our country; whom it was ſcarcely poſſible to honour and reward to a degree equal to his merits. In compariſon with the general favour which now promiſed to more than crown his moſt ſanguine hopes, it could hardly be called *praiſe* at all, which he had obtained in Ayrſhire.

In this poſture of our poet's affairs, a new edition of his poems was earneſtly called for: he ſold the copy-right to Mr. CREECH, for one hundred pounds; but his friends, at the ſame time, ſuggeſted, and actively promoted *a ſubſcription* for an edition, to be publiſhed for the benefit of the author, ere the bookſeller's right ſhould commence. Thoſe gentlemen who had formerly entertained the public of Edinburgh with the periodical publication of the papers of the MIRROR, having again combined their talents in producing the LOUNGER, were, at this time, about to conclude this laſt ſeries of papers; yet, before the LOUNGER relinquiſhed his pen, he dedicated *a number* to a commendatory criticiſm of the poems of the Ayrſhire bard. That critciſm is now known to have been written by the right hon. Lord CRAIG, one of the ſenators of the college

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college of juſtice, who had adorned the MIRROR with a finely-written eſſay, in recommendation of the poetry of MICHAL BRUCE. The ſubſcription-papers were rapidly filled; the ladies, eſpecially, vied with one another who ſhould be the firſt to ſubſcribe, who ſhould procure the greateſt number of other ſubſcribers, for the poems of a bard who was now, for ſome moments, the idol of faſhion. The *Caledonian Hunt*, a gay *club*, compoſed of the moſt opulent and faſhionable young men in Scotland, profeſſed themſelves the patrons of the Scottiſh poet, and eagerly encouraged the propoſed re-publication of his poems. Six ſhillings was all the ſubſcription-money demanded for each copy, but many voluntarily paid half-a-guinea, a guinea, or two guineas; and it was ſuppoſed that the poet might derive from the ſubſcription, and the ſale of his copy-right, a clear profit of, at leaſt, ſeven hundred pounds; a ſum that, to a man who had hitherto lived in his indigent circumſtances, would be abſolutely more than the vainly expected wealth of Sir Epicure Mammon.

BURNS, in the mean time, led a life differing from that of his original condition in Ayrſhire, almoſt as widely as differed the ſcenes and amuſements of London, to which OMIAH was introduced, under the patronage of the Earl of SANDWICH, from thoſe to which he had been familiar in the Friendly Iſles. The converſation of even the moſt eminent authors is often found to be ſo unequal to the fame of their writings, that he who *read* with admiration can *liſten* with none but ſentiments of the moſt profound contempt. But the converſation of BURNS was, in compariſon with the *formal* and *exterior* circumſtances of his education, perhaps even more wonderful than his poetry. He affected no ſoft airs or graceful motions of politeneſs, which might have ill accorded with the ruſtic plainneſs of his native manners. Conſcious ſuperiority of mind taught him to aſſociate with the great, the learned, and the gay, without being over-awed into any ſuch baſhfulneſs as might have made him confuſed in thought, or heſitating in elocution. He poſſeſſed, withall, an extraordinary ſhare of plain common ſenſe, or *mother-wit*, which prevented him from obtruding upon perſons, of whatever rank, with whom he was admitted to converſe, any of thoſe effuſions of vanity, envy, or ſelf-conceit, in which authors are exceedingly apt to indulge, who have lived remote from the general practice of life, and whoſe minds have been almoſt excluſively confined to contemplate their own ſtudies and their own works. In converſation he diſplayed a ſort of intuitive quickneſs and rectitude of judgment upon every ſubject that aroſe. The ſenſibility of his heart, and the vivacity of his fancy, gave a rich colouring to whatever reaſoning he was diſpoſed to advance; and his language, in converſation, was not at all leſs happy than in his writings. For theſe reaſons he did not ceaſe to pleaſe immediately after he had been once ſeen. Thoſe who had met and converſed with him once, were pleaſed to meet and to converſe with him again and again. I remember that the late Dr. ROBERTSON once obſerved to me, that he had ſcarcely ever met with any man whoſe converſation diſcovered greater vigour and activity of mind than that of BURNS. Every one wondered that the ruſtic bard was not *ſpoiled* by ſo much careſſing, favour, and flattery as he found; and every one went on to *ſpoil* him, by continually repeating all theſe, as if with an obſtinate reſolution that they ſhould, in the end, produce their effect. Nothing, however, of change in his manners appeared, at leaſt for a while, to ſhow that this was at all likely to happen. He, indeed, maintained himſelf, with conſiderable ſpirit, upon a footing of equality with all with whom he had occaſion to aſſociate or converſe; yet he never arrogated any ſuperiority, ſave what the fair and manly exertion of his powers, at the time, could undeniably command. Had he but been able to give a ſteady preference to the ſociety of the virtuous, the learned, and the wiſe, rather than to that of the gay and the diſſolute, it is probable that he could not have failed to riſe to an exaltation of character and of talents fitted to do honour to human nature.

Unfortunately, however, that happened which was natural in thoſe unaccuſtomed circumſtances in which BURNS found himſelf placed. He could not aſſume enough of ſupercilioufneſs to reject the familiarity of all thoſe who, without any ſincere kindneſs for him, importunately preſſed to obtain his acquaintance and intimacy. He was inſenſibly led to aſſociate leſs with the learned, the auſtere, and the rigourouſly temperate, than with the young, with the votaries of intemperate joy, with perſons to whom he was commended

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mended chiefly by licentious wit, and with whom he could not long associate without sharing in the excesses of their debauchery. Even in the country, men of this sort had begun to fasten on him, and to seduce him to embellish the gross pleasures of their looser hours with the charms of his wit and fancy. And yet I have been informed by Mr. ARTHUR BRUCE, a gentleman of great worth and discernment, to whom BURNS was, in his earlier days, well known, that he had, in those times, seen the poet steadily resist such solicitations and allurements to excess in convivial enjoyment, as scarcely any other person could have withstood. But the enticements of pleasure too often unman our virtuous resolution, even while we wear the air of rejecting them with a stern brow: we resist, and resist, and resist; but, at last, suddenly turn and passionately embrace the enchantress. The *bucks* of Edinburgh accomplished, in regard to BURNS, that in which the *boors* of Ayrshire had failed. After residing some months in Edinburgh, he began to estrange himself, not altogether, but in some measure, from the society of his graver friends. Too many of his hours were now spent at the tables of persons who delighted to urge conviviality to drunkenness, in the tavern, in the brothel, on the lap of the woman of pleasure. He *suffered* himself to be surrounded by a race of miserable beings who were proud to tell that they had been in company with BURNS; and had seen BURNS as loose and as foolish as themselves. He was not yet irrecoverably lost to temperance and moderation: but he was already almost too much captivated with their wanton rivals, to be ever more won back to a faithful attachment to *their* more sober charms. He now also began to contract something of new arrogance in conversation. Accustomed to be, among his favourite associates, what is vulgarly but expressively called *the cock of the company*, he could scarcely refrain from indulging in similar freedom and dictatorial decision of talk, even in the presence of persons who could less patiently endure his presumption.

Thus passed two winters, and an intervening summer, of the life of BURNS. The subscription edition of his poems, in the mean time, appeared; and, although not enlarged beyond that which came from the *Kilmarnock* press, by any new pieces of eminent merit, did not fail to give entire satisfaction to the subscribers. He at one time, during this period, accompanied, for a few weeks, into *Berwickshire*, *Robert Ainslie*, esq. a gentleman of the purest and most correct manners, who was accustomed sometimes to soothe the toils of a laborious profession, by an occasional converse with polite literature, and with general science. At another time, he wandered on a jaunt of four or five weeks, through the *Highlands*, in company with the late Mr. WILLIAM NICOL, a man who had been before the companion and friend of Dr. GILBERT STUART, who in vigour of intellect, and in wild, yet generous, impetuosity of passion, remarkably resembled both STUART and BURNS; who, for his skill and facility of Latin composition, was perhaps without a rival in Europe; whose virtues and genius were clouded by habits of Bacchanalian excess; whose latter years were vexatiously embittered by a contest with a creature, that, although accidentally exalted into competition with him, was unworthy even to *unloose his shoe-latchet*; who by the most unwearied and extraordinary professional toil, in the midst of a persevering dissipation, by which alone it was, at any time, interrupted, won and accumulated an honourable and sufficient competence for his family; and, alas! who died, within these few weeks, of a jaundice, with a complication of other complaints, the effects of long-continued intemperance! So much did the zeal of friendship, and the ambition of honest fame, predominate in NICOL's mind; that he was, in his last hours, exceedingly pained by the thought that since he had survived BURNS, there remained none who might rescue his mixed character from misrepresentation, and might embalm his memory in never-dying verse!

In their excursion, BURNS and his friend NICOL were naturally led to visit the interesting scenery adjacent to the duke of Athol's seat at *Dunkeld*, on the banks of the Tay. While they were at a contiguous inn, the duke, accidentally informed of Mr. BURNS's arrival so near, invited him, by a polite message, to *Dunkeld-house*. BURNS did not fail to attend his obliging inviter; was received with flattering condescension; made himself sufficiently agreeable by his conversation and manners; was detained for a day or two by his grace's kind hospitality; and, ere he departed, in a poetical petition, in the name of the river *Bruar*, which falls into

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into the Tay, within the duke's pleasure-grounds at *Blair-Athol*, suggested some new improvements of taste, which I believe to have been since happily made, in compliance with his advice. I relate this little incident, rather to do honour to the duke of Athol, than to BURNS: for, if I be not exceedingly mistaken, nothing that history can record of George the Third, will, in future times, be accounted more honourable to his memory, than the circumstances and the conversation of his well known interview with Dr. Johnson. The two congenial companions, BURNS and NICOL, after visiting many other of those romantic, picturesque, and sublime scenes, of which the fame attracts travellers of taste to the highlands of Scotland; after fondly lingering here and there for a day or two at a favourite inn, returned at last to Edinburgh, and BURNS was now to close accompts with his bookseller, and to retire with his profits in his pocket to the country.

Mr. CREECH has obligingly informed me, that the whole sum paid to the poet for the copy-right, and for the subscription copies of his book, amounted to nearly eleven hundred pounds. Out of this sum, indeed, the expences of printing the edition for the subscribers, were to be deducted. I have likewise reason to believe, that he had consumed a much larger proportion of these gains than prudence could approve, while he superintended the impression, paid his court to his patrons, and waited the full payment of the subscription-money.

He was now at last to fix upon a plan for his future life. He talked loudly of independence of spirit, and simplicity of manners; and boasted his resolution to return to the plough. Yet, still he lingered in Edinburgh, week after week, and month after month, perhaps expecting that one or another of his noble patrons might procure him some permanent and competent annual income, which should set him above all necessity of future exertions to earn for himself the means of subsistence; perhaps unconsciously reluctant to quit the pleasures of that voluptuous town-life to which he had for some time too willingly accustomed himself. An accidental dislocation or fracture of an arm or a leg, confining him for some weeks to his apartment, left him, during this time, leisure for serious reflection; and he determined to retire from the town, without longer delay. None of all his patrons interposed to divert him from his purpose of returning to the plough, by the offer of any small pension, or any sinecure place of moderate emolument, such as might have given him competence without withdrawing him from his poetical studies. It seemed to be forgotten that a ploughman thus exalted into a man of letters, was unfitted for his former toils, without being regularly qualified to enter the career of any new profession; and that it became incumbent upon those patrons who had called him from the plough, not merely to make him their companion in the hour of riot, not simply to fill his purse with gold for a few transient expences, but to secure him, as far as was possible, from being ever overwhelmed in distress, in consequence of the favour which they had shown him, and of the habits of life into which they had seduced him. Perhaps, indeed, the same delusion of fancy betrayed both BURNS and his patrons into the mistaken idea that, after all which had passed, it was still possible for him to return, in cheerful content, to the homely joys and simple toils of undissipated rural life.

In this temper of BURNS mind, in this state of his fortune, a *farm* and the *excise* were the objects upon which his choice ultimately fixed for future employment and support. Mr. ALEXANDER WOOD, the surgeon who attended him during the illness occasioned by his hurt; no sooner understood his patient's wish, to seek a resource in the service of the *excise*, than he, with the usual activity of his benevolence, effectually recommended the poet to the commissioners of excise; and the name of BURNS was enrolled in the list of their *expectant officers*. PETER MILLAR, esq. of *Dalswinton*, deceived, like BURNS himself, and BURNS's other friends, into an idea, that the poet and excise man might yet be respectable and happy as a farmer, generously proposed to establish him in a farm, upon conditions of lease which prudence and industry might easily render exceedingly advantageous. BURNS eagerly accepted the offers of this benevolent patron. Two of the poet's friends from *Ayrshire*, were invited to survey that farm in *Dumfriesshire*, which Mr. MILLAR offered. A lease was granted to the poetical farmer at that annual rent which his own friends declared that the due cultivation of his farm might easily enable him to pay: what yet remained of the profits of his publication was laid out in the purchase of farm-stock; and Mr. MILLAR

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Millar might, for some short time, please himself with the persuasion that he had approved himself the liberal patron of genius; had acquired a good tenant upon his estate; and had placed a deserving man in the very situation in which alone he himself desired to be placed, in order to be happy to his wishes.

Burns, with his Jane, whom he now married, took up their residence upon his farm. The neighbouring farmers and gentlemen, pleased to obtain for an inmate among them, the poet by whose works they had been delighted, kindly sought his company, and invited him to their houses. He found an inexpressible charm in sitting down beside his wife, at his own fire-side; in wandering over his own grounds; in once more putting his hand to the spade and the plough, in forming his inclosures, and managing his cattle. For some moments he felt almost all that felicity which fancy had taught him to expect in his new situation. He had been, for a time, idle; but his muscles were not yet unbraced for rural toil. He had been admitted to flatter ladies of fashion; he had been occasionally seduced by the allurements of venal beauty; but, he now seemed to find a joy in being the husband of the mistress of his affections, in seeing himself the father of her children, such as might promise to attach him for ever to that modest, humble, and domestic life in which alone he could hope to be permanently happy. Even his engagements in the service of the excise did not, at the very first, threaten necessarily to debase him by association with the mean, the gross, and the profligate, to contaminate the poet, or to ruin the farmer.

But, it could not be: it was not possible for Burns now to assume that soberness of fancy and passions, that sedateness of feeling, those habits of earnest attention to gross and vulgar cares, without which, success in his new situation was not to be expected. A thousand difficulties were to be encountered and overcome, much money was to be expended, much weary toil was to be exercised, before his farm could be brought into a state of cultivation, in which its produce might enrich the occupier.—The prospect before him was, in this respect, such as might well have discouraged the most stubbornly laborious peasant, the most sanguine projector in agriculture: and much more, therefore, was it likely, that this prospect should quickly dishearten Burns, who had never loved labour; and who was, at this time, certainly not at all disposed to enter into agriculture with the enthusiasm of a projector. Beside all this, I have reason to believe, that the poet had made his bargain rashly, and had not duly availed himself of his patron's generosity. His friends from Ayrshire, were little acquainted with the soil, with the manures, with the markets, with the dairies, with the modes of improvement in Dumfriesshire. They had set upon his farm rather such a value of rental, as it might have borne in Ayrshire, than that which it could easily afford in the local circumstances in which it was actually placed. He himself had inconsiderately submitted to their judgment, without once doubting whether they might not have erred against his interests, without the slightest wish to make a bargain artfully advantageous for himself. And the necessary consequence was, that he held his farm at too high a rent, contrary to his landlord's intention.—The business of the excise too, as he began to be more and more employed in it, distracted his mind from the care of his farm, led him into gross and vulgar society, and exposed him to many unavoidable temptations to drunken excess, such as he had no longer sufficient fortitude to resist. Amidst the anxieties, distractions, and seducements, which thus arose to him, home became insensibly less and less pleasing; even the endearments of his Jane's affection began to lose their hold on his heart; he became every day less and less unwilling to forget in riot those gathering sorrows which he knew not to subdue.

Mr. Millar, and some others of his friends, would gladly have exerted an influence over his mind, which might have preserved him, in this situation of his affairs, equally from despondency, and from dissipation. But Burns's temper spurned all control from his superiors in fortune. He resented, as an arrogant encroachment upon his independence, that tenor of conduct by which Mr. Millar wished to turn him from dissolute conviviality, to that steady attention to the business of his farm, without which it was impossible to thrive in it. In the neighbourhood were other gentlemen occasionally addicted, like Burns, to convivial excess; who, while they admired the poet's talents, and were charmed with his licentious wit, forgot the care of his

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real intereſts in the pleaſure which they found in his company, and in the gratification which the plenty and feſtivity of their tables appeared evidently to afford him. With theſe gentlemen, while diſappointments and diſguſts continued to multiply upon him in his preſent ſituation, he continued to aſſociate every day more and more eagerly. His croſſes and diſappointments drove him every day more and more into diſſipation; and his diſſipation tended to enhance whatever was diſagreeable and perplexing in the ſtate of his affairs. He ſank, by degrees, into the boon companion of mere exciſemen; and almoſt every drunken fellow, who was willing to ſpend his money laviſhly in the ale-houſe, could eaſily command the company of BURNS. The care of his farm was thus neglected; waſte and loſſes wholly conſumed his little capital; he reſigned his leaſe into the hands of his landlord; and retired, with his family to the town of Dumfries, determining to depend entirely for the means of future ſupport upon his income as an exciſe-officer.

Yet, during this unfortunate period of his life, which paſſed between his departure from Edinburgh to ſettle in Dumfrieſhire, and his leaving the country in order to take up his reſidence in the town of Dumfries, the energy and activity of his intellectual powers appeared to have been not at all impaired. He made a collection of Scottiſh ſongs which were publiſhed, the words with the muſic, by a Mr. JOHNSTONE, an engraver, in Edinburgh, in three ſmall volumes, octavo. In making this collection, he, in many inſtances, accommodated new verſes to the old tunes, with admirable felicity and ſkill. He compoſed ſeveral other poems, ſuch as the tale of *Tam o'Shanter*, the *Whiſtle*, *Verſes on a wounded Hare*, the *Pathetic Addreſs to R*** G*** of F****, and ſome others which he afterwards permitted Mr. CREECH to inſert in the *fourth* and *fifth* edition of his poems.

He aſſiſted in the temporary inſtitution of a ſmall ſubſcription library, for the uſe of a number of the well-diſpoſed peaſants, in his neighbourhood. He readily aided, and by his knowledge of genuine Scottiſh phraſeology and manners, greatly enlightened the antiquarian reſearches of the late ingenious Captain GROSE. He ſtill carried on an epiſtolary correſpondence, ſometimes gay, ſportive, humourous, but always enlivened by bright flaſhes of genius, with a number of his old friends, and on a very wide diverſity of topics. At times, as it ſhould ſeem from his writings of this period, he reflected, with inexpreſſible heart-bitterneſs, on the high hopes from which he had fallen; on the errors of moral conduct into which he had been hurried, by the ardour of his ſoul, and, in ſome meaſure, by the very generoſity of his nature; on the diſgrace and wretchedneſs into which he ſaw himſelf rapidly ſinking; on the ſorrow with which his miſconduct oppreſſed the heart of his JANE; on the want and deſtitute miſery in which it ſeemed probable that he muſt leave her and their infants; nor, amidſt theſe agonizing reflections, did he fail to look, with an indignation half invidious, half contemptuous, on thoſe, who, with moral habits not more excellent than his, with powers of intellect far inferior, yet baſked in the ſun-ſhine of fortune, and were loaded with the wealth and honours of the world, while *his* follies could not obtain pardon, nor his wants an honourable ſupply. His wit became, from this time, more gloomily ſarcaſtic; and his converſation and writings began to aſſume ſomething of a tone of miſanthropical malignity, by which they had not been before, in any eminent degree, diſtinguiſhed. But, with all theſe failings, he was ſtill that exalted mind which had raiſed itſelf above the depreſſion of its original condition; with all the energy of the lion, pawing to ſet free his hinder limbs from the yet incumbering earth, he ſtill appeared *not leſs archangel ruined!*

What more remains there for me to relate? In Dumfries his diſſipation became ſtill more deeply habitual; he was here more expoſed than in the country to be ſolicited to ſhare the riot of the diſſolute and the idle: fooliſh young men, ſuch as writers' apprentices, young ſurgeons, merchants' clerks, and his brother exciſemen, flocked eagerly about him, and from time to time preſſed him to drink with them, that they might enjoy his wicked wit. His friend NICOL made one or two autumnal excurſions to Dumfries; and they met in Dumfries, friendſhip, and genius, and wanton wit, and good liquor could never fail to keep BURNS and NICOL together, till both the one and the other were as dead drunk as ever was SILENUS. The *Caledonian Club* too, and the *Dumfrieſhire and Galloway Hunt*, had occaſional meetings,

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meetings, in Dumfries, after BURNS came to reside here and the poet was, of course, invited to share their conviviality, and hesitated not to accept the invitation. The morals of the town were, in consequence of its becoming so much the scene of public amusement, deplorably corrupted; and, though a husband and a father, poor BURNS did not escape suffering by the general contamination, in a manner which I forbear to describe. In the intervals between his different fits of intemperance, he suffered still the keenest anguish of remorse, and horribly afflictive foresight. His JANE still behaved with a degree of maternal and conjugal tenderness and prudence, which made him feel more bitterly the evil of his misconduct, although they could not reclaim him. At last, crippled, emaciated, having the very power of animation wasted by disease, quite broken-hearted by the sense of his errors, and of the hopeless miseries in which he saw himself and his family depressed; with his soul still tremblingly alive to the sense of shame, and to the love of virtue; yet even in the last feebleness, and amid the last agonies of expiring life, yielding readily to any temptation that offered the semblance of intemperate enjoyment, he died at Dumfries, in the summer of the year 1796, while he was yet three or four years under the age of forty.

After his death, it quickly appeared that his failings had not effaced from the minds of his more respectable acquaintance either the regard which had once been won by his social qualities, or the reverence due to his intellectual talents. The circumstances of want in which he left his family were noticed by the gentlemen of Dumfries, with earnest commiseration. His funeral was celebrated, by the care of his friends, with a decent solemnity, and with a numerous attendance of mourners, sufficiently honourable to his memory. Several copies of verses, having, if no other merit, at least that of a good subject, were inserted in different newspapers, upon the occasion of his death. A contribution, by subscription, was proposed, for the purpose of raising a small fund, for the decent support of his widow, and the education of his infant children. This subscription has been very warmly promoted, and not without considerable success, by *John Syme*, esq. of Dumfries, by *Alexander Cunningham*, esq. writer to the signet, in Edinburgh; and by Dr. *James Currie* and Mr. *Roscoe*, of Liverpool. Mr. *Stephen Kemble*, manager of the theatre-royal, at Edinburgh, with ready liberality, gave a benefit night for this generous purpose. A publication of the poet's posthumous works is now in preparation, the profits of which are to be appropriated to the same pious use. It is hoped that such a sum may be made up, in all, as shall secure his widow from destitute want, and shall bestow upon his children the advantages of a liberal education; it will be rather a tribute to BURNS than the mere dole of charity! I shall conclude this paper with a short estimate of what appear to me to have been BURNS's real merits, as a poet and as a man: the most remarkable quality he displayed, both in his writings and his conversation, was, certainly, an enlarged, vigourous, keenly discerning, CONSCIOUS COMPREHENSION OF MIND. Whatever be the subject of his verse, he seems still to grasp it with giant force; to wield and turn it with easy dexterity; to view it on all sides, with an eye which no turn of outline and no hue of colouring can elude; to mark all its relations to the group of surrounding objects, and then to select what he chooses to represent to our imaginations, with a skilful and happy propriety, which shows him to have been, at the same time, master of all the rest. It will not be very easy for any other mind, however richly stored with various knowledge; for any other imagination, however elastic and inventive, to find any new and suitable topic that has been omitted by BURNS, in celebrating the subjects of all his greater and more elaborate poems. It is impossible to consider, without astonishment, that amazing fertility of invention which is displayed, under the regulation of a sound judgment, and a correct taste, in the *Twa Dogs*; the *Address to the Deil*; *Scotch Drink*; the *Holy Fair*; *Hallowe'en*; the *Cottar's Saturday Night*; *To a Haggis*; *To a Louse*; *To a Mountain Daisy*; *Tam O'Shanter*; on *Captain Grose's Peregrinations*; *The humble Petition of Bruar water*; *The Bard's Epitaph*. Shoemakers, footmen, threshers, milk-maids, peers, stay-makers, have all written verses, such as deservedly attracted the notice of the world; but in the poetry of these people, while there was commonly some genuine effusion of the sentiments of agitated nature, some exhibition of such imagery as at once impressed itself upon the heart; there was also much to be ever excused in consideration

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of their ignorance, their want of taſte, their extravagance of fancy, their want or abuſe of the advantages of a liberal education. BURNS has no pardon to demand for defects of this ſort. He might ſcorn every conceſſion which we are ready to grant to his peculiar circumſtances, without being, on this account, reduced to relinquiſh any part of his claims to the praiſe of poetical excellence. He touches his lyre, at all times, with the hand of a maſter. He demands to be ranked, not with the WOODHOUSES, the DUCKS, the RAMSAYS, but with the MILTONS, the POPES, the GRAYS. He cannot be denied to have been largely endowed with that ſtrong common ſenſe which is neceſſarily the very ſource and principle of all fine writing.

The next remarkable quality in this man's character, ſeems to have conſiſted in native ſtrength, ARDOUR, and delicacy OF FEELINGS, paſſions, and affections. *Si vis me flere; dolendum primum eſt ipſi tibi.* All that is valuable in poetry, and, at the ſame time, peculiar to it, conſiſts in the effuſion of particular, not general, *ſentiment*, and in the picturing out of particular *imagery*. But education, reading, a wide converſe with men in ſociety, the moſt extenſive obſervation of external nature, however uſeful to improve, cannot, even all combined, confer the power of apprehending either *imagery* or *ſentiment* with ſuch force and vivacity of conception as may enable one to impreſs whatever he may chooſe upon the ſouls of others, with full, irreſiſtible, electric energy; this is a power which nought can beſtow, ſave native ſoundneſs, delicacy, quickneſs, ardour, force of thoſe parts of our bodily organization, of thoſe energies in the ſtructure of our minds, on which depend all our ſenſations, emotions, appetites, paſſions, and affections. Who ever knew a man of high original genius, whoſe ſenſes were imperfect, his feelings dull and callous, his paſſions all languid and ſtagnant, his affections without ardour, and without conſtancy? Others may be artiſans, ſpeculatiſts, imitators in the fine arts: none but the man who is thus richly endowed by nature, can be a poet, an artiſt, an illuſtrious inventor in philoſophy. Let any perſon *firſt* poſſeſs this original ſoundneſs, vigour, and delicacy of the primary energies of mind; and *then* let him receive ſome impreſſion upon his imagination, which ſhall excite a paſſion for this or that particular purſuit: he will ſcarcely fail to diſtinguiſh himſelf by illuſtrious efforts of exalted and original genius. Without having, *firſt*, thoſe ſimple ideas which belong, reſpectively, to the different ſenſes, no man can ever form for himſelf the complex notions, into the compoſition of which ſuch ſimple ideas neceſſarily enter. Never could BURNS, without this delicacy, this ſtrength, this vivacity of the powers of bodily ſenſation, and of mental feeling, which I would here claim as the indiſpenſible native endowments of true genius—without theſe, never could he have poured forth thoſe ſentiments, or pourtrayed thoſe images which have ſo powerfully impreſſed every imagination, and penetrated every heart. Almoſt all the ſentiments and images diffuſed throughout the poems of BURNS, are freſh from the mint of nature. He ſings what he had himſelf beheld with intereſted attention—what he had himſelf felt with keen emotions of pain or pleaſure. You actually ſee what he deſcribes; you more than ſympathize with his joys; your boſom is inflamed with all his fire; your heart dies away within you, infected by the contagion of his deſpondency. He exalts, for a time, the genius of his reader to the elevation of his own; and, for the moment, confers upon him all the powers of a poet. Quotations were endleſs: but any perſon of diſcernment, taſte, and feeling, who ſhall carefully read over BURNS's book, will not fail to diſcover, in its every page, abundance of thoſe ſentiments and images to which this obſervation relates;—it is originality of genius, it is ſoundneſs of perception, it is delicacy of paſſion, it is general vigour and impetuoſity of the whole mind, by which ſuch effects are produced. Others have ſung, in the ſame Scottiſh dialect, and in ſimilar rhymes, many of the ſame topics which are celebated by BURNS; but, what with BURNS awes or faſcinates, in the hands of others, only diſguſts by its deformity, or excites contempt by its meanneſs and unintereſting ſimplicity.

A *third* quality which the life and the writings of BURNS ſhow to have belonged to his character, was a quick and correct DISCERNMENT of the diſtinctions between RIGHT and WRONG—between TRUTH and FALSEHOOD; and this, accompanied with a paſſionate preference of whatever was *right* and *true*, with an indignant abhorrence of whatever was *falſe* and morally *wrong*.

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It is true that he did not always steadily distinguish and eschew the evils of drunkenness and licentious love; it is true that these, at times, seem to obtain even the approbation of his muse: but there remains in his works enough to show, that his cooler reason, and all his better feelings, earnestly rejected those gay vices which he could sometimes, unhappily, allow himself to practise, and sometimes to recommend to others, by the charms which his imagination lent them. What was it but the clear and ardent discrimination of justice from injustice, which inspired that indignation with which his heart often burned, when he saw those exalted by fortune, who were not exalted by their merits? His *Cotter's Saturday Night*, and all his grave poems, breathe a rich vein of the most amiable, yet manly, and even delicately correct morality. In his pieces of satire, and of lighter humour, it is still upon the accurate and passionate discernment of falsehood, and of moral turpitude, that his ridicule turns. Other poets are often as remarkable for the incorrectness, or even the absurdity of their general truths, as for interesting sublimity, or tenderness of sentiment, or for picturesque splendour of imagery; BURNS is not less happy in teaching general truths, than in that display of sentiment and imagery, which more peculiarly belongs to the province of the poet. BURNS's morality deserves this high praise—that it is not a system merely of *discretion*; it is not founded upon any scheme of superstition; but seems to have always its source, and the test by which it is to be tried, in the most diffusive benevolence, and in a regard for the universal good.

The only other leading feature of character that appears to be strikingly displayed in the life and writings of BURNS, is *a lofty-minded* CONSCIOUSNESS *of his own* TALENTS *and* MERITS. Hence the fierce and contemptuous asperity of his satire; the sullen and gloomy dignity of his complaints, addressed, not so much to alarm the soul of pity, as to reproach injustice, and to make fortunate baseness shrink abashed: that general gravity and elevation of his sentiments, which admits no humbly insinuating sportiveness of wit, which scorns all compromise between the *right* and the *expedient*, which decides with the authoritative voice of a judge, from whom there is no appeal, upon characters, principles, and events, whenever they present themselves to notice. From his works, as from his conversation and manners, *pride* seems to have excluded the effusions of *vanity*. In the composition, or correction of his poetry, he never suffered the judgment, even of his most respectable friends, to dictate to him. This line in one of his poems ("When I *look back* on *prospects* drear") was criticised; but he would not condescend either to reply to the criticism, or to alter the expression. Not a few of his smaller pieces are sufficiently trivial, vulgar, and hackneyed in the thought, are such as the pride of genius should have disdained to write, or, at least, to publish; but there is reason to believe that he despised such pieces, even while he wrote and published them; that it was rather in regard to the effects they had already produced upon hearers and readers, than from any overweening opinion of their intrinsic worth, he suffered them to be printed. His wit is always dignified: he is not a merry-andrew in a motley coat, sporting before you for your diversion; but a hero, or a philosopher, deigning to admit you to witness his relaxations, still exercising the great energies of his soul, and little caring, at the moment, whether you do, or do not, cordially sympathize with his feelings.

His *poems* may be all distributed into the two classes of *pastorals* and *pieces upon common life and manners*. In the former class, I include all those in which rural imagery, and the manners and sentiments of rustics are chiefly described: in the latter, I would comprehend his epigrams, epistles, and, in short, all those pieces in which the imagery and sentiments are drawn from the condition and appearances of common life, without any particular reference to the country. It is in the first class that the most excellent of his poems are certainly to be found. Those few pieces which he seems to have attempted in the *Della Crusca* style, appear to me to be the least commendable of all his writings: he usually employs those forms of *versification* which have been used chiefly by the former writers of poetry in the Scottish dialect, and by some of the elder English poets. His *phraseology* is evidently drawn from those books of English poetry which were in his hands, from the writings of former Scottish poets, and from those unwritten stores of the Scottish dialect, which became known to him, in the conversation of his fellow-peasants. Some other late writers in the Scottish dialect seem to think, that not to write

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Engliſh is certainly to write Scottiſh: BURNS, avoiding this error, hardly ever tranſgreſſed the propriety of Engliſh grammar, except in compliance with the long-accuſtomed variations of the genuine Scottiſh dialect.

From the preceding detail of the particulars of this poet's life, the reader will naturally and juſtly infer him to have been an honeſt, proud, warm-hearted man; of high paſſions, and ſound underſtanding, and a vigorous and excurſive imagination. He was never known to deſcend to any act of deliberate meanneſs. In Dumfries he retained many reſpectable friends, even to the laſt. It may be doubted whether he has not, by his writings, exerciſed a greater power over the minds of men, and, by conſequence, on their conduct, upon their happineſs and miſery, and upon the general ſyſtem of life, than has been exerciſed by any half dozen of the moſt eminent ſtateſmen of the preſent age. The power of the ſtateſman is but ſhadowy, ſo far as it acts upon externals alone: the power of the writer of genius ſubdues the heart and the underſtanding, and having thus made the very ſpring of action its own, through them moulds almoſt all life and nature at its pleaſure. BURNS has not failed to command one remarkable ſort of homage, ſuch as is never paid but to great original genius: a crowd of poetaſters ſtarted up to imitate him, by writing verſes as he had done, in the Scottiſh dialect; but, *O imitatores! ſervum pecus!* To perſons to whom the Scottiſh dialect, and the cuſtoms and manners of rural life in Scotland, have no charm, I ſhall poſſibly appear to have ſaid too much about BURNS; by thoſe who paſſionately admire him, I ſhall, perhaps, be blamed, as having ſaid too little.

June, 1797. H.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE ANALOGY BETWEEN THE CIRCLE AND OTHER CURVES (CONCLUDED).

IN order to diſcover whether this property of the circle and ellipſis belongs to any other curve, let the following problem be propoſed:

Problem IV. Fig. 3.

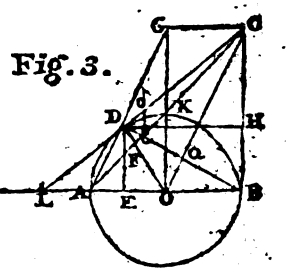

Fig. 3.

To find the curve-line ADB, ſuch that if BC be parallel to the ordinate DE, and from any point D in the curve, a tangent DC be drawn, meeting BC in C: the line CA drawn from C to a given point A in the axis, will cut the ordinate DE into two ſegments DF, FE, having a given ratio to each other.

Let DH be drawn parallel to AB, and let the given ratio of DE to EF be that of m to n: let the diſtance of the two points AB$=a$, the abſciſs AE$=x$, the ordinate DE$=y$, D$d=dx=$ the differential of x, $\dot{d}=\dot{y}=$ the differential of y, and $\frac{\dot{d}}{D\delta}=\frac{dy}{dx}=t$.

Then will BE$=$DH$=$AB$-$AE$=a-x$,

$$CH=\frac{DH\times\dot{d}}{D\delta}=(a-x)\,t,$$

$$BC=BH+OH=DE+CH=y+(a-x)\,t;$$

And becauſe of the ſimilar triangles ABC, AEF, AB is to BC, as AE to EF, that is, $a:y+(a-x)\,t::x:EF$; or $EF=\frac{xy+(a-x)\,t\,x}{a}$.

But, by hypotheſis, DE is to EF, as m to n;

$$\text{therefore, } y:\frac{xy+(a-x)\,t\,x}{a}::m:n,$$

$$\text{or, } any=mxy+(a-x)mtx,$$

and

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and $\frac{mt}{y}=\frac{an-mx}{x(a-x)}$.

Now at $t=\frac{dy}{dx}$, we will have, by substitution, $\frac{mdy}{ydx}=\frac{an-mx}{x(a-x)}$,

or, $\frac{mdy}{y}=\frac{(an-mx)dx}{x(a-x)}$.

But $\frac{an-mx}{a-x}=n+\frac{(n-m)x}{a-x}$,

and $\frac{(an-mx)}{x(a-x)}=\frac{n}{x}+\frac{n-m}{a-x}$.

Therefore, $\frac{mdy}{y}=\frac{ndx}{x}+\frac{(n-m)dx}{a-x}$, the integral of which will give the relation between x y, or the equation of the curve.

We have then $m\log. y=n\log. x+(m-n)\log.(a-x)+C=\log.\frac{x^n(a-x)^{m-n}}{\beta^m}$, where β is a constant quantity: hence, $y^m=\frac{x^n(a-x)^{m-n}}{\beta^m}$, the equation required.

Also by extracting the root $y=\frac{x^{\frac{n}{m}}(a-x)^{\frac{m-n}{m}}}{\beta}$; whence it is evident, that when $x=0$, y is $=0$, and when $x=a$, $y=0$, and consequently, A, B are two points in the curve.

Cor. 1. The differential of y, or $dy=\frac{\frac{n}{m}-1\quad\frac{n}{m}\quad\frac{m-n}{m}\quad\frac{n}{m}-\frac{n}{m}}{\beta}\times dx$, and $\frac{dy}{dx}=t=\frac{x^{\frac{n}{m}-1}(a-x)^{\frac{n}{m}}}{\beta}+(\frac{n}{m}(a-x)-\frac{m-n}{m}.x)=\frac{\frac{n}{m}.a-x\quad y\quad(\frac{n}{m}.a-x)}{\beta x^{\frac{n}{m}-1}(a-x)^{\frac{n}{m}}}=\frac{\frac{n}{m}.a-x}{x(a-x)}$. Hence BC $=\frac{\frac{n}{m}.ay}{x}$, and AB : BC :: AE : EF, or, $a:\frac{\frac{n}{m}.ay}{x}::x:EF=\frac{n}{m}.y$, and consequently, DE : EF :: $y:\frac{n}{m}.y::m:n$, as by hypothesis.

Cor. 2. Let $m=2n$, or let DE be bisected in F, then will $y=\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}(a-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\beta}=\frac{x\sqrt{(a-x)}}{\beta}$, $y^2=\frac{x(a-x)}{\beta^2}$, or $\beta^2y^2=ax-x^2$, which shows the curve in this case to be an ellipsis, whose transverse $=a$, and conjugate $=\frac{a}{\beta}$: and when $a=\frac{a}{\beta}$, or $\beta=1$, the curve becomes a circle, whose diameter $=a$. This is the property of the circle and ellipsis demonstrated above.

Cor. 3. Let $m=3n$, and y will be $=\frac{\sqrt[3]{(a-x)^2}}{\beta}$, or $\beta^3y^3=x(a-x)^2$. If $m=4n$, β^4y^4 is $=x(a-x)^3$. And, in general, if $m=nn$, or, $\frac{m}{n}=n$, β^my^m will be $=x(a-x)^{n-1}$.

Problem V. Fig. 3.

To find the curve line ADB, such that if to any point D in the curve a tangent DC be drawn, meeting the line BC, given by position, in C, the segment DC will be equal to BC, the distance of the point C from a given point B in the line BC.

From B draw BA perpendicular to BC, and from D let fall the perpendicular DE: draw DH parallel to BA, meeting BC in H, and let $D\delta$ be the increment of AD, Dt the increment of AE, and δt the increment of DE. Then because BC is equal to DC, BH+CH or DE+CH is equal to DC. Now let $BE=x$, $DE=y$, $BD=z$: and $D\delta$ will be $=-\delta z$, $D\delta=-dx$, $\delta t=dy$: also $D\delta^2=Dt^2+\delta t^2$, that is, $dz^2=dx^2+dy^2$. But by similar triangles, Dt is to δt, as DH, or

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or BE, to CH, and D_δ to $D\delta$, as BE to DC: whence $CH=-\frac{x\dot{y}}{\dot{x}}$, and $DC=\frac{x\dot{x}}{\dot{x}}$.—Therefore, becauſe $DC=DE+CH$, $\frac{x\dot{x}}{\dot{x}}$ is $=y-\frac{x\dot{y}}{\dot{x}}$, and multiplying by $\dot{x}$, $x\dot{x}=y\dot{x}-x\dot{y}$; and ſquaring $x^2\dot{x}^2=y^2\dot{x}^2+x^2\dot{y}^2-2xy\dot{x}\dot{y}$; but $\dot{z}^2$ is $=\dot{x}^2+\dot{y}^2$, and $x^2\dot{z}^2=x^2\dot{x}^2+x^2\dot{y}^2$, wherefore $x^2\dot{x}^2+x^2\dot{y}^2=y^2\dot{x}^2+x^2\dot{y}^2-2xy\dot{x}\dot{y}$, and $x^2\dot{x}^2=y^2\dot{x}^2-2xy\dot{x}\dot{y}$. Divide this laſt equation by $\dot{x}$, and it becomes $x^2\dot{x}=y^2\dot{x}-2xy\dot{y}$; whence $\dot{x}=\frac{y^2\dot{x}-2xy\dot{y}}{x^2}$; but the differential of $\frac{y^2}{x}$ is $=\frac{2xy\dot{y}-y^2\dot{x}}{x^2}$, and the differential of $\frac{y^2}{x}$ equal to $\frac{y^2\dot{x}-2xy\dot{y}}{x^2}$, conſequently, $x=A-\frac{y^2}{x}$, or $y^2=Ax-x^2$, the equation of the curve required. The curve, therefore, is a circle, whoſe diameter $=A$.

Problem VI. Fig. 2.

To find the curve line AHB', in whoſe axis AC there may be a point C, ſuch that if any line CB be drawn from thence to the curve, the area ACB may be continually proportional to the angle ACB.

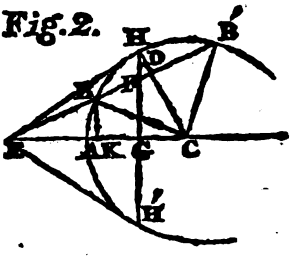

Fig. 2.

Drawing BK perpendicular to the axis AC, put $CK=x$, and $BK=y$: alſo the tangent of the angle $ACB=t$. Then will the area of the ſegment $ABK=\int -y\dot{x}$, and the area of the triangle $CBK=\frac{1}{2}xy$: conſequently, the area ABC is $=\int -y\dot{x}+\frac{1}{2}xy=\int -y\dot{x}+\int\frac{1}{2}(x\dot{y}+y\dot{x})=\int\frac{1}{2}(x\dot{y}-y\dot{x})$.

Alſo, becauſe the tangent of the angle $ACB=t$, the angle itſelf is equal to $\int.\frac{\dot{t}}{1+t^2}$, and the area $ACB=\frac{1}{2}p^2\int.\frac{\dot{t}}{1+t^2}$, where p^2 is a given conſtant quantity. Whence $\int\frac{1}{2}(x\dot{y}-y\dot{x})=\frac{1}{2}p\int.\frac{\dot{t}}{1+t^2}$, or $x\dot{y}-y\dot{x}=\frac{p^2\dot{t}}{1+t^2}$; but $CK:BK::1:t$, or $t=\frac{BK}{CK}=\frac{y}{x}$, and $\dot{t}=\frac{x\dot{y}-y\dot{x}}{x^2}$. Wherefore, by ſubſtitution, $x\dot{y}-y\dot{x}=\frac{p^2(x\dot{y}-y\dot{x})}{x^2(1+t^2)}$, or $x^2=\frac{p^2}{1+t^2}$, and $x=\frac{p}{\sqrt{(1+t^2)}}$.

Now $1+t^2=1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}$, and $x^2(1+t^2)=x^2+y^2$, conſequently, $1=\frac{p^2}{x^2+y^2}$, or $x^2+y^2=p^2$; but x^2+y^2 is $=CB^2$, therefore, $CB^2=p^2$, or $CB=p$, which ſhows the curve to be a circle whoſe centre is C, and radius $=p$.

Otherwiſe,

Let the angle $ACB=\phi$, and the line $CD=z$; then will the area $ACB=\int\frac{1}{2}CD^2\times\dot{\phi}=\int\frac{1}{2}z^2\dot{\phi}$, which, by hypotheſis, is $=\int\frac{1}{2}p^2\dot{\phi}$. Wherefore, $\frac{1}{2}z^2\dot{\phi}=\frac{1}{2}p^2\dot{\phi}$, $z^2=p^2$, or $z=p$, as by the firſt ſolution.

SCHOLIUM.

In theſe two laſt problems, the only curve anſwering the conditions is the circle; both, however, with a little variation in the data, might be made to anſwer to an indefinite number of other curves.

In the firſt, it might be propoſed, that CB ſhould be to CD in a given ratio: the ſecond, with a little variation, is the ſame with the XIIIth Queſtion in the Gentleman's Diary for 1796.

Aberdeen, Auguſt 30, 1796. β. CYONS.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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